The New-York Times.

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WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

THE JURY LOCKED UP ALL NIGHT.

SCENES IN THE TRIAL-ROOM DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY—NO AGREEMENT EXPECTED—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE STANDING OF THE JURYMEN—DISAPPOINTMENT OF MR. BEECHER'S FRIENDS AT THE PROLONGED WAIT—THE DEFENDANT REMAINS IN COURT, BUT THE PLAINTIFF RETIRES—DIVERSIONS OF THE WAITING AUDIENCE—A FALSE ALARM—MR. TILTON FOLLOWED IN THE STREETS AND CHEERED—SCENES ABOUT THE COURT-HOUSE—JUDGE NEILSON'S STRATEGY—FINAL ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THIS MORNING.

When the jury in the Beecher-Tilton trial retired from the trial-room they were conducted to a small room on the top floor of the Court-house, the only furniture in which was an old table and twelve chairs. The key was turned upon them, and even the fanlight over the door was closed so that none of their deliberations could be heard outside. As Foreman Carpenter passed out he was seen to nod and smile at Mr. Beecher, who nodded and smiled in return. The corridor was filled with an immense multitude, between whom the police with difficulty forced a passage. As the jurors passed through the crowd craned their necks forward and peered eagerly into each face, as though to glean their verdict. At 2 o'clock the dinner of the jurors arrived in an immense hamper, and was at once disposed of. When the door was opened to admit it a glimpse was afforded of the twelve men in their shirt-sleeves, and evidently in the midst of a warm discussion. At 3 o'clock they sent for and received a supply of cigars.

The moment the court adjourned, Judge Neilson, Mr. Tilton, and all the counsel went out to dinner. The Beecher party and the greater portion of the audience remained. Mr. Caldwell brought in a huge package of sandwiches, of which the defendant partook heartily, at the same time standing up and laughing and joking. He seemed to be in the jolliest possible mood. The audience distributed themselves into groups, in which friends of both parties freely mingled, and chatted amicably about the Judge's charge and the possibility of a verdict. Mr. Beecher's friends appeared confident of a speedy return of the jury. It was variously predicted that they would bring in a verdict in the defendant's favor in ten and eighteen minutes and a quarter of an hour, and when these vaticinations were disputed offers were freely made to bet on the result. The utmost good humor prevailed. The confidence of the friends of Mr. Beecher in a verdict was significantly explained by an indiscreet member of Plymouth Church, who loudly proclaimed: "We are sure of nine of the jury, and it will be easy to gain the others over." When asked who the three Tilton men were he readily answered, "Halstead, Jeffrey, and Davis."

As the hours passed without sign, all this good-natured bluster disappeared, and the friends of the defendant took on a more sober look. The conversation lagging, too, the audience sought other ways of passing the time. Occasionally some mischievous fellow would rap loudly upon a table. This never failed to produce an instantaneous hush, though, after a few repetitions, the laughter that followed was interspersed with loud calls of "Come in!" and other derisive shouts. Early in the afternoon Mr. Shearman brought in a huge tin of ice cream and a pile of saucers and spoons, and distributed the delicacy among his personal friends. Mrs. Beecher remained in her seat till 5:30, when she went to supper. The court officers brought in one of the large judicial chairs from the adjoining court-room, and thus her weary waiting was made as comfortable as possible. Neither Tilton nor any of his counsel returned, though the plaintiff was in the building as late as 3 o'clock.

At length, at 5:30, just as the audience had settled down to a conviction that the verdict was not coming in quite so soon as was anticipated, and had strewn themselves about in all sorts of careless attitudes, a sudden rush at both of the gallery doors created a momentary sensation. The next moment another rush of those who had been stretching their legs in the corridors was made at the two lower doors, and instantly there was a scurrying for seats all over the room. Then Judge Neilson, who had remained all the time in his private room, suddenly appeared on the bench, accompanied by Clerk Mallison. It did not need the rapping of the officers' clubs to insure an almost painful silence then. "Officer; go for Mr. Morris!" said Judge Neilson. Seeing no sign of the jury, he added quickly, "What is the occasion of this? Is the jury coming?" The officer addressed replied that he did not know. Turning to Clerk Mallison, his Honor, who had remained standing, repeated his question. Mr. Mallison answered that he believed so, and appealed to one of the officers in the gallery for confirmation. The latter, after looking, said that they were not, whereupon Judge Neilson disgustedly left the bench, and the audience burst into a loud roar of laughter. It was subsequently ascertained that the cause of the alarm had arisen from the rapping of the jury for supper, which was furnished them at 7 o'clock. At 5:50 Judge Neilson went home to his own dinner, and a recess was taken till 8 o'clock, during which period the room was comparatively depopulated.

A few remained through the entire time that the Judge was away, and a running fire of jokes and general conversation was kept up. One by one those whose business or curiosity drew them to the court-room, returned, and before 8 o'clock the room was as full as ever. During this recess a rumor spread, and was traced to Mr. William C. Beecher, the defendant's son, that the jury stood eleven to one for Beecher, and no small satisfaction at the presumed fact was felt and expressed by the adherents of Plymouth's Pastor. Among those who returned at 8 o'clock was Mrs. Beecher, who sat chatting with Judge Porter, and on Mr. Tracy's entrance, arose and leaning forward addressed some remark which was evidently of a pleasant nature, for both smiled. All the windows and doors were kept open during this time of suspense, and a gentle breeze relieved the difficulty of breathing the foul air, but all over the room fans and hats were waving incessantly. After a little while the prevalent anxiety, which had been covered by the jesting conversation going on all around the room, began to be shown by inquiries asked by everybody of everybody else, what was the latest news. Various responses were made, one saying that the jury were eight to four, another, nine to three, another, ten to two, and another, eleven to one.

At 8 o'clock the court-room was again packed to overflowing. There were only three ladies present, including Mrs. Beecher, who returned from dinner at 7:40. These were Mrs. James Shearman and Mrs. Murray. The latter had her little daughter with her. Mr. Beecher was absent. All his counsel were in their places, however, each of them wearing a button-hole bouquet. Assistant Pastor Halliday was present for the first time since his cross-examination. The time was passed in chatting about the case, though everybody seemed to have given up speculating about the verdict. The crowd in the gallery generally took off their coats and stood or sat in their shirt-sleeves. Shortly after 8 a number of bottles of wine and some glasses went up to the jury-room. As soon as the room was full the police took up a position on both sides of that portion of the corridor which includes the court-room, and refused to allow any one to pass except those who could show that they had business in the court. Later the accumulated crowd was driven down stairs, and the iron gate in front of the court-house was shut upon them. Through this last barrier the utmost difficulty was experienced in obtaining an entrance. The consequence was that in a short time a crowd of nearly a thousand persons gathered, and they remained until a very late hour. They were exceedingly well-behaved, owing probably to the presence of a numerous force of Police. No incidents worthy of note occurred up to 10 o'clock, except two or three false alarms. At that time Mr. Evarts, who had gone out, walked into the room, wearing his wonderful tall white hat. Somebody started applause, and the entire audience rising to their feet followed suit. Mr. Evarts stopped in astonishment, and looked around him to see what the trouble was about. Thereupon the multitude broke out into another and another round, and Mr. Evarts, divining at last that he was its object, hurried to his seat. Among those in the room at this time were no less than five deacons of Plymouth Church, viz: Messrs. White, Howard, Carpenter, Hill, and Davidson. Henry E. Bowen, Henry C. Bowen's eldest son, occupied a seat in the jury-box. Theodore Tilton was in the Judge's private room. There were also in the court Mr. Bullard, Mrs. Beecher's brother, S. V. White, Alderman Whitney, ex-Alderman George H. Fisher, Clement D. Newman, Dwight Studwell, Rev. Mr. Scoville, Mr. Beecher's son-in law; F. M. Edgerton, C. E. Benedick, Major John Howard, Rev. Dr. Carpenter, Assistant District Attorney Moore, Edwin A. Studwell, Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Moses S. Beach, Jacob B. Murray, Wallace E. Caldwell, Henry A. Studwell, William B. Barber, and many other well-known citizens.

At 10:15 the court officers suddenly rapped for order, and at once the vast audience grew still. Judge Neilson appeared at the door of the ante-room, and in a loud voice announced that the court was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. His Honor added: "The quicker you retire, gentlemen, the better and more comfortable it will be for us and for yourselves." There having been a rumor that the court was to have been kept open until 4 o'clock, this announcement came to even the most enthusiastic friends of the litigants as an immense relief, and there was a spontaneous outburst of applause, which was quickly followed by an emptying of the room. Almost the last persons to leave were Mrs. Beecher and her son and daughter-in-law. Rev. Edward Beecher escorted them home.

IN THE JURY-ROOM.

THE JURYMEN LOCKED UP IN JUDGE M'CUE'S ROOM—MESSAGES TO THE JUDGE—THEY WISH HIS HONOR'S CHARGE—IT IS REFUSED—SPECULATION AS TO THE STANDING OF THE JURY.

Just previous to the adjournment the jury were locked up for the night in Judge McCue's room, on the central floor. There they had the luxury of a carpet to lie down on. At 4:30 o'clock they sent down for some pens, ink and paper, which were furnished them, and shortly before 9 o'clock they sent a message to Judge Neilson for a copy of his charge. The Judge informed the counsel on both sides of this request. Mr. Evarts agreed on condition that the requests to charge should be sent up also. To this Mr. Morris objected and Mr. Evarts withdrew his condition. Then Mr. Morris declined to consent to anything in the absence of his senior, Mr. Beach. Judge Neilson then sent word to the jury that they could not have the charge. Soon afterward the jury sent another note to his Honor, saying that the matters upon which they desired information were as to the value of circumstantial evidence and Mrs. Moulton's testimony. Judge Neilson answered that he could only give this information in the court-room. For some reason, however, they did not come down. These, and the instances previously mentioned, were the only communications that passed between the jury and the Judge. All sorts of speculations were indulged in as to the probability of an agreement, and various conclusions were arrived at, all of them colored by the prejudices of the person making the calculation. The most reliable judges place the jury as follows: For Tilton, Messrs. Halstead, Jeffrey, Case, Flete, Thyer, Davis, and possibly Whalen; for Beecher, Messrs. Carpenter, Filter, Hull, McMurn, and Taylor. Mr. Filter is a German, and because the German newspapers have been, almost without exception, anti-Beecher, Mr. Tilton's friends claim that Mr. Filter must necessarily also take their view of the case, but Mr. Beecher's friends appear more than confident of his partisanship and appearances seem to indicate that they are right. They also assert that Mr. Whalen is in favor of Mr. Beecher. As he is an intimate friend of Counselor Keady, this is believed to some extent. With these additions to the side of the defendant the jury would stand equally divided.

EVENING STREET SCENES.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE COURT-HOUSE THRONGED WITH PEOPLE—MR. TILTON FOLLOWED ALONG THE STREETS BY HUNDREDS OF CHEERING MEN—PEOPLE ALL OVER THE CITY WAITING ANXIOUSLY FOR THE VERDICT—NEWSPAPER EXTRAS SOLD BY HUNDREDS IN THE STREETS LATE INTO THE NIGHT.

Shortly after the expiration of the evening recess of the court a large crowd gathered before the entrance to the building, but were prevented from advancing any further by a section of Police officers, who cleared the corridors and guarded the entrance. Various experiments were tried for the purpose of eluding the officers, but rarely with success. On the opposite sidewalk, in the City Hall Park, and the neighboring drinking saloons men excitedly discussed the all-absorbing topic, and while none ventured to anticipate a verdict in favor of either side of the case, bets on the division of the jury in the event of a disagreement were frequently made, and wagers on a majority in favor of the defendant were readily accepted. As the hands of the City Hall clock approached 10 the interest of the throng in front of the entrance to the court became intense, and those passing into the street from the court were eagerly questioned for the latest news from the jury-room. About 500 persons assembled on the green situated to the west of the Court-house, and anxiously gazed up at the windows of the Court and Judges' rooms, through which the sweltering crowd inside was distinctly visible. From this point also the forms of the jurymen as they paced about their apartment or lounged at the windows, smoking, and, gathered in knots, apparently discussing the merits of the case, could be seen. The voice of Clerk Mallison, adjourning the court until 10 o'clock this morning, being heard by the concourse, a precipitate rush was made to the front entrance. The plaintiff and Mr. Pearsall, one of his counsel, who had been promenading the corridors when the announcement was made, and who were among the first to issue forth, were instantly recognized by the crowd and cheered. They crossed the street, and proceeded through the Park toward Montague street, followed by about 400 or 500 men, who repeatedly cheered the plaintiff, who, evidently not relishing such a demonstration, once turned angrily upon them, but the crowd still persisted in following him to the door of Mr. Pearsall's office, which he entered with that gentleman. Several "extras" containing Mrs. Tilton's affidavit denying the allegations of Messrs. Loader and Price, the upholsterers, and many wild rumors concerning the jury, were issued during the evening, as late as 10 o'clock, and found ready sale at extravagant prices. The excitement and expectancy of the occasion were not by any means confined to the Court-house and vicinity, for the stoops of many palatial mansions on the Heights were filled with ladies and gentlemen anxiously waiting for the verdict. Deep solicitude for the fate of Plymouth's Pastor was depicted in the looks and actions of some, while others awaited the result of the long, dreary trial with apparent unconcern. Yesterday being Mr. Beecher's sixty-second birthday, a large number of his friends called on him and tendered him their compliments and congratulations. The vicinity of his residence was also one of the points of attraction for curious crowds during the evening.

GOSSIP IN THE COURT-ROOM.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE TRIAL—AN AGREEMENT NOT EXPECTED—JURYMEN'S PREPARATIONS FOR A LONG STAY.

After the jury retired Mr. Tilton and his counsel immediately left the court-room, and, with the exception of Mr. Morris, neither of them was seen within the precincts of the Court-house during the whole of the afternoon, and even Mr. Morris appeared only for a very few minutes, during which he had a brief interview with Judge Neilson. All of the defendant's counsel were, however, in constant attendance until the Judge took a recess at 5 o'clock. Mr. Beecher himself was only present during a short time after the jury retired but; Mrs. Beecher remained in the Court-house until after 6 o'clock, evidently in a painful state of excitement. A few minutes before 5 o'clock, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Shearman, counsel for Mr. Beecher had an interview with Judge Neilson in his private room, after which the Judge announced a recess until 8 o'clock. Mr. Evarts was evidently in good humor, as after parting with Judge Neilson, he conversed in joking mood with one of the court officers, and wanted to know why he could not get the jury to agree.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Theodore Tilton sat calmly waiting in the ante-room, between the Judge's private room and the court room, and Judge Neilson reclined in his private room on a lounge, smoking a fragrant cigar and chatting with counsel and friends. Tilton was open to all approaches from any one having a claim to speak to him, and expressed himself as confident about the "ultimate result."

Judge Porter, Gen. Tracy, Mr. Shearman, and Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher sat at the end of one of the tables, Judge Porter and Mrs. Beecher engaging earnestly in conversation. At least 150 reporters surrounded the Judge's bench, and several occupied seats upon it.

It is not believed that there is any possibility of an agreement. It is certain that the debate was an exceedingly warm one all the afternoon and evening, and that both sides were unusually stubborn in adhering to their views. Some of the Beecher jurymen seem to have anticipated a long siege. Mr. Hull carried to court with him yesterday a towel and a tooth-brush, Mr. McMurn went to the extent of bringing his shaving utensils, and Mr. Filter had an overcoat slung over his arm—a sign, the wags said, that he was prepared to hang out until next Winter.

Mr. Shearman passed out of the Court-house building at 6 o'clock, with a smile on his face as if looking forward to a satisfactory verdict. He was surrounded by friends, who eagerly asked him what the rumors were. One gentleman said that he heard the jury stood seven to five for Beecher; another eight to four, and still another ten to two. On hearing the last remark Mr. Shearman quickly replied: "Ten to two is correct," and nodding his head and smiling he walked rapidly away.

Just before Judge Neilson's departure for home word was brought to him that the jury wanted writing materials that they might prepare a sealed verdict. This request the Judge denied, saying that the case was too important for a sealed verdict.

The three court officers, Doyle, Spaulding, and Clare, with the nine policemen, remained on guard through the night.

The room in which the jury were confined is entered by doors Nos. 24 and 26, and by an inner door leading from room No. 22, in which the three court officers were stationed, and which was kept closed. These twelve men were left alone in charge of the building, and the twelve men inside were as secure from intrusion as the law could make them.

To-day is the anniversary of the writing of the famous Bacon letter.

STRATEGY OF THE JUDGE.

At 10:05 o'clock Judge Neilson sent word to the jury that they were to be locked up for the night, and in order to effect the change of their location from the third story of the Court-house to the rooms arranged for their use on the second story with as little publicity as possible he arranged for a round of applause in the court-room, which at once attracted all the idlers in the passage-way, and left the space clear to allow the jury to pass down. The Judge took his position in the hall, near the back stairs, and with a guard of Policemen watched the jury as they came down.

A little knot of those who had not been deceived by the Judge's strategy stood behind him, and the back stairs and the end of the hall nearest to room No. 26 was kept clear by the Police. Two men who strolled up from the ground floor with apparent carelessness, and were pursuing their way upward, were sternly checked by the Police and forced back. At 10:15 the jury came down, closely attended by several Policemen. They passed in at the door of room No. 26, and the officer closed the door and was about to lock it, when Clerk Mallison called out: "Have you got all the jury?" and a general laugh arose as the twelfth juror presented himself for admission. He was admitted and the door locked, and the Judge turning to Clerk Mallison, said: "Now go in and tell them it is all over till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. And wait a minute before you tell your friends, so that I may get away." This was done, and the court declared adjourned at 10:18.

OATHS OF THE COURT OFFICERS.

The following oath was administered at a little before 11 o'clock to the seven policemen under command of Officer Hamilton, who were detailed to watch the room in which the jury were locked up:

"You do solemnly swear that you will keep this jury secure in the room that they are now in; that you will suffer them to have neither meat nor drink, water excepted; that you will allow no one to speak to them, nor speak to them yourself, without permission of the court, except it be to ask them if they have agreed upon a verdict, until they have agreed upon a verdict. So help you God."

MR. BEECHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

Yesterday was Mr. Beecher's sixty-second birth-day, and it was expected that the event would be celebrated with great merry-making. No special demonstration took place, however, though several members of Plymouth Church sent presents of flowers to Mr. Beecher's house during the day, and in the evening there was an informal reception given to his intimate friends at his residence on the Heights.

MRS. TILTON'S AFFIDAVIT.

SHE CONTRADICTS THE TWO UPHOLSTERERS—A LETTER TO THE PUBLIC AND AN AFFIDAVIT.

At a late hour last evening Mr. Shearman brought into court a copy of an affidavit made by Mrs. Tilton on the 16th inst. before Judge McCue, in which she contradicts the statements made by Price and Loeder, the two men who have recently made affidavits in relation to improper familiarities which they say they witnessed between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in the Fall of 1869. Below will be found a copy, with Mrs. Tilton's card in relation to the subject:

The following affidavit was prepared by me and placed in the hands of counsel in expectation of an opportunity having been given to present it in court, but no such opportunity having been given, and affidavits basely false having been published against me, I now desire to publish this in my own vindication. ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

City Court of Brooklyn—Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher—City of Brooklyn, County of Kings.

Elizabeth R. Tilton, being duly sworn, says as follows: In the months of September, October, and November, 1869, I resided with my husband in Livingston street and I had entire charge of the household affairs. No person was employed in laying carpets, or in attending to any work at the house during these months except by my directions. I did not employ or authorize the employment of any man named Price or Loeder for any work about the house of any kind; nor do I recollect or believe that any such men were in the house during any of the three months above mentioned, or any part of the Fall of 1869; nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were they ever in the house at any time. I have read in the New-York *Herald* a statement purporting to have been made by a man whom I am now informed is named Joseph Loeder, to the effect that in the month of October, 1869, while Loeder and one Price were working on the hall stairs, I opened the door to Mr. Beecher; that he seized hold of me, clasped his arms round my waist, and kissed me, raising me off my feet, and then walked into the front room parlor, with his arm round my waist. The whole of this story is utterly false.

I annex to this affidavit an extract from the newspaper containing all the information which I have concerning the statement of this man Loeder as to what happened in the house while he says he was there.

This narrative, so far as it relates to myself or Mr. Beecher, is entirely false, and the occurrences so described never took place, either in October, 1869, or at any other time.

There never was any impropriety of conduct or improper relations between Henry Ward Beecher and myself; and all charges of adultery, or any attempt on his part or mine to have so solicited any indecorous acts, are utterly and entirely false.

There never was any act of familiarity or mark of affection either on the part of Mr. Beecher or myself in the absence of my husband to a greater degree than what took place in the presence of my husband.

Nor was there ever greater familiarity between Mr. Beecher and myself than there was between me and my stepfather and brother, nor did any act pass between us which might not with equal propriety have passed between a father and a daughter.

The front parlor was divided from the library by a close folding-door, to which there was no key, and which was never locked. These doors would not come closely together, and when they were shut there was always two wide cracks, one between the two doors and the other between one of the doors and the wall, and through these cracks any one could easily see what was going on in the front parlor. Nor was it possible, in 1869, nor at any other time while I lived in my husband's house, for any one to look through the cracks between the folding-doors without the figure of such person being seen through the closed door from the parlor. The front parlor was, therefore, a place in which no secrecy was possible, and at the same time no one could have opened the folding doors as the man Price described having done, without being seen by me from the parlor if I was there.

The sofa was in close to the front window, and it was my custom to have the blinds drawn at the season of the year referred to, so that passers-by should have seen the sofa from the street.

The children of the neighborhood were also accustomed constantly to play about freely and run about on the piazza, from which the parlor windows opened, and there was not the slightest guard or secrecy, either from the outside of the house or from servants within.

It was frequently the case that quite a number of children were playing on the piazza for a long time without interruption, and in full view of the park. In October, 1869, I had no housekeeper but three servants and a wet-nurse, and also had three children from six months of age upward, besides my baby, all of whom, except the baby, were accustomed to go in and out through the front parlor freely. No housekeeper nor any other person paid the bills of work people or any other employe about the house in the Fall of 1869. I paid all such bills myself. Miss Denis was not in our house at that time, nor was any elderly lady with us during that Fall except occasional visitors, none of whom interfered with the family affairs.

No man or men were employed to lay carpets in our house at any time in 1869. We bought no new carpets and had no carpets laid down after moving to our house in 1866, and no men were employed in laying down either new or old carpets on the hall stairs during any time in the year 1869. Any such work, when it was done at all, was done by women.

The only work that was done by men about carpets was the carpet-shaking, which was done by a man with whom I was well acquainted for several years, and who was not one of the men referred to in the annexed newspaper article. I did not employ strangers to do the work on the carpets or anything else, and if any men were employed, they will be able to produce the records from the carpet houses with which I had dealings; and as I am informed and believe, these two men, Loeder and Price, were not employed by or in any way connected with any of these stores, nor employed by or connected with any person whatever with whom either my husband or I had any dealings in the year 1869.

In conclusion, I declare in the presence of Almighty God that I am absolutely innocent of all the offenses charged against me with relation to Henry Ward Beecher, except only that under the influence of my husband, which I found it impossible to resist so long as I persisted in living with him. I have made against Mr. Beecher statements, which were false and entirely unfounded, and which my husband knew to be false. And I declare that I left my husband voluntarily, without any solicitation or inducement from any person, and especially without any solicitation on the part of Mr. Beecher, but from any knowledge I have of his views, contrary to the desire of Mr. Beecher; and I do say, because I found by sad experience that the only result of my long endeavor to serve my husband, was that I kept myself in his power, and that it was impossible for me, so long as I lived with him, to speak the truth when he requested me to deny it.

Sworn before me this 16th day of June, 1875.

A. McCUE,
Judge of the City Court, Brooklyn.

(Signed,) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

THE IRISH AND AMERICAN TEAMS.

PRACTICE AT DOLLYMOUNT RANGE—THE SHOOTING NEARLY EQUAL—BANQUET TO THE MASONS OF THE TEAM BY THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND—SPEECHES BY MESSRS. FULTON AND BODINE.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The Irish and American teams shot for practice at Dollymount today. The shooting was very fine, and it would be difficult to say which team did best, so nearly equal was the skill displayed on both sides.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Ireland gave a banquet to-night to the visiting marksmen belonging to the Masonic Order. The assemblage was large and brilliant. Among the guests were gentlemen representing Nova Scotia, Portugal, Canada, New-York, Virginia, and Illinois. Complimentary toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm. Messrs. Bodine and Fulton responded for the American Team. The latter said the warmth of their reception was beyond their fondest anticipations. Every act and look of their Irish friends showed that they loved America. The bond of friendship between Irishmen and Americans was stronger than that between any other two peoples.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM CONVICTED OF ABSTRACTING STATE DEEDS AND SENTENCED TO NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

BERLIN, June 24.—The case of Count Von Arnim was decided by the Kammergericht to-day. He was convicted of abstracting with intent, State papers of the character of public deeds, intrusted to him, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, including one month that has already expired. The court declares that there was no ground for the charge of embezzlement or offense against public order.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN WAR VESSELS AT KIEL.

BERLIN, June 24.—The United States men-of-war Franklin and Alaska have arrived at Kiel.

THE CHARACTER OF VON ARNIM'S OFFENSE.

BERLIN, June 24.—In the Kammergericht, before which the appeal of Count Von Arnim was heard, opinion was to-day rendered that the original removal of the documents from Paris was not punishable, but the offense consisted in the subsequent retention and removal of the papers to Carlsbad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMORED VISIT OF THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF LORNE TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 24.—It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife (the Princess Louise) intend making a tour of the United States.

SALE OF AMERICAN IRON.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Merchants are selling American iron at Wolverhampton at $35 per ton.

CANADA COPYRIGHT BILL.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Lords to-night the Canada Copyright bill passed a second reading.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, June 25—6 A. M.—The report in yesterday's *Sun* that Mr. Gladstone had consented to resume the Liberal leadership is pronounced wholly unfounded.

SPAIN.

REPORTED CARLIST VICTORY IN CASTILE.

LONDON, June 24.—The Carlist Committee here announce that they have received information of a victory by their forces over the Alfonsists in Castile. Nine Alfonsist officers are said to have been captured.

GEN. MORIONES CREATED A MARQUIS.

MADRID, June 24—Gen. Moriones has been has been created Marquis of Oteiza.

FRANCE.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE GARONNE—LOSS OF LIFE.

PARIS, June 24.—The River Garronne continues to rise. Several persons have been drowned by the inundation of the adjacent country.

THE FLOOD SUBSIDING BUT THE RAIN STILL FALLING.

PARIS, June 24.—The damage done by the inundations in the valleys of the Garronne and Adour is immense. All the bridges at Toulouse have been destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding, but the rain continues.

The Assembly has voted 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

LATER REPORTS FROM THE FLOODED REGION—THE DESTRUCTION WIDE-SPREAD—OTHER SECTIONS FLOODED.

PARIS, June 24—Midnight.—The devastation caused by the inundation is wide-spread.

At Toulouse nearly all the houses in the St. Cyprian quarter have been destroyed.

At Verdun, in the Department of Arriege over fifty houses have fallen, and many persons were drowned.

From Montauban the report comes that all the crops on the banks of the Tarn and Garonne are ruined. The Garonne in some places is four miles wide.

A bridge of seven arches at Tarbes has been carried away.

The inundations are general in the Departments of Aube, Haute-Garonne, and Tarn.

If the rain continues another day all the wheat crop in those departments will be destroyed.

The railways are interrupted in all directions throughout the inundated district.

MEMORIAL BANQUET—SPEECH OF M. GAMBETTA.

VERSAILLES, June 24.—A banquet was given here to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Gen. Hoche. M. Gambetta made the principal speech. He said the Republicans, forgetting old hostilities, joined hands with their former opponents, as friends whom they previously misunderstood. They desired the dissolution of the Assembly in the interests of continued progress. The Republicans had abandoned none of their principles. They must advance step by step, aiming for the realization of the principles of the Revolution.

THE NEXT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON TAKING COMMAND OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY—FESTIVITIES AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—The programme for the next centennial celebration in this vicinity—that of the anniversary of Washington's taking command of the Continental Army under the old elm in Cambridge—were completed to-night. There is to be a procession of local military and civic organizations; literary exercises in a tent on the Common, consisting of a poem by James Russel Lowell and an oration by Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Harvard College; a banquet in Memorial Hall, with speeches by distinguished guests of the day; a children's entertainment in the afternoon, after the literary exercises in the tent, with patriotic songs by thirty-eight young ladies in costumes representing the several States and the Goddess of Liberty, supported by thirty-eight young men in Continental costumes. In the evening a grand illumination of the Common with out-door concerts, will take place. The Local Committee have invited the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of Congress from this State, the Governor and staff, the Fellows of Harvard University, and many other celebrities to be present.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A new daily paper is to be started in Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 1 by Mr. Samuel Bard, to be called the *Daily Advance*.

The train with the New-England and New-York bankers arrived at West Philadelphia at 12:05 P. M. yesterday.

The large woolen mill and buildings contiguous at Mystic Bridge, Conn., were burned by an incendiary fire early yesterday morning.

Judge E. B. Crocker, formerly member of the Supreme Court of California, died at Sacramento yesterday of softening of the brain.

In a game of base-ball in Chicago, yesterday, in which twelve innings were played, the Philadelphias defeated the Chicagos by a score of 5 to 2.

The *Liberal*, a daily journal published in Toronto in the interests of the Reform Party, ceases publication with to-day's issue, after an existence of about six months.

Reports from various parts of Canada give accounts of the destruction of property by a severe wind and rain storm yesterday afternoon. The copious showers which have fallen were much needed, as the crops were suffering severely.

YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following has been received by Pay Inspector Thornton in this city from an officer of the United States steamer Lancaster, dated on board that vessel at Bahia, Brazil, May 17: "It will surprise you, I have no doubt, to hear of our being here instead of well on our way home. We sailed from Rio on the 22d ultimo, and when a few days out three of our officers, Dr. Denby, Lieut. Bolles, and Ensign Murdock, were taken down with yellow fever. The two first died on the 21 and 3d instants. On the last mentioned day Dr. Fossig was attacked, leaving us but one doctor fit for duty; and, fearful of the disease spreading among the crew, it was deemed advisable to put into the nearest port, which happened to be this dirty hole. We arrived here on the 9th, and Dr. Fossig was immediately removed to the hospital, where he died the next night. Mr. Murdock is getting well, and no new cases have appeared, and we begin to feel that the danger is over; and if the health of the ship continues good we will make another start for home on the 20th, and this time I think we will get there. We are favored with fine weather here, and the city is perfectly healthy."

Naval officers here believe that the Lancaster will reach Norfolk without further accident occurs about the middle of next month.

MURDERERS TO BE HANGED TO-DAY.

THOMASTON, Me., June 24.—Preparations are completed for the execution of Gordon and Wagner, which takes place about 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Both have appeared cheerful to-day, and both still protest their innocence. Gordon's body will be given to his friends for burial. The Medical School of Bowdoin College will receive that of Wagner, who has no relations in this country.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—Costley, the murderer of Julia Hawkes, will be hanged at Dedham to-morrow. It is reported that he will make a speech and confession from the gallows.

CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following, the twenty-first call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862, was issued to day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 24, 1875.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 4th day of September, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day—that is to say, coupon bonds known as the fourth series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds $50, No. 21,001 to No. 21,700, both inclusive; $100, No. 59,101 to No. 64,500, both inclusive; $500, No. 31,901 to No. 34,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 91,501 to No. 96,900, both inclusive. Total, $5,000,000.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary's office. B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE SARANAC.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—A press dispatch from Victoria says H. B. M. steamer Myrmidon and the steamer Otter have arrived with the officers and crew of the United States steamer Saranac, and such property as was saved from the wreck, including the steam launch and four boats.

A PLAGUE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The *Levant Herald* of the 2d inst. says: "A telegram has just been received from the Sanitary Commission sent to the district of Mesopotamia, stricken with the bubonic plague. The telegram was sent on the 23d of May, from Bagdad, whither it had been sent by special courier from Kut-el-Haumara, where the commission then was, and states that this fearful malady has spread beyond the country of the Montefik Arabs, infecting an immense district, and destroying a large number of lives. In three localities mentioned in the dispatch, the numbers were 500, 800, and 1,000 respectively. Those who were struck down with the disease generally succumbed on the second or third day after the premonitory symptoms had set in. In some districts the epidemic was disappearing, but it was breaking out in others not yet visited by the commission."

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

JUDGE NEILSON REFUSES TO ADMIT THE NEW TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION—HIS HONOR DELIVERS HIS CHARGE—HE INSTRUCTS THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE UPON WHICH TO BASE A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY OR BLACK-MAIL—THE PAYMENT OF $7,000 BY BOWEN MERELY A BUSINESS TRANSACTION—MR. ABBOTT'S REQUESTS TO CHARGE—RETIREMENT OF THE JURY.

There was another great crush for admittance into the court-room yesterday, but, under his Honor's orders, not nearly so many persons were allowed inside as during the speeches of counsel. Every seat was occupied, however, and the heat was hardly tolerable. Among the notable persons in the audience were Dr. Cochrane, President of the Brooklyn Health Board; Prof. Homer B. Sprague, Rev. William Barnes, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. Conant, witnesses H. M. Cleveland, Thomas Cook, and William B. Barber; Rev. Samuel Scoville, and Prof. Benjamin Braman. Plymouth Church was present in extraordinary force, and the Beecher family was largely represented. Mr. Beecher and his wife were supported by his sister, Miss Catherine Beecher; his brother, Dr. Edward Beecher; his sons, Col. Harry and Herbert Beecher, and the latter's wife. All the counsel for the defense were early in their seats. Tilton, Mr. Beach, and Judge Fullerton alone represented the side of the prosecution at the opening of the proceedings. At 11:08 the jury-roll was called, and Judge Neilson said he had concluded to deny the motion to reopen the case, on the ground that the trial had been sufficiently prolonged; though under other circumstances he might have acted differently. At Mr. Beach's request the supporting affidavits were entered upon the minutes of the court. Mr. Evarts complained that the affidavits had been published in one of the morning newspapers. Judge Neilson denied having given them out. Mr. Beach contended that, being a part of the record, they should have appeared in the official report of yesterday's proceedings. His Honor then adjusted his spectacles and began the delivery of his charge. He perspired profusely and took frequent sips at a glass of ice-water.

After telling the jury that it would not be necessary to stand up, his Honor commenced his charge by impressing upon the jury the gravity of their duty. It would not be necessary to go into the evidence in detail, he said. He would only classify it. The charge of adultery was the turning point of the case. The burden of proof rested on the plaintiff. It was not necessary to prove it by direct evidence, but there should be enough proof to satisfy an honest judgment. His Honor then pointed out the difference between direct, circumstantial, and presumptive evidence. In acting on the two latter, the jury should exercise great care. Their conclusions must be drawn from all the evidence. His Honor then took up the consideration of the written testimony. In regard to the letter of contrition, his Honor charged strongly in favor of its genuineness, leaving to the jury to determine its signification, except that they must find that Mr. Beecher was then conscious of an offense against Mr. Tilton. Oral confessions are, he said, extremely good evidence. The jury should, however, be satisfied that they were correctly reported by witnesses. Lack of denial must generally be regarded as confession of guilt. His Honor went on enumerating the various phases of the trial, telling the jury that they were the sole judges of the matters in dispute and of the motives of action. In regard to the policy of silence, it was due to the defendant to consider that shortly after the publication of the Woodhull scandal it was the sense of a meeting of Plymouth Church that silence should be held. Neither would it be wise, conceiving Mr. Beecher guilty of a lesser crime, and, being charged with several others, to believe him guilty of these last while he was seeking to conceal the first only. The jury should not apply the ordinary rules of life to their consideration as to whether the causes Mr. Beecher alleges were sufficient to account for his great grief. It was the duty of the jury to reconcile, as far as possible, conflicting statements, and hesitate to the last to accept a suggestion of perjury. Too much importance should not be given to circumstantial differences. In regard to Mr. Moulton, if the jury believe that he intended to state the truth here they are to make allowances for his previous denials. If they believe Tilton to have put forward his theory of his wife's innocence with a moral purpose they were to give him the benefit of it. The general rule was to discredit persons making such conflicting statements. The truth or falsity of Mrs. Moulton's testimony was a matter for the jury. There was no proof of coercion or undue influence. The fact, however, remains, that her husband is deeply concerned in this case, and that must be considered on the question of bias. If Gen. Tracy acted honestly, under the advice of his associates, he was not to blame. No relation of attorney and client ever existed between Tracy and Tilton. The only question rests on whether Tracy was furnished by the plaintiff with evidence that he did not possess before, and which Tracy, after giving his pledge, used afterward for the benefit of Mr. Beecher. Moreover, Gen. Tracy understood at the interview of Jan. 6, 1872, that the offense charged was of an inferior grade. If the jury believed that Gen. Tracy at that interview was not authorized to act for Mr. Beecher they are to exclude all testimony relating to him. They are not to condemn Gen. Tracy in any event, except so far as his testimony and action may have weight upon the issue. In regard to the question of damages the letters of Mrs. Tilton have force. The greater the love the greater the damage. So also the more lewd the conduct of the husband the less his damage. But lewd conduct on the part of the husband was no bar to the question of innocence or guilt of the defendant. The intimacy between a pastor and his parishioner was of greater latitude than ordinary, and the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that. The defendant's good character was also a presumption of innocence. It had been proved that Mr. Beecher's money gifts were mere offerings of generosity, and were not extorted, and Tilton did not know where they came from. There was no evidence upon which to base a charge of conspiracy or black-mail. The $7,000 paid by Bowen was a straightforward business transaction. Whether it had any connection with the charge against Mr. Beecher the jury must decide. There were many things that the jury must not allow to influence them. These are the Communist procession, the investigation by the Church Committee, and the Congregational Council. His Honor ceased speaking at 12:25 o'clock. There was faint applause, which was promptly checked. After ordering the officer to go out and see about the jurors' dinner, his Honor took up Mr. Abbott's requests to charge. He charged Nos. 3 and 4. No. 5 he refused to charge. No. 6 he charged. No. 7 he refused to charge. Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11 he charged. No. 13 was of no moment. Nos. 14, 15, 18, 21, and 24 he charged. At this point Judge Fullerton entered the room. In regard to No. 30, his Honor said that the jury should determine whether Tilton contemplated a lawsuit or not when he tore up the letter of accusation. No. 31 was a question of fact for the jury. So also was No. 32. In regard to No. 33, letters of outsiders were evidence of guilt only so far as they were indicative of the character and conduct of the defendant. No. 34 was of no moment. No. 35 his Honor charged. No. 36 he refused to charge, adding that moral evidence was of great value in dealing with the intellectual emotions. No. 37 was sufficiently covered in the charge. No. 38 was a question of fact for the jury. No. 39 had been covered in the charge. No. 40 was a question of fact. No. 41 had been covered, as had also No. 42. No. 43 was a question of fact. He charged the first part of No. 41; the second part was a question of fact. No. 45 was a question of fact. No. 46 was a sound principle in a suit for divorce, but it did not apply in this case. In regard to No. 47 the jury must consider whether Mrs. Tilton's influence kept her husband silent six months. Nos. 48, 49, and 50 were questions of fact. No. 51 was true only to a modified extent. Nos. 52, 53, and 54 had been covered by the charge.

At 1:03 Judge Neilson asked: "Are you satisfied, gentlemen?" "We are, Sir," responded Mr. Beach. The counsel for the defense held a hurried consultation and were silent. Juryman Davis arose and asked whether the original letters and papers would not be given to the jurors to examine. Judge Neilson answered that that was not usual, but that any explanations the jury might require he would cheerfully give. Mr. Davis said that they wanted only two or three documents. Mr. Beach said the prosecution made no objection to granting the jurors' request. Mr. Evarts said that the difficulty was that the jurors might ask for papers that were not in existence. Judge Neilson said that any specific information that might be required would be sent up to the jury. Mr. Beach, in answer to Mr. Evarts, said that it was not likely that the jury would ask for papers that did not exist. Judge Neilson said that he had no suggestion to offer. He would leave the subject to the counsel. Officers Doyle, Spaulding, and Clare then came forward at His Honor's request and were duly sworn to take good charge of the jury. Then, at 1:05, the jury retired.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were called at 11 o'clock and answered to their names, when Judge Neilson, rendering decision on the motion made by plaintiff's counsel, for the admission of newly discovered evidence, said:

Mr. Morris, although your affidavit, I think, contains what might, under other circumstances, be sufficient for an excuse for delay, yet, under all the circumstances, I ought not to entertain this application.

Mr. Beach—Do I understand your Honor to return the affidavits?

Judge Neilson—Mr. Morris can withdraw them.

Mr. Beach—Sir?

Judge Neilson—Mr. Morris can withdraw them.

Mr. Beach—We do not propose to withdraw them, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Then I will file them with the Clerk.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we have not seen, as your Honor is aware, the affidavits, and we understood that there were no copies of them, and that the originals were handed to your Honor. But we find them published in the morning press in the City of New-York this morning.

Judge Neilson—I can only say that I was applied to by perhaps a dozen reporters, and some of the gentlemen came to my house in the evening, and that I not only declined to give or show them the papers, but to state what they were.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Of course we understood that your Honor had not given them; but we merely mention the fact.

Judge Neilson—Still it is a relief to me to be able to mention it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I do not know, Sir, how these affidavits came in print; yet they were made and filed with your Honor on a motion for the admission of new evidence which they disclose. They became a part of the record of the cause from that instant, and ought to have appeared in the official report of the cause.

Judge Neilson—Well, they have been in my possession ever since they were handed to me, and no person whatever has seen them.

Mr. Evarts—If that were so we would have had a right to notice of them and to have had copies of them, and been prepared to meet them by affidavits.

Judge Neilson—They will be on file, and can be had.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir. Your Honor has disposed of the matter, and should it ever become a subject for us to meet, we shall have no difficulty in meeting it.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Neilson then began his charge to the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: As you will find it fatiguing to stand up, you will please to retain your seats.

Your term of service here is drawing to a close. You must find relief in the prospect of returning to your usual pursuits, to the unrestrained habits of daily life. You may also feel a sense of gratitude for having been able to give such attention to the case as prepares you for the duty yet to be discharged.

I have a sense of the importance of that duty, and mean to give you all the aid I consistently can. But I must do so within limitations prescribed by my habits and convictions, with especial reference to the influence which, in my judgment, a Judge may properly seek to have with a jury. I have persistently, and upon principle, refrained from stating to juries my opinions upon controverted questions of fact submitted to the jury. The exceptions to this course have been as to points of slight importance. As an illustration of my general method in that regard, and as helping you to a proper estimate of your position, I turn to the thirteenth of Abbott's Reports, page 343, and read a few words from a charge of mine given at length in the report of a case in this court. What I said to that jury I now say to you: "It is your duty to accept fully, and without a shade of mental reservation, the rules of law stated. But, on the other hand, I wish to pay a like degree of respect to your great office. You are the sole judges of the weight of the testimony and of the credibility of the witnesses. A sense of this restrains me from commenting upon the proofs at large, and from indicating to you what my own opinions may be on the questions of fact involved." Your recognition of that, as your relation to the court, and to the cause, is due to the oath you have taken to render a true verdict according to the evidence. My recognition of it is due not only to you but to these parties, as the moral force of a verdict depends largely on the fact that it is the unbiased judgment of the twelve men selected from the body of our citizens, and, in the most solemn form known to our laws, consecrated to the service. But, without intruding upon your province, I shall be able to assist you materially, and as the exigencies of the case require. The learned counsel have repeated and dwelt upon the evidence in your hearing so fully that I need not detain you by going over these volumes of testimony. A repetition now, in any form, of what you have heard from the 111 witnesses, would send you to your deliberations, days hence, weary and perplexed. That I may not be performing a fruitless service, I must assist you to so arrange and classify the evidence that you can grasp and apply it. That I may not leave your minds troubled by the conflicting authorities you have heard cited, I must state the rules of law according to our present conception of them. If I can help you to a clear apprehension of the precise questions you are to consider, and of the character of the evidence, and the rules and principles applicable to each of those questions, you may be prepared to pass, by a rational process, through the several stages of inquiry to a result. That great body of testimony can only be resolved by a proper arrangement and distribution. Some of it relates to the principal question in issue, some of it to the credit due to certain witnesses, some of it to the mere question of damages. The pleadings have been stated in your hearing, and you perceive that the charge of adultery, denied by the answer, lies at the foundation of the case.

Upon the issue thus joined the burden of proof rests on the plaintiff.

You are also to understand that the evidence should be such as to carry conviction to the minds of just and prudent men; should point to the actual guilt more directly than to any other reasonable hypothesis. The wrong charged in this complaint might be proved by direct or by circumstantial evidence. But such a charge is not usually proved, or indeed provable, by direct and positive evidence. The reason is obvious. In most instances where, under social restraints, an apparently proper intimacy degenerates into licentious acts, the evil intent and life put on the garb of innocence. To such cases, to all cases of doubt and difficulty, the law of evidence, searching and flexible, applies peculiar tests—presumptions and inferences drawn from facts and from conduct, according to the dictates of experience, so that, finally, the question of guilt or innocence may be determined by the jury in the light reflected by the surrounding circumstances.

A few simple illustrations, stated with reference to a case of this character, may suffice to enable you to understand, sufficiently for our present purpose, the difference between direct, circumstantial, and presumptive evidence. If a witness should testify that he had seen the actual commission of the sexual act charged, that would be what is called direct and positive evidence. If a witness should testify that the wife and the paramour, defendant, had occupied the same room all night in such manner as tended to the conclusion that they had slept together, or if he had admitted his guilt, that would be circumstantial evidence. If, to a letter received by the defendant, explicitly charging him with adultery, he had answered, simply saying, "I am sorry, and hope to be forgiven," or if, on being thus charged in a conversation by one having an interest in the matter, he had made no answer whatever, that, by a rational process of reasoning, would be presumptive evidence.

In acting on circumstantial or on presumptive evidence, a jury should exercise great care, proceed cautiously, as men are wont to do when traveling in dim twilight on unfamiliar roads, and must distinguish the notion arising on suspicion or conjecture from the relation existing between the observed and the inferred facts. Within the spirit and terms of the illustrations stated, you will have occasion to consider the existing facts, and the inferences that may justly be drawn from them. The inferences must have a healthy growth, spring from the facts naturally, as fruit from the vine, and although you cannot trace the connection as you could feel the links of the chain which binds material objects together, yet, to satisfy the rule, you should perceive and be fully convinced that the connection does exist.

THE EVIDENCE ON THE PRINCIPAL QUESTION.

The evidence bearing on the principal question, that of adultery, may be taken up in its order thus: First, as to the writings referred to; secondly, as to the oral admissions; thirdly, as to the tacit or implied admissions, and fourthly, as to the general conduct of the defendant. I purpose briefly to call your attention to some of the more important matters falling under each of those heads. Your conclusions, however, should not be drawn from one of these classes of evidence, but from all the testimony on this branch of the case combined.

In taking up the writings referred to, you will observe that the plaintiff's letter on the 26th of December, 1870, demanding that the defendant should leave his pulpit and the city, was the first open act of hostility. That demand was withdrawn at the interview had by the parties at Mr. Moulton's house on the evening of Dec. 30, 1870. The plaintiff claims that that was in deference to the wishes of his wife. At that time a paper written by Mrs. Tilton in respect to her relations to the defendant was held by Mr. Moulton. The copy of it which the plaintiff had was torn up after having been read or stated to the defendant, and the original was also torn up afterward by Mrs. Tilton, with her husband's assent. Proof of the contents of that paper was ruled out, because the writing was a confidential communication by the wife to the husband, and because he was a party to its destruction. But that ruling was no deprivation, as no charge written by Mrs. Tilton could have been evidence against the defendant. That same evening Mr. Beecher, with the assent of the husband, called on Mrs. Tilton. He then obtained the paper, commonly called "the retraction," afterward surrendered to Mr. Moulton.

The next paper in order is that of Jan. 1, 1871. It is in Mr. Moulton's writing, except the line at the bottom, and the signature, written by Mr. Beecher. A question of fact in dispute as to this paper deserves your attention. Mr. Moulton says that it was dictated, sentence by sentence, and that it was read over. Mr. Beecher denies that dictation and that reading.

As to the degree of credit to which these witnesses, thus in conflict, may be relatively entitled, you are to remember that they speak of what occurred at a time of great excitement. They may not have been equally affected, but while the one was pouring out his thoughts in the agony of self-depreciation, the other may well have been affected with some sympathy. The law has tender consideration for an infirmity of memory thus inherited; the witness is not expected to speak of events with that clearness and certainty he might under other circumstances.

As to the subject thus spoken to by those witnesses—and which was more or less embodied in this paper written by Mr. Moulton—you should be prudent in reference to mere probabilities. You are not to indulge in speculations, or lightly consider a matter which has been affirmed because it may not seem quite reasonable. If you were asked to determine a question from the character, thought, or style of one well known, you would hesitate, because no one is always temperate, or master of himself. Our moods and freaks of temper mar the harmony of thought and utterance. Your neighbor may usually have a staid quality of speech, which so well comports with his character that you recognize him by it. But the same man, when unduly moved, may have quite another method, and surprise you by the incongruity. You will, therefore, seek to be guided by the evidence as given.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

You take, first, this paper, with whatever of latent and apparent quality it may have tending to support or impeach it; secondly, the statements, explanations, and denials, and the fact that the paper was to be used in correcting the plaintiff's impressions.

While Mr. Beecher was speaking, Mr. Moulton was writing, and with his assent. It may well be that in the absence of a deliberate course of dictation he could only note, in a hurried and imperfect manner, detached and striking expressions. You will consider whether he did so in good faith or not, and with what degree of success.

It may also be proper to observe that, although the circumstances may not have been favorable to a correct report of what was said, neither were they favorable to the invention of what was written.

You are to consider how this paper, read often and criticised freely in your hearing, is to be regarded, with especial reference to the controverted question of fact to which I have called your attention. The other papers belonging to this class of evidence, in which the defendant takes blame to himself, have been read several times, and need, in this connection, no special treatment.

As a general rule, it is the province of the court to instruct the jury as to the import of a writing in evidence. This is more especially so as to contracts. But if the writings are ambiguous, the circumstances under which they were prepared may be resorted to, and the question of intent and meaning be left to the jury. If it does not appear that words were used in a special sense, you will assume that they were used in their ordinary sense.

It appears from the papers before you, that of January 1, 1871—the letter of contrition—if you adopt it, and the defendant's letters written later, that he was conscious of having committed some wrong or offense affecting the plaintiff and his family. With that observation as to the import of the papers, I submit them to your consideration, that you may, taking them in connection with the proofs at large, determine what that wrong or offense was.

THE ALLEGED ORAL ADMISSIONS.

Passing to the second branch of the evidence, as to the principal charge in the order stated, I call your attention to the alleged oral admissions. The confessions of a party made deliberately against his own interest, as to facts known to and understood by him, if clearly proved, are regarded as of a high class of evidence, and deservedly so, because it is contrary to experience for men to admit what hurts them, if not true. Experience proves, rather, that men evade or deny the truth when the truth hurts. Testimony to prove oral admissions should be carefully scrutinized. The jury should be satisfied that the witness clearly understood, correctly remembered, and fairly repeated what was said. But caution against relying on such testimony too implicitly should find its counterpoise in the caution against the too ready rejection of it. It may be well to remember that many contracts made orally are enforced in courts of justice, that engagements to marry and, with us, marriage itself, after its consummation, may be shown by proof of words spoken; that, in the absence of all possible collusion, a defendant's confession that he or she was actually guilty of the act of adultery charged will support an action for a divorce. You are also to remember that most witnesses find it difficult to recall the words heard, and, from necessity, are allowed to state the substance of a conversation. But, in some instances, greater precision may be necessary: a single word may be vital to identify the subject, and determine the effect and application of an admission. The testimony as to actual admissions of guilt by the defendant, was given by the plaintiff, and by Francis D. Moulton, and by Emma C. Moulton, his wife. That testimony has been contradicted by the defendant.

TACIT OR IMPLIED ADMISSIONS.

The third class of evidence in the arrangement stated is as to tacit or implied admissions. In theory it appeals to a principle peculiar to presumptive evidence. It is assumed that, on suitable occasions, most men have such regard for their own interests that, on being unjustly charged or maligned, they will speak out in denial or justification. Hence it is that silence may often be regarded as confession. The most obvious difficulty in applying this doctrine arises from the consideration that all men may not act alike in the same circumstances, and that the jury may possibly ascribe to a sense of guilt what was really due to mere surprise, or to some unknown restraint. But, as commonly applied, the doctrine seems quite reasonable. Is it not, consistent with our experience, a just inference that a man asked to pay money not due will deny his indebtedness? that if unjustly accused he will assert his innocence? It is of the essence of the presumption arising from mere silence that the accusation or charge be made in express terms. When the testimony appears to come within the rule, the inference, if any, to be drawn from, and the excuse for, silence are to be considered by the jury. The testimony of the plaintiff, and of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, is as to two forms of admissions: the one oral, previously noticed; the other tacit or implied, now under consideration. You may not find the application of some of that testimony to one topic, and some of it to another, difficult. But some specific directions may be useful.

In considering those portions of that testimony which relate to the defendant's actual admissions of guilt, you will recall the doctrine stated under a former head, to the effect that a reasonable doubt as to a want of apprehension, or of memory, or of fairness, in the witness proving such admissions, imposes upon the jury the exercise of great caution. Upon the testimony, you will inquire whether the witnesses are correct in their statements, or whether the defendant was misunderstood by them. In considering the other portions of their testimony as to implied admissions, also contradicted by the defendant, you inquire whether in the conversations had by him with the witnesses, his adultery with plaintiff's wife was spoken of in clear and express terms. If you find that he was thus charged, so that, acting on the impulse common to innocent men, he would have denied it if without foundation, you will consider the inference to be drawn from, and any apparent excuse for, his silence.

THE CONDUCT OF THE DEFENDANT.

The remaining class of evidence as to the principal question in issue relates to the conduct of the defendant.

In this connection you are to consider the testimony of Joseph H. Richards and Kate Carey. You remember the circumstances as stated by each of them, and it is well for you to consider that under the head of contradiction of the defendant, because it connects that subject and will help your memory.

Your attention has been called to a series of events, to the reasons which may have led to certain modes of action, of acquiescence, of restraint; to occasional disturbances, apprehensions, and resentments, lapsing into seasons of peace and patient endurance. The learned counsel have given you their views as to the significance of each fact and circumstance. But, in and through it all, the vital and absorbing question remains, not whether the defendant acted wisely and well, but as he would not have acted if innocent of this particular charge.

I recur to the letter of the 26th of December, delivered by Mr. Bowen, in which the plaintiff said to the defendant, "I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the City of Brooklyn as a residence." The question is as to the manner in which this demand was received. The plaintiff's theory seems to have been that, as the offense charged in this complaint had been perpetrated, the reasons, thus generally referred to, would be apprehended. On reading the letter, the defendant said: "This man is crazy." It is for you to consider whether that remark was or was not in the nature of a suggestion that there were no sensible reasons for making that demand, and whether, in conversation, or in tone and manner, the defendant betrayed any consciousness of guilt. It may be observed, also, in reference to the interview of Dec. 30, 1870, at Mr. Moulton's house, when the copy of the paper called the "confession" was torn up, that the oral presentation of the subject, whether in the exact terms of the written paper or not, may have been sufficient to awaken the apprehensions of the defendant, and to enable you to judge, upon the evidence, of his manner.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

The policy of silence or suppression, as it has been called, deserves notice with reference to the motives which led the defendant to act upon it. It was adopted upon conference, at an early stage of the trouble, initiated a system of management, and led to many devices. In some aspects it may have been prudential; in other aspects unwise. But, whatever the "ugly circumstance" underlying it may have been, the parties sought peace in that way, and we have no occasion to condemn the effort. Like many artificial expedients, however, it failed. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton held to that course until the Committee of Investigation was appointed. Mr. Tilton was not equal to such strict adherence, though it is claimed that, fitfully it may be, like one troubled in spirit, he performed some service in that cause until service became hopeless. But there were uncharitable whisperings in the public ear, their source or origin not now material, and finally actual denunciation came. Your attention has been called to the meetings held by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, and others, to the discussions had, to the papers prepared or proposed, to the neglect to make early answer to the Woodhull card as published, and to the so-called "Woodhull Scandal," to the alleged disfavor with which the West charges were met and finally suppressed, to the spirit of timidity, vacillation, and mystery which characterized the period. Mr. Beecher's course throughout is to be carefully scrutinized.

Some of the events claimed to have occurred under that arrangement are in dispute.

You will inquire whether attentions were paid to Mrs. Woodhull to conciliate her at the instance, or with the approbation of the defendant; whether before Miss Turner was sent off to school he favored that as a precautionary measure, or contributed money in that view; and whether he repressed the presentation and prosecution of the West charges.

If you find that Mr. Beecher did not thus act, those questions will give you no trouble. But if you find that he took such part in those transactions, or any of them, then you will inquire whether he did so in the apprehension that his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton might be exposed, or from some other and independent cause.

You will also inquire whether the defendant refrained from publishing a denial or refutation of the allegations contained in the paper known as the Woodhull scandal; from answering the particular inquiry made by Mrs. Bradshaw in her letter to which he sent a reply, or was held in the bondage of fear to Mrs. Morse from a sense of the guilt now charged. You will remember, in this connection, that, as to the several acts of repression admitted by the defendant on his examination, two views, as motives of action, are put forth, the one, that having agreed with Mr. Moulton, to whose sagacity he deferred, that silence should be observed, he merely acted on that; the other, that in those instances he was governed by sympathy for the plaintiff and his family.

The learned counsel sought to qualify somewhat the pressure resting upon the defendant from this policy of silence, as applied to the Woodhull scandal, by showing that the church shared that view. I thought that due to the defendant, and it appeared that at a stated meeting of the official representatives of the church, held soon after the publication, the subject was mentioned, and the sense of those present was that no action should be taken. It also appeared that such had been the opinion of Rev. Mr. Halliday, a gentleman entitled to great consideration in his relations to the church.

You have before you the evidence as to what was done and suffered by the defendant under the policy of silence and suppression, and the question is as to his motives. The inference you might be justified in drawing could be readily applied if the wrong he was conscious of having committed, and which he sought to conceal, was so clearly identified as to exclude the idea of any other wrong. But if there were a series of wrongs other than that now charged, as to some one or more of which he might court concealment, the application of the principle requires serious attention. If a person to whom several crimes are imputed be guilty of one offense, and, sensible of that, seeks to escape and avoid arrest, it would be a perversion if the inference or suspicion which would attach were used to eke out the circumstantial evidence, to convict him of one of the other crimes imputed. You might wish to punish a meretricious lover who, on visiting his mistress, is caught at night hiding under a bed, but you would not, because offenders are often caught thus concealed, convict him of burglary with intent to steal. These suggestions may indicate the care with which the real question before us should be considered. They are the more proper because, in any view of the case, you may be disposed to ask why Mr. Beecher, if innocent, should have garnered up in his heart all that pain and fear so long, when he might have made proclamation to the world and trampled out the scandal as with iron boots.

DID THE DEFENDANT UNDERSTAND HE WAS CHARGED WITH ADULTERY.

But, gentlemen, the spirit which characterizes and chastens a judicial investigation should be distinguished from that which prevails in other forms of public inquiry and debate. Notwithstanding all the appeals you have heard to the common experience of life, you should not adopt opinions as freely or reach conclusions as readily as in your ordinary business affairs. When you make a bad bargain, you repent and make up the loss. If we negligently commit an error here we may repent, but the wrong remains irreparable. The question, upon all the proofs, is whether the defendant understood that he was charged with the adultery, and spoke, wrote, acted, and suffered from, and in consequence of that; or, whether, laying that out of view, he understood the charges to be that he had made the improper proposals or advances, and had robbed the plaintiff of a rich inheritance in the love of his wife; and whether, coupled with those charges, he believed that he had wronged the plaintiff by favoring a family separation and the dismissal by Mr. Bowen, and, for those reasons, spoke, wrote, acted, and suffered as described.

If the wrong was the adultery, the solution of what followed is easy. But, if the wrongs or offenses, actual or imputed, were of the other character stated, then a just apprehension of the relation between the defendant's state of mind and his conduct involves several considerations. What was his personal estimate of his relation to the church, to the world, to literature, and of the reputation he should leave behind him?—what his conception of the nature and gravity of the charge of impure solicitations, of alienating a woman's love from her husband, and of the effect of such accusations, if publicly made?—what his notion of the extent to which Mr. Tilton had been injured as a journalist, in his family, and as to their means of support?

The learned counsel claims that, upon the evidence, Mr. Beecher had no occasion for grief, as his advice that Mrs. Tilton should separate from her husband was not followed, or as to Mr. Bowen's action, as that was not influenced by Mr. Beecher. You will consider the evidence and that view. But did the defendant, under a misapprehension, believe that he had been instrumental in inflicting those injuries upon the plaintiff; and what, if any, effect had that upon his conduct?

I make these suggestions that you may give them such consideration as you think they deserve.

THE CREDIT DUE TO WITNESSES.

Thus much as to the principal question in issue. I have now to call your attention to a question which, as I have said, belongs exclusively to you—namely, the credit due to witnesses. The statements of witnesses are to be considered and weighed with a due regard to their relation to the case, as in interest, to the bias or prejudice they may have in respect to the parties or the subject matter under investigation, to contradictions, previous inconsistent statements, to their knowledge of facts, and the apparent disposition to make just and true disclosures, and to their known or ascertained characters. A good degree of respect and confidence is due to every citizen who has occasion to speak under oath in a court of justice as to his own rights or the rights of others. But a certain degree of infirmity may, and often does, attach; the memory may be defective, dates and events be confounded. Witnesses, simple-minded and honest, contradict themselves and each other. On a trial some months ago I remember to have been much impressed by the testimony of a worthy man, the President of an insurance company, who, while the case was still on, came back from the City of New-York to acknowledge his error and make a correction. He was as honest in his first as in his last affirmation; there was no actual perjury in either. This offense, as such, is the fruit of a wicked intent, of a willful perversion of known facts, to work an injury to another. The legislation of this State has borne striking testimony to the virtue of our people, in allowing parties to be witnesses in their own behalf—even the prisoner on trial for a crime to testify to his innocence.

But while I believe that perjury is of less common occurrence than is imputed by the popular view, it is a crime of the gravest magnitude, is not qualified by the special circumstances leading to its perpetration. He who, upon any mere theory of honor, would be guilty of it, might, if he had the temptation, commit any other crime. It has been said, and upon high authority, that there is a distinction between a mere falsehood and a lie; the former an untrue statement, made without guile and without knowledge of its want of truth; the latter a statement of what is known to be false, and with intent to injure another. I am disposed to respect the distinction. So, too, a modern dramatist has said, "The truth always, when it is proper to be spoken," a theory of value as applied to mere social intercourse. But good men have stood for the truth though it cost their lives. So, good men have uttered falsehoods when only their own interests were concerned. Walter Scott, as long as he thought proper, denied that he was the author of the Waverley Novels; it was his secret.

It is the duty of a jury, when witnesses contradict each other, to seek to reconcile the conflicting statements, to make allowances for honest errors, and to accept the suggestion of perjury reluctantly and from necessity. All testimony, as I have intimated, is at the risk of imperfect knowledge and imperfect memory. Witnesses, who appear equally entitled to credit, may give different accounts of the same transaction; the difference going to the substance and effect, or only to the immaterial details. In such cases you have substantial identity with circumstantial variety. Too much importance should not be attributed to such differences, to the discredit of witnesses. You may believe that they intended to tell the truth, unless the contrary is reasonably clear, and, as far as you can, seek to harmonize their testimony and discover the substantial truth.

MOULTON AND TILTON.

It is proper to refer, in less general terms, to one or two witnesses. Mr. Moulton seems to have intervened as the open and avowed friend of Mr. Tilton. He appears to have undertaken to mediate between the parties, to reconcile them, and, as far as possible, to prevent the specific character of their differences from obtaining publicity. He states that such was the real purpose and character of his intervention, and the defendant, in his letters and otherwise, has borne large and generous testimony to that effect. Yet Mr. Moulton, on various occasions, as he himself testifies, and as other witnesses state, declared that the defendant was not guilty of the sexual intercourse which he now says had been admitted. It is for you to consider how far the inconsistency in his statements goes to discredit him. If you shall be of opinion that he intended to state the truth in his examination here, and that his previous declarations were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation, and to that of Mrs. Tilton, and from an earnest wish to divert the minds of others from the subject, in carrying out the policy of suppression adopted, you are at liberty to make such allowance for that as shall seem proper.

As to Mr. Tilton, you will consider whether his testimony to the confession of the defendant's guilt, can be reconciled with his previous declarations that his wife was innocent. The peculiar theory which he has explained to you, has been sufficiently illustrated by counsel, and may be accepted as far as you think proper. If his purpose was to protect the fame of his wife, and not to injure unduly or maliciously another—if in the fitful conflicts and emotions which may have possessed him, you discover a moral purpose as contrasted with a depraved spirit—you will give him the benefit of that view.

The general rule as to persons who have willfully testified, under oath, to what is false, on any material point, is that their testimony is discredited. You are not bound to disregard it all. The witness, to be entirely discredited, must have given the false testimony with reference to a fact as to which he could not be presumed liable to mistake, and given it with knowledge that it was false. You are to apply the rule cautiously and discreetly. The maxim, willfully false in one thing, false in all, is sound, subject to the caution I have stated, and subject to your right to decide how much credit you will give the witness.

MRS. MOULTON.

The testimony of Emma C. Moulton is sought to be discredited on quite different ground. It is claimed that there is an inherent improbability in the supposition that a lady of her confessed refinement and delicacy would have conversed so freely with the defendant as to his adultery, or undertaken to advise him on that subject. It is also said that on the occasion when she claims to have had an important interview with the defendant, he was not at her house. You will consider and apply the proof which stands in conflict and in corroboration. In the discussions that proof has been recited and illustrated so freely that I have but to commend it to your careful consideration. Did she, at or about the time stated, have that interview, and was the conversation substantially as given by her? If so, and she were in error as to the length of the interview, that mere incident would not be conclusive. The question, gentlemen, rests with you.

Two other observations may be proper. Had Mrs. Moulton got the impression that the defendant's guilt was adultery, and in her conversation regarded that as the subject in his mind as it was in her mind? Do you believe that, whether mistaken or not, she testified honestly? Her manner on the stand, and the opinion which the defendant himself had of her moral character and worth, as stated in his letters, commend her to your respect. I had occasion to state in your hearing my view of the suggestion that this witness testified at the will or on the instigation of the husband. I still hold to the opinion then expressed. There is no proof of artifice, or coercion, or undue influence. The fact, however, that her husband is deeply concerned in this controversy, and that her testimony, without repeating, concurs with his, is to be considered on the mere question of bias. In sustaining the plaintiff's cause she is sustaining her husband as a witness.

THE JUDGE EXONERATES TRACY.

As to another witness, Benjamin F. Tracy, two suggestions have been made—the first, that, having acted as counsel for the defendant, he should not have been called as a witness for him in the case; the second, that, owing to an arrangement with or promise to the plaintiff, he should not have acted as such counsel. It appears from the testimony that before he accepted the relation of counsel for the defendant he consulted the other distinguished gentlemen who had been retained and have since acted with him in the cause as to the proper course to be pursued by him, and that he has acted on their advice. It also appears that when the circumstances seemed to make his testimony necessary on the trial he submitted that question to his associate counsel, and acted on their advice as to that. The matter in both aspects is thus strongly contrasted with those cases where professional men, acting upon their own notions, enter into improper relations.

The principle which restrains an attorney or counsel from acting in a litigation against one by whom he had been consulted, and from being a witness for his client on the trial of a cause is salutary, and should be respected.

But in cases where the practice of acting in the double capacity of counsel and witness on the trial of a cause has been most strongly reprobated, an exception to the rule has often been recognized. Had such an exception arisen in this instance? The conversation which took place between himself and others in the interview at Mr. Moulton's house having been received in evidence, that fact may well have imposed upon him the duty of becoming a witness. If that was his view, and was the opinion of his associates to whom he deferred, you will not readily perceive any substantial ground for criticism.

Gentlemen, the other suggestion, as to his not being at liberty to act as counsel for the defendant—

[Here the Judge was interrupted by the bell of the City Hall clock striking 12. He resumed after it closed, as follows:]

Gentlemen, the other suggestion as to his not being at liberty to act as counsel for the defendant, assumes that he had been in professional relations to the plaintiff, or in their confidential intercourse had learned his secrets or obtained information which he otherwise would not have had, and which gave an advantage to the party afterward represented by him.

No such relation existed; Mr. Tracy had not been the attorney or counsel or adviser of this plaintiff. At the interview at Mr. Moulton's house, the paper dated Jan. 1, 1871, written by Mr. Moulton, was shown to, and examined by, Mr. Tracy. After that, Mr. Tilton was called in, and before proceeding further, asked Mr. Tracy whether, if difficulty should arise between him and Mr. Beecher, he would feel at liberty to act for Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tracy said that he would not. The criticism rests upon that arrangement. Mr. Tilton then made explanations. Did he communicate to Mr. Tracy and the other persons then present any matter not previously known to him, and that would enable him to serve Mr. Beecher better than he might have served him without that information?

In testifying to conversations with the defendant, and what through him Mr. Tracy had known, Mr. Moulton stated to Mr. Beecher that he had told Mr. Tracy "the truth of the matter, told him the fact of the case as it was;" that "Theodore Tilton had denounced me for so doing, and had said to me that I had no business to reveal the guilt of Elizabeth to Mr. Tracy without his consent."

You will therefore observe that before the promise made by Mr. Tracy he had become possessed of the case—of what Mr. Moulton called the whole of the facts—and that Mr. Moulton had been censured by Mr. Tilton for giving him that confidence. You are also at liberty to consider what confidential communication Mr. Tilton could have given to Mr. Tracy, if any, beyond what had already been communicated. You may also consider now, upon the whole case before you, whether any fact or secret which Mr. Tilton could have withheld was transferred over to Mr. Tracy for the benefit of Mr. Beecher. Moreover, at that interview, Mr. Tracy understood from the conversation that Mr. Tilton's charge was of the inferior grade, and one which could not have been made the subject of litigation, or of investigation in a court of justice.

You may think I pay undue attention to this. This evidence—the testimony as to the interview at Mr. Moulton's house, when Mr. Woodruff was present, and when the promise was made—was received at an early stage of the case, with a view to the evidence as it then stood before me. Other evidence has since been received, and if, connecting what has since been received with what was before me when I made that decision, you should come to the conclusion that Mr. Beecher had not agreed upon Mr. Tracy as the person to speak and act for him on that occasion, then you will exclude all that testimony; because, in order to make it admissible here, Mr. Beecher should have been present, or some person representing him. And the testimony was received, not on the theory that Mr. Tracy was confidentially related to Mr. Beecher, and then and there represented him, and that the testimony was therefore received when Mr. Beecher was there in person.

Yet, after all, you are not at liberty to try this witness in respect to the line of professional duty, unless you think it embarrassed the force of his testimony, and shows such bias or prejudice as would require you in the ordinary interpretation of it to make allowances for his feeling or passion.

Mr. Tracy's position in respect to being counsel in the cause, and in respect to being a witness afterward when an emergency was supposed to have arisen, appeared to have been attended with a good degree of delicacy; and of all persons to whose judgment he could properly have deferred, the learned counsel concerned with him in the case, or who were in the case before he consented to come into it at all, were wise advisers. They might err, and we might err; but when a man takes all the precaution that the circumstances will permit, you will make allowances for him as one who intends to discharge his duty.

As to the witness Kate Carey, it is proper to state that persons called to prove an alleged bad character for truth and veracity should have the general knowledge to be fairly derived from the opinions expressed by people who knew the witness. Such impeachment is weak in proportion as the circle in which the unfavorable opinion prevails is narrow, and as that opinion can be traced to special differences.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

The third branch of the general division of evidence relates to damages.

I would call your attention to this simply that you may recognize the place or the head under which a large amount of the testimony before us belongs.

The gist of the action being the loss of the society, comfort, and assistance of his wife, evidence as to their condition of love and harmony, or the contrary, becomes material. The letters of the wife, written before the alleged offense, have been read. I mention this that you may understand why the voluminous correspondence between the husband and wife was received. A defendant could put in evidence the letters of the plaintiff, as he could the evidence of any other admission, declaration of his touching a matter in dispute. But neither party could use the letters of the wife, except as to the question of damages.

And this question of damages has relation to the state or condition of the household as to their mutual comfort and harmony or alienation.

You perceive that the rule is founded in good sense. The action is not to punish the defendant, but to indemnify the plaintiff. If the wife, loving and worthy, be misled, the home, in comfort and harmony, be invaded, the loss of the plaintiff is greater than under less favorable conditions.

So, too, to reduce the amount of the recovery, in such a case, the defendant may show that the plaintiff was unfaithful to his marriage vows, the theory being that a husband consorting with lewd women, suffers from the invasion of his own household less than he would have suffered had he been pure in heart and life.

But the impure association of the plaintiff with other women is no defense to the action. It was held as early as 1801, by Lord Kenyon, that such conduct went to the husband's right of action, but in 1803, Lord Alvanley ruled otherwise, and his view has prevailed as the rule since.

But without pursuing the subject, you will perceive that we have here a large amount of evidence, including the plaintiff's alleged misconduct, at home and abroad, peculiar to this mere question of damages.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE CASE.

Some further features of the case remains to be noticed.

Upon principle and authority, and also with reference to our accepted rules of social order, the intimacy and intercourse which is allowed between a married woman and her legal adviser, physician, or pastor is greater than that which would be considered proper or becoming between the woman and a man holding no such special relation. That principle applies here, and the defendant is entitled to the benefit of it. Lord Brougham, in considering a case where a clergyman was concerned, and in repelling the imputation of want of chastity, applied the term "extreme improbability." That learned jurist was given to strong expressions, and the term thus used was extravagant. What can be claimed is a mere presumption of innocence. In this connection it is proper to observe that, after many years spent in religious teaching and intellectual service, the defendant comes into court with a character which, until proof given against him, offers a shield of protection. We are wont to say that all suitors are treated alike, and in most respects they are; but yet in a case of this character, a man grown old in prayer and pious service, has *prima facie* the benefit of a presumption which the mere man of the world has not.

Mr. Beecher's advances of money, which, through Mr. Moulton, went to the benefit of Mr. Tilton and family, appear to have been mere acts of generosity. That money was not extorted by Mr. Moulton, nor does it appear to have been the fruit of any improper artifices. Although it is of no special moment, I think it proper to say that the uncontradicted evidence shows that Mr. Tilton did not know that he was thus benefited by Mr. Beecher.

I said, early in my remarks, that, except on points of slight importance, I did not express opinions to jurors upon controverted questions of fact. I regard the conspiracy and attempts to black-mail suggested as of that character. Those are crimes punishable as such, not to be predicated on mere suspicion. We have before us no evidence which could support such charges, and if we had, the defendant's position would remain the same; if innocent, to be so declared independently of such artifices.

The nearest approach to black-mail would seem to have arisen between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, if the former did threaten to publish a card injurious to the latter unless the money were paid. But we have no interest in that question. Moreover, he did not publish the card, nor was he paid until after due course of investigation. It seems that the covenant of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton in respect to compensation for service on the two papers provided for certain payments on a termination of the employment before the end of the term, and that the claims or disputes should be determined by arbitration. In the notices of dismissal put in evidence, Mr. Bowen proposed that mode of adjustment—one as to the *Independent*, and one as to the *Union*—in which he proposed arbitration, which might have taken place at once. He had a legal right to stand on that. Under a very recent decision of the Court of Appeals, I am inclined to think Mr. Bowen might have enforced that condition to be settled by arbitration. An arbitration was had. The gentlemen acting as arbitrators—men of character and integrity—found that $7,000 was due, and that was paid. No special purpose, intrigue, or desire to get a tripartite covenant to settle the outside difficulty, to prevent incurring complications, no consideration of any extraneous matter of that kind could have led these three arbitrators to have allowed that $7,000 was due unless in their judgment it was actually due. I do not speak, gentlemen, to induce you to push aside money considerations that are of small moment, and that have occupied your attention more or less. As for example, there is held the proposition of a Sunday procession, when it was supposed that Mr. Tilton had walked in the crowd with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. The evidence relating to this was received when we were busy with the question as to Mr. Tilton's association with Mrs. Woodhull. He had said that he had sought her acquaintance on an understanding between the defendant, and this was an assumption to show that there was a large degree of familiarity when he was found in this procession and helped to carry a banner. Quite a number of witnesses were called on that question, the only object being, in a question of damages, to show that this plaintiff, instead of being a tender-hearted husband, and therefore entitled to great consideration, and a large amount of damages, was in fact seeking associations, intimacy, and public connection with persons supposed to be subject to criticism like Mrs. Woodhull, who may, for aught I know, be a proper subject for criticism, or, for aught we know, the mere dupe of some intellectual delusion or insanity. The testimony as to that proposition deserves your consideration, especially as it belongs to that question of pecuniary satisfaction. And here are two matters of local history which have been placed before you, not fully or directly, but sufficiently to impress your minds, and as to both of which it is my duty to caution you. The first is the investigation of the church committee appointed by Mr. Beecher after the defendant's letter to Dr. Bacon had been published. That was a proceeding affecting the Pastor in his relation to the church and the church in its connection with him. It was their business, and therefore natural and proper, that persons connected with the matter should have been selected by the church, and there was no incongruity in having them selected by the Pastor himself. They had that investigation, and made a report, which has been stated, in substance and fact, to you. The report was favorable to the defendant. I have simply to say, you should not allow that to influence you for a moment in his favor. The other having reference to a matter of some public importance, grows out of the council held by the churches as suggested before you. The charges by Mr. West having been presented and not having been prosecuted by Plymouth Church, the charge being against Mr. Tilton for lying about the Pastor, and Mr. Tilton's name having been dropped from the roll without censure, notwithstanding the charge of slandering the Pastor had been made by Mr. West, two leading churches in this city, considering it would seem as if that was not showing a proper regard for church authority, brought it to the notice of other churches. And this Advisory Council was held here, but that was not a proceeding against Mr. Beecher, directly or indirectly. And I should take great grief to myself if I allowed you to retire with the impression that Mr. Beecher had been pursued by those two churches or by that council. So you will please dismiss that from your minds, except what you cannot as a historical fact, as a matter not at all to influence you in respect to this investigation.

Gentlemen, the case is now submitted to you. It is of a nature to call for the exercise of your highest intelligence and most scrupulous care. You will retire to your deliberations with an impartial and earnest purpose to be just to the witnesses, just to the parties, and to render a verdict which you may think of hereafter with satisfaction, as a duty honestly performed in the presence of God and of men.

THE REQUESTS TO CHARGE.

Give me your patience for a few moments in respect to this request of Mr. Abbott, handed up last night, and which were made in your hearing, while I make some suggestions in respect to them. [Turning to Mr. Spaulding, Court Officer]—Tell Mr. Parker to send the dinner for the jurors up here.

Gentlemen the third of these requests is:

> "The defendant is not required to prove his innocence; he is to be presumed innocent until his guilt is affirmatively established by a clear preponderance of evidence."

I have thus charged.

The fourth is:

> "The plaintiff cannot recover unless the jury are satisfied, by affirmative evidence, that defendant actually had carnal connection with plaintiff's wife."

That is so. I think my charge indicates that.

The fifth:

> "The jury must find for the defendant, unless convinced by the proofs, of the actual adultery, beyond all reasonable doubt."

I decline to move the charge in that respect. This matter of proving a thing actually to the satisfaction of just and prudent men, whether by direct or circumstantial and presumptive evidence, in order to see where the truth really lies, governs whatever direction really might be necessary as to the rule of evidence in a civil case. This being an action for damages, and this proposition of a thing being proved beyond all reasonable doubt being peculiar to a criminal case, does not apply here, and I do not conceive it to be of any moment to you.

The sixth proposition—

> "The verdict must be for the defendant, unless the result of the whole evidence on both sides be such as to produce in the deliberate conclusion of the jury a legal certainty of guilt."

Well, a reasonable certainty must exist, and in that view I have stated it.

Seventh:

> "The charge of adultery is one that not merely involves a pecuniary claim against the defendant, but criminates the plaintiff's wife, and tends to disgrace her children, and threatens the marriage relation itself; and it is proper for the jury to consider these ordinary and natural consequences of a conviction, in scrutinizing the evidence, and exacting adequate proof to establish an accusation involving such grave, permanent, and remediless consequences to others."

We are not trying other gentlemen. Very early in the case, and when perhaps I did not get reconciled to the deliberation and patience which we afterward apprehended in the proceedings, I threw out a suggestion about this as being a question between the plaintiff and the defendant, although in a certain sense, we know the fact of the determination does lap over and reflect upon her. Still that is too remote for us to be be guided by now.

The charge of adultery, as affecting the defendant, is one, I say to you, that involves pecuniary claim, but also does it involve grave moral considerations affecting him, and that is the extent to which I think myself called upon to say anything in regard to that request.

> "If, on weighing the evidence on both sides, there remains in the mind of the jury doubt or perplexity as to the actual adultery, they must find for the defendant."

Well, that I myself say. If, after considering and weighing all the testimony, you are not, as prudent men, satisfied in heart and conscience that the adultery was committed, you should find for the defendant. That is correct—thus interpreting that charge.

> "The higher the crime, or the graver the wrong sought to be established, the more stringently the rules of evidence should be enforced."

That is correct, gentlemen. We are not dealing with the evidence here as if it were an action on a promissory note, or even if it were an action of slander—one gentleman calling another a liar.

> "If there were any evidence in the case pointing to adultery at any specific time and place, the defendant might have some means of supporting, by other witnesses, his own testimony to his innocence—"

Doubtless that is so.

> —"but upon the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, the defendant is the only witness who has any actual knowledge of what the relations between himself and Mrs. Tilton were; and is the only person whom the law permits to speak as a witness as to those relations."

That is so, gentlemen, of course.

> "Circumstantial evidence to establish guilt must be such as to exclude to a moral certainty every hypothesis but that of guilt; in other words, the facts proved must not only all be consistent with, and point to, guilt, but they must be inconsistent with innocence."

In a sense that is true, but I think I have stated in my general charge the true doctrine, and see no occasion to change it.

> "The law does not dispense with direct proof of the sexual act, and accept circumstantial evidence of intimacy in lieu thereof—"

Circumstantial evidence, of course, would not: it would not be substituted in the place of actual evidence, of course.

> —"unless there is actual proof of conduct of the parties, deviating from a pure and honorable adherence to the proprieties of chaste society, and showing a lustful disposition and purpose on their part, and the opportunity, by their resort to seclusion and security."

I do not conceive that there is any substantial fact in this request, because, as I have stated in the general charge, an offense of this character is not susally proved, or, indeed, provable by direct evidence, and may be proved from necessity in any other way that will be satisfactory to the minds and consciences of the jury, and by the certainty proper to a question of such importance.

> "The circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and just man—"

I used the words reasonable and prudent man; I suppose that is about the same thing—

> "to the conclusion of guilt."

Well, to the conclusion of guilt. I put it "When you have proof of actual guilt." It is not well to load it down with adjectives and expletives. It is a question of guilt or a question of innocence. That is, of course, all.

> "For it is not to lead to a harsh and intemperate judgment, moving upon appearances that are equally capable of two interpretations;—"

Of course not; I have tried to illustrate that idea, I think.

> "neither is it to be a matter of artificial reasoning, judging upon such things differently from what would strike the careful and cautious consideration of a discreet man."

Well, that is a matter of illustration and argument which is sensible, but, I think, does not call for anything in addition to what I have said in the general charge.

> "The proximate acts relied on must lead, by a fair inference, to a conclusion so far inevitable as that the supposition of innocence cannot by any just course of reasoning be reconciled with it."

I think that is a logical proposition.

> "Mere proof of opportunity to commit adultery is no evidence whatever of guilt; there must be coupled with it evidence of circumstances at the same time, which cannot reasonably be explained except by criminal disposition and design."

This proposition is very clearly worded, but somehow there is a special property in it which I do not quite approve. "Mere proof of opportunity to commit adultery is no evidence whatever of guilt." Certainly you do not need to be told that. I have told you that. "There must be coupled with it evidence of circumstances at the same time." Well, now, suppose instead of that I should say to you there must be evidence of circumstances affecting that question, it would not be precisely the same in form, yet I think it would be in substance. In either view it ought reasonably to explain and satisfy the consciences of the jury.

> "When, in addition to the open relation of intimate friendship, there is superadded the pastoral relation, no intendment against the chastity or propriety of that intercourse can be drawn except upon proof of actual lustful deviations from the intercourse of society appropriate to such relations."

I have explained to you the theory of that.

> "No charge or confession on the part of the plaintiff's wife is evidence against the defendant."

That is so.

> "None of the letters and writings of Mrs. Tilton put in evidence, upon their face, as matter of law, import a confession of adultery or sexual indelicacy, or furnish any proof of either by themselves."

Of course I do not—I have given you to understand the contrary. If they were in evidence before you, and imparted ever so much or ever so little, it would be a question of fact for you to apply.

> "Where the party has destroyed a paper material to his case, and the contents of the paper are disputed, the presumption arises that, if it had been produced, it would have been against his interest, or in some essential particular unfavorable to his representation of its contents."

Now, you see how sensible that is. If you have a controversy in respect to dealings or contract with your neighbor, and on the eve of a lawsuit, or bringing one, or when it is certain there will be litigation, you, having the only copy of the contract, think it expedient to tear it up and afterward introduce evidence of its terms, there the law is very jealous in imputing some improper intent to the party who thus tears the paper up. But we have before us a case in which that principle does not quite apply, because here is a paper which Mrs. Tilton, from the correspondence put in, was desirous of reclaiming, and she writes to Mr. Beecher to use his influence "with dear Frank" to have that paper, with some others, destroyed, and a letter of supplication of Mr. Moulton himself, and for the sake of what would appear from the indications to be her importunity, he respected, and the paper is torn up. And if you should think that is done at a time when no lawsuit was in preparation, or without contemplation of the substitution of fictitious evidence for the contents of that paper, you could not apply the suggestion I have just stated to you.

> "Upon the evidence in the plaintiff's own case there is no proof to the jury that the original of the written charge or accusation by Mrs. Tilton was a charge of adultery, and all the presumptions are against it. The original was never shown to the defendant"—

It was not. A copy was stated to him; that is all.

> —"and the plaintiff himself destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, the original paper, and the only copy or copies he had or made; and he has, in writing, stated that the charge was one of improper proposals, and that his wife was pure."

Well, upon the evidence in the plaintiff's own case, and otherwise, it is a question for you whether the charge was of one kind or the other kind; and if it came into existence first in a very faint character, then why and when, and by whom and for what purpose its complexion was afterward changed.

> "If the jury believe that the 'true story,' as it is called, substantially as put in evidence, is the work of this plaintiff, they must find a verdict for the defendant."

If you believe the "true story" is the work of the plaintiff, that it is his statement of what he claimed, then you will apply it as matter of evidence, and give it such weight and such construction, in connection with his conduct, as you may think fit and proper. It is not a fair subject of a legal proposition to be stated by me.

"No letters or writings of any person other than the defendant, although communicated to him, are any evidence whatever against him, except the fact that their contents were brought to his notice."

That is correct as far as it goes. I do say, and have said before, that nothing that Mrs. Morse and those other persons might write would be evidence against the defendant. But the reason why any letter like Mrs. Morse's, for example—like the letter delivered by Mr. Bowen—is received in evidence is to give point and character to the conduct of the defendant, showing in what spirit and with what conscience he received the communication at the time. And the notion is that under favorable circumstances the person might thus be taken off his guard and disclose a sense of guilt when he finds himself suddenly confronted with the plaintiff's accusation, or with a communication which extracts from him some expression of manner or spirit. That observation was made by one of the learned counsel at the time when one of Mrs. Morse's letters was received in evidence. I think Mr. Evarts assented to that, or stated that proposition. The letters of Mrs. Tilton to the defendant, which are put in evidence, are not matter of any consequence.

"The letters and oral statements that have been adduced as in the nature of confessions, are to be considered in their entirety, and altogether covering a long period of years; and the jury are to consider whether it is credible that the defendant could have made such oral statements of guilt as are attributed to him and denied by him, and whether it is credible that such letters could have been written by him with reference to guilt of adultery."

That corresponds, I think, with the instructions that I have given you. It is covered by the charge.

The thirty-sixth proposition is:

"The expressions of compunction and remorse in the defendant's writings and alleged conversations belong to the class of merely moral evidence, and neither tend to support, nor are capable of supporting, any legal certainty as to the fact, nature, or degree of imputed culpability."

I have treated of that subject. Moral evidence is of great value, especially when you have to deal with intellectual questions, with emotions, with a man's consciousness of guilt. A man suddenly confronted with any offense he has been guilty of has his moral emotions and sensibilities excited, and thus makes revelations. Thus it is that they get at, sometimes, the real evidence where otherwise it could not be discovered. But they belong undoubtedly to a class of moral evidence, and the question whether they tend to support or are capable of supporting any legal certainty as to the fact, nature, or degree of imputed probability, is a subject discussed in the charge, and as they are stated, I think correctly. The next proposition is:

"Testimony of witnesses that a party charged, in conversation, admitted his guilt of adultery, is the weakest and most dangerous evidence that is received by the law."

I have stated to you the proposition as to admissions and the care and scrutiny with which that kind of evidence should be received, and I think I have said sufficient on that subject.

The thirty-eighth is:

"The testimony of witnesses (even if fully credited) that the defendant in conversation admitted that he had committed adultery, being met by his sworn denial on the trial, is not sufficient proof of his guilt unless the alleged confessions are corroborated by other satisfactory and consistent testimony."

That is a question of fact for you, and I have admonished you to be prudent. I do not conceive it to be a proposition of law, but of fact.

"Where a person is charged with immoral conduct, under such circumstances that he has no legal direct evidence of his innocence other than his own oath, the fact that he endeavored to prevent publicity, or to avoid public controversy, is no evidence of guilt."

Well, I have explained that, I think, quite fully. I have admonished you to consider the motives which led to a suppression, and also indicated the party apprehending an annoyance or distress from publicity, whether innocent or not, might well wish to avoid that publicity. In considering whether the testimony of the alleged verbal admissions is corroborative, the jury must look at the whole course of conduct of the plaintiff and the witnesses in their intercourse with the defendant since the charge was first made, and consider whether it is possible or probable that this conduct and intercourse could have taken place, if the defendant was charged by them to be an adulterer. It is a question of fact for you, gentlemen, to take into consideration.

Again:

"The plaintiff's written statement, that the imputed offense of the defendant was the making of improper proposals, and that defendant denied the charge, might be overthrown by direct proof of the act of adultery, but it cannot be overthrown by oral testimony of a different oral charge and admission."

I think I have said enough to you about the question of improper proposals or advances in connection with the question whether the defendant was conscious of having been thus charged, and whether that led to his emotion and sorrow and trouble, and tended to lead him to the expressions, verbal or written, which you may find to have been made.

"As a matter of law, the paper of Jan. 1, 1871, called the apology, or letter of contrition, (Exhibit No. 2,) does not on its face import any act of adultery or of sexual indelicacy, and is no proof of either."

That is so. It is for you to ascertain as I have said, what it does refer to in connection with other circumstances.

"None of the defendant's letters and writings put in evidence, upon their face as matter of law, import adultery or sexual indelicacy, or furnish any proof of either, by themselves. The fact of either must be supplied by other legitimate proof, before the law allows the inference that such fact prompted the expressions of the letters and writings."

I have put that to you, gentlemen, in the charge as a question of fact. Those letters, like the other paper, called the letter of contrition, do not specify the act or wrong, real or supposed, the parties had in view. It makes it a matter of fact for you.

"None of the defendant's letters or writings put in evidence ascertain or declare the fact of adultery. They only declare and express the emotions of the defendant, of commiseration and self-reproach at the broken fortunes of the plaintiff and domestic unhappiness of his family, as presented to the defendant's appreciation and detailed by himself."

Well, I say to you that they only declare and express the emotions of the defendant, and have submitted to you the question what those emotions were, and by what they were excited, colored, distorted.

"If the jury find that the plaintiff's wife left him in December, 1870, on account of his treatment and conduct, and with a view to separating from him, and that the defendant in December, 1870 gave information of the facts to his wife and to an officer of his church, and to the plaintiff's employer, and advised a separation of the wife from her husband, these facts must be considered by the jury as corroborating the defendant's testimony, and discrediting that of the plaintiff on the main issue."

I have said, in effect, that those facts must be considered by you, in interpreting them, as corroborating or disproving the defendant's declarations, or illustrating and interpreting what he may have said. That is all, I think, I have to say on the subject. It is a matter of fact for you.

"The fact that the plaintiff continued to cohabit with his wife, after her alleged communication to him of the charge, and up to July, 1874, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

Several cases are cited in support of that proposition, and in cases for divorce on the ground of adultery, that proposition is correct—is sound rule. The fact that the plaintiff, seeking a divorce, continued to cohabit with his wife after, or long after, her guilt had been communicated to him, is a proper matter peculiar to such an action, because it is in that connection that the husband may be charged with having condoned his wife's offense, and because also the fact that the man who finally comes in court and seeks a divorce is the same man who has continued living with his wife after his knowledge of her guilt involves an incongruity. The same spirit that leads him to bring his action for divorce would lead him to a separation from his wife as soon as he learned she was guilty. But in this action that principle does not apply. I do not think it is of any moment whatever.

"The silence of the plaintiff toward the defendant, for the six months after he says he was in possession of the fact that adultery had been committed, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

Upon the mere face of the proposition that would be so, and it is so here unless you take into consideration, as you should, the question whether, upon the confession of that by the wife, if she did confess, or taking in view the conduct of the plaintiff, on the assumption that he had the confession, did the wife influence him to silence and peace, and did he yield to that influence, and does that account for the circumstance that not until so long after the supposed or alleged confession did he make any distinct avowal of his grief? That is for you to consider, gentlemen, and I think you ought to look at it in that light, either to accept or reject the suggestion.

"The testimony of the plaintiff that he first disclosed any charge against the defendant, to his own employer, in connection with business arrangements, and united with him in an effort to drive defendant from Brooklyn, and that he made no disclosure of the charge to the defendant until this effort failed, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

Taken in connection with the next one, which is that

"The facts that after making the charge, and learning that it was retracted by his wife, the plaintiff became reconciled with the defendant, and restored the social relations of himself and wife with him, is cogent evidence against the truth of the present charge."

As to each of those propositions, gentlemen, they involve questions of fact for you to consider, and according as you may interpret the acts and conduct of the party, the evidence will be more or less strong, being in a large degree circumstantial or presumptive, coming within your province entirely. I am indisposed to speak of the inference which you may draw or may not draw as being cogent; you may consider the subject in its various aspects, and specify as to the motives which led the plaintiff to first disclose the fact to Mr. Bowen, if he did do so, and led him to remain in association with his wife, led him to renew the friendly intercourse with the defendant, or led him to whatever characterized his conduct and course in any degree in a peculiar way.

"Where, on a material question of fact, the plaintiff swears one way and the defendant directly adverse, and the defendant puts in evidence a written statement made by the plaintiff before the action was commenced and flatly contradicting his testimony, the jury are bound to consider his testimony on the point as conclusively discredited."

All that is true, as properly applied. If A brings an action against B on a claim resting in parole, claim for work and labor or money lent, and now being allowed to be a witness, testifies on the trial to the fact the defendant was indebted and denies that he has been paid, and the defendant should produce a letter written to the defendant, or to anybody else, stating that that claim had been settled and paid, that would be conclusive, of course, in connection with the defendant's evidence denying that the indebtedness remained. That is the application of that proposition. I have explained to you already how you should consider the previous inconsistent declarations you may find to have been made by the plaintiff, whether before the action was commenced or afterward, characterizing or affecting his testimony here. I think it is a matter of fact for you.

"The unequivocal admissions of the plaintiff himself and of Mr. Moulton that they had deliberately and systematically represented the facts involved in this present charge in a manner wholly inconsistent with the present charge, and, in maintenance of the defendant's and Mrs. Tilton's innocence, discredit their testimony to the contrary now given, and require its rejection by the jury as wholly untrustworthy."

I explained to you, gentlemen, the theory of duty that I supposed you would respect in that regard, admonished you to consider how far, if at all, Mr. Moulton's previous contradictory statements could be ascribed to an honorable purpose to suppress the scandal and protect the defendant and protect Elizabeth. And the same suggestion applies to Tilton. You are at liberty to consider, and should consider, the motive which led them to do the one thing or to do the other, and whether they did so with a moral purpose or an immoral purpose, honestly or dishonestly. And then determine the effect either in a large or less degree as prejudicial to their testimony.

"If the jury believe that the plaintiff or any other witness of his has wilfully sworn falsely on a material point, they should disregard the whole testimony of such witness."

I have stated to you the rule on that. That is a general theory, but it is not imperative where any part of the testimony of the witness thus affected is corroborative.

"When a witness testifies to a conversation of the defendant at which no other person was present, there are no means of direct contradiction, except by the oath of the defendant. If the jury find a train of circumstances inconsistent with the alleged conversation, and the conversation is fully denied by the defendant, they may reject the testimony to such alleged conversation."

Certainly you may, because the whole matter belongs to you, and this is one of the incidents to which you should give your patient attention.

Turning to the counsel, Judge Neilson then said, "Gentlemen, are you content?"

Mr. Beach—We are, Sir.

Judge Neilson (to the court attendant)—Mr. Spaulding, which are the three officers?

Mr. Spaulding—Officers Doyle, Spaulding, and Clare.

A JUROR WISHES FOR THE ORIGINAL PAPERS.

Mr. Davis, one of the jurors, at this point arose, and, having attracted the Judge's attention, said: "Will your Honor allow us access to the original letters and papers?"

Judge Neilson—It is not usual for the jury to take out any such papers; but the question in any particular instance rests with the counsel.

Mr. Davis—We only require two or three.

Mr. Beach—We have no objection on our part, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty in such cases, if your Honor please, without reference to this particular case, is in determining what are and what are not the particular points the jury may have in mind. Some of the papers may not be in existence, and others may be. But those not in existence which are adduced in evidence we cannot send out.

Judge Neilson—There is an embarrassment about it, gentlemen. If any question should arise in your minds, and you send in word, full information will be given so far as we are able.

Mr. Beach—That might produce some inconvenience, your Honor, in the absence of parties and counsel.

Judge Neilson—I should not do it in the absence of counsel.

Mr. Beach—I do not understand the jury to request that papers should be handed to them which are not in existence; but there are two or three which I understand it would be desirable for them to have. It seems to me there could be no reasonable objection to the admission of papers of that character. For instance, Sir, in regard to the letter of apology, as it is called, where some question has been made as to the appearance of the instrument itself.

Judge Neilson—You might confer, gentlemen, and say whether there is any particular paper which shall be given to the jury. I have no suggestion to make on the subject.

Mr. Morris—They can take all, so far as we are concerned.

Judge Neilson—Well, gentlemen, we will swear the officers to take charge of the jury.

The three officers, Timothy Spaulding, Nicholas Doyle, and Dennis Clare, stood up together, and Mr. Mallison, the Clerk, administered the oath as follows:

"You, and each of you, solemnly swear that you will well and truly keep in some private and convenient place every person on this jury, without meat or drink, water excepted; that you will not speak to them yourselves nor suffer any person to speak to them, except by order of the court, unless it be to ask them if they have agreed upon their verdict, until they shall have so agreed, so help you God."

Mr. Morris—I understand your Honor has directed the jury to have dinner.

Judge Neilson (to Officer Spaulding)—Are their refreshments up stairs?

Officer Spaulding—No, Sir; the gentleman is here to take the gentlemen's orders first.

Judge Neilson—You had better give a general, comprehensive order, at least, to have it brought there. [To the jury]—Please retire with the officers, gentlemen.

The jury then (at five minutes past 1 o'clock) retired.

A FALSE ALARM.

At exactly 5:30 o'clock two or three people stepped hurriedly into the gallery by the door nearest to the jury room. There was an immediate commotion on the court-room floor. Everybody hurried to secure a seat. Both that and the gallery, which had been pretty well thinned out, were speedily filled once more. Mr. Mallison, the Clerk, stepped in from the ante-room and took his place, speedily followed by Judge Neilson. The officers rapped for order. the audience resumed the attitude of attention. The Judge said: "Officer, will you go for Mr. Morris?" Then he added, "What is the occasion? Is it said the jury are coming down?"

Officer—I do not know, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Wait till we ascertain. [To Mallison]—Did you understand they were coming down?

Mr. Mallison—Yes, Sir. [To the officer in the gallery]—Are they coming down now?

Officer—No, Sir; not coming down.

A general laugh followed as the Judge went growling back to his chambers, and the audience once more stood or sat at ease as inclination prompted.

It appears that some of the loungers near the room where the jury was confined had heard a rap on their door. They only wanted their supper.

Mrs. Beecher had manifested a somewhat excited interest until the explanation came, when she hid her face behind her hand with a troubled look, and soon afterward left the court-room.

LATEST FROM THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

The Comte de Chambord has issued another *non possumus*, in the form of a letter to the committee of the *Gazette de Nimes*, a stanch Legitimist print, after his own mind. He compliments that journal for "the defense of those savior principles which the blind and timid are ignoring," and which in troubled times like these "admit of no transaction or compromise." This is intended for certain Liberal Royalists in the Chamber who have apparently forgotten "the cause of religion and right."

PARISIAN TOPICS.

METROPOLITAN ETIQUETTE—A WORTHY CHARITY.

THE CLOSE OF THE FASHIONABLE SEASON—THE MATERNAL SOCIETY—THE BONAPARTISTS AND THEIR GOOD WORKS—THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 11, 1875.

The date of the Grand Prix de Paris marks, generally speaking, the extreme limit of the time that fashionable people can spend in the city. As soon as it is over they are bound to hasten away to the watering places, or to make pretenses of so doing by leaving their P. P. C.'s at the houses of their friends. After receiving such notification, or a personal call, you are bound to regard your friends as absent, and it would be a great offense to recognize them on the street or to *see* them as they ride by in their carriages. You may look in their direction, but must turn your head with the air of a man who is mistaken in the matter of personal identity, and pretend to have seen nothing at all. If the friend who has taken leave afterward comes to say that he saw you, it is *bon ton* to look surprised and to feign astonishment. So far as you are concerned you saw nothing, and if there is an incredulous look or smile you plead near-sightedness or chronic abstraction. People now see each other in the Bois without a sign of recognition, and turn away their eyes at the approach of friends they have saluted throughout the season. What would have been a direct "cut" a week ago is now a piece of social politeness. All this is very artificial and very amusing, but I am not going to say one word against it. There is a good side to it, and something useful and praiseworthy, but I am not going to put in a plea for etiquette. The best way is to observe it everywhere, and only very young or very naïve writers feel it their duty to expose its insincerity and assumed folly. There are many things in our social customs which appear ludicrous and false at first sight; but my experience is that they have, in the main, their *raison d'être*. At any rate, a tilt against them is, like the Don's attack upon the windmill, without great damage to the customs at issue, and with no great profit to one's self. This year, however, the time for departure was delayed by common consent for two or three days, owing to the *Fête Villageoise*, which could not be held before the Grand Prix. When I say by common consent I should limit the expression, for the noble Faubourg Saint-Germain would not be a party to any delay of the sort. The festival held at the Musard Garden was gotten up by the most active part of our present society—that is, by the nobility attached by some sort of ties to the First and Second Empires.

A WORTHY CHARITY.

Among the many good works founded by the Empress Eugenie when she was upon the throne of France, was a society for maternal aid and protection. I cannot enter into all the details of this immense work of charity, which ramified throughout the country, but may say that it was for the protection of poor mothers who were badly able to carry out the task that nature had imposed upon them. Lying-in hospitals were established, and beside them were institutions for the infants who came into the world under unfavorable circumstances. With a card granted by one of the lady patronesses, the wife of a laborer in momentary need could go into one of these houses for her *couches* and receive the best treatment it was possible to bestow. If too poor to provide for the infant, as frequently happened in the case of unmarried girls, it was taken into the neighboring establishment and kept until old enough to enter the charity schools. Those mothers who kept their children could leave them at the *crèche* until prosperity smiled upon the house, and they generally found a *marraine* in one of the lady patronesses only too happy to give a *layette* to the child at its baptism but often one who was glad to slip many a louis into the mother's hand for the needs of her humble household. As the Empress had made this charity a fashionable one among the *grandes dames* of Paris, who were imitated by hundreds among the *bourgeoisie*, the amount of good done was incalculable. Fashion is, perhaps, the strongest motive power in the world. The Maternal Society grew rapidly and grew rapidly rich, extending in a few years' time to every city of France. At the fall of the Empire this work was abruptly broken off and the society had to go into liquidation. The houses were kept up in a way, the Sisters making great efforts to get money enough to keep on, but so great was the prejudice against anything belonging to the Imperial régime, even its popular charities, that it had to be abandoned. Two years ago some of these Sisters went to a very great court lady—as great, for example, as the Princesse de Metternich—and told her stories that brought her weeping upon her knees. There were appeals without end, they told her, and scenes of misery that were heartrending. The great lady in question not only emptied her purse at the moment but promised to do all in her power to revive the society founded by the Empress. She happened to broach the subject at a favorable moment, when the Bonapartist propaganda was most active, and the gentlemen and ladies whose names were so familiar to us during the Empire again took the society under their protection. That they had a certain political object is beyond question, but that matters very little now. The old Legitimist families favored it at first under the idea that they could take up and profit by the work of the Empress, but they soon saw the turn taken by the affair, and, wrapping themselves up in their dignity, grandly retired. The wisdom of this course is open to question, for it would seem bad policy to leave such charities and all things designed to benefit the laboring poor in the hands of the Bonapartists. It happens, however, that this party is the only one which occupies itself with the wants of the people. The Republicans are not rich enough or fashionable enough to do so, and even if they were they are too jealous of anything imperial to take up even a work of charity that was popular under the Empire. They tried the soup-kitchens for one Winter, but failed in the attempt. Of course this feeling will wear off in the course of time, but, for the moment, nothing is more certain than that all the charities of the city, without a single exception, so far as I have learned, are under Bonapartist protection. The *fête villageoise* was a very great success. It was an imitation of all the village fêtes seen here, but, in place of the usual dealers, we had princes, dukes and men of high degree, while some of the noblest ladies of the land played the parts of country girls. Montebello and M. de Turenne performed admirably upon the stage of the *tombola*, and had a very large crowd about their stand, while Mmes. De Metternich, Galiffet, De Poily, De Pourtalés, and others, soon filled their tills with gold. I was standing near one of these ladies when a young man came up and inquired the price of a rose-bud. "The ordinary price is three cents," was the reply, "but I'll let you have it for five francs." When he had purchased the rose he wanted a pin to fasten it in his button-hole, and asked the lady if she could supply him. The answer was that pins were very scarce, and that she could not think of selling one for less than twenty francs. The young gentleman could not refuse to take one, and went away with a $5 rose-bud in his button-hole. Very few who went in got away with any money in their pockets, and M. De Rothschild had to pay at last in checks upon his visiting card. The clear profits of the evening were over 85,000 francs.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly is at work upon the new constitution, giving attention, at times, to the law upon superior instruction. Mgr. Dupanloup is fighting for his side of this important question in a way that commands general admiration. Day before yesterday M. Laboulaye presented the report of the Committee upon the Constitutional Laws, and I must refer you to the London *Times* of yesterday for a translation of his speech. I gave the project as presented by M. Dufaure, and it is substantially the same as that presented by the committee, but it has been amended in some parts, notably in that part which concerns the executive power. The first law gave the President a sort of suspensive power, and allowed him to adjourn the Legislature in case of conflict or difficulty; the committee wishes to give him the right of convocation, prorogation, suspension and adjournment. It gives him a suspensive veto, also, to be made by Message, stating his reasons. In the various bureaux the fight has been upon these amendments. M. Laboulaye frankly states that these rights belong to a monarchical rather than to a republican form of government, but Ministerial responsibility has already been voted, and the rest has to be put in accord. If the Ministers are responsible to the Assembly, and sit upon its floor these rights logically belong to the Executive power, subject to a certain restriction, that is, to the French equivalent, of a two-thirds vote of the House. There can be no dispute about this logic. If he could start from the beginning, M. Laboulaye would favor our system of a balance of power between the two branches of the Government, but since the Executive branch has been already subjected to the Legislative by the adoption of the principle of Ministerial responsibility, he wishes to strike a balance by according the Executive the rights above enumerated. The Republican Left cannot get round this reasoning, but it is trying to "flank the situation" by an amendment. The law gives the Assembly the power to check the action of the President by a vote having the absolute majority, that is, one-half plus one of all the members of either Chamber. The Left wants it to read a simple majority of the members voting. The advantages to be drawn from this must be explained by example. There are, say, 750 members in the Chamber; the President sends in a veto, or a request to adjourn, and one of the parties wishes to contest the matter. The vote is put, and 376 voices are required for an absolute majority. But there are rarely more than say 580 members present—frequently less—and, if a simple majority of voters was required, 291 votes could check the Executive. This would give rise to many "surprise votes," as they are called. For instance, toward evening the members of the Right are apt to go off to Paris to dine, or to attend to their social duties, and often there are less than 400 members present, 2.0 of them being members of the Left. If a vote were, by previous arrangement, sprung upon the house at such a time, 201 members might suffice to check the chief of State. A hard fight is now going on upon this point, but the committee stand firmly in favor of an absolute majority, and will probably get it in the end.

TWO AGITATORS.

Yesterday one of the journals announced that M. Gambetta had sent his portrait to Sir Charles Dilke, described as *le célèbre agitateur anglais*, but this is not exactly the truth. Sir Charles has a very warm admiration for M. Gambetta, and visits him frequently; but M. Gambetta is not one of the giving kind. Notwithstanding his large fortune, he is as niggardly as in his poverty days at the Café Procope. The truth of the matter is that Sir Charles Dilke ordered Gambetta's portrait from M. Legros, and, in order to give *éclat* to the fact, announced before the artist had begun that he was to pay him 7,500 francs for the work.

EAST INDIAN JOURNALISM.

The *Indian Mirror* gives the following curious report on newspapers in India: "In Bengal there are 49 English newspapers, 88 vernacular newspapers, 14 in both English and vernacular. In Bombay there are 37 English newspapers, 66 vernacular, and 20 mixed. In the North-west Provinces there are 13 English newspapers, 58 vernacular newspapers, and 7 English and vernacular mixed. In the Punjaub there are 7 English, 31 vernacular, and 1 mixed newspaper. In the Central Provinces there are 3 English, 3 vernacular, and 3 mixed. In British Burmah there are 14 English newspapers and 2 vernacular. In Oudh there are 3 English, 14 vernacular, and 4 mixed. In Scinde are 4 English, 3 vernacular, and 4 English and vernacular. In Rajputana there are 2 vernacular and 1 English and vernacular. Forty-eight new papers have appeared since 1873. Ceylon has 5 English papers, 1 partly Tamil and partly English, three or four purely native, (Singhalese,) and 1 illustrated children's paper, the *Palier Nason*. The growing importance of the native press in India is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable facts offered by the present condition of that country. The following account of one of the native Ceylon papers, *Lakrivi-Kirana*, may give some idea of the rest: The supplement gives stirring events from foreign countries, such a sheet as in 1848 would have been a national wonder; in one column is given an almanac for the Christian era, giving the lucky days of the year; another column is devoted to a hotel company's scheme. Then follow a variety of notices for land and house sales, and advertisements, market prices, &c. In the correspondence are given accounts of the fever in Matale, also of the conversion and death of a Singhalese lady. But the most curious column is that giving the pros and cons of the Buddhistic views concerning demons, gods, &c. The writer wishes to see more simple Buddhism after the Brahma school, and promises further notes on this subject. The prevention and treatment of cholera forms subject matter of an interesting correspondence."

EXCITEMENT IN CRETE.

Great excitement prevails in Crete, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, owing to the election of a Jewish representative to the Assembly. Christians and Mohammedans are equally indignant at this innovation, and urge that his election is a breach of the constitution, which contains no provision for Jewish representation. There are, it is alleged, only forty Jewish families in the island, and none of them have any vested interests in the country. The deputies also complain that it is unjust to confer a privilege on these few families which thousands of Christians at Canea and elsewhere have for years claimed without avail. A protest has been addressed on the subject by telegraph to the Porte. No answer had, however, by latest accounts, been received to this remonstrance, and as in the meantime many of the Deputies abstain from taking part in the meetings of the Assembly, and even threaten to resign their seats unless their unwelcome colleague is sent about his business, it seems by no means improbable that the Jew will soon have the house all to himself, and be left master of the situation. Religious affairs appear to be altogether in a mess in Crete. Some little time ago two Christians in that island were sentenced to banishment for scoffing at the Mussulman faith. They were embarked on a sailing-ship for Barbary; the vessel, however, was wrecked on the rocks of Grabusa, and the two exiles, although loaded with chains, were saved, while several other persons were drowned. They have since been re-embarked for Africa, in company this time with a Mussulman of Yerupetra, who has been found guilty of speaking in insulting terms of the Christian religion. This, it is alleged, is in strict accordance with an order from the Porte. On the other hand, the Christians and Mussulmans profess incredulity as to the existence of any such order, and maintain their right to revile each other's faith in like manner as they are now engaged in reviling the faith of the Jew. If these latter retaliate, the members of all the persuasions in Crete will be liable to banishment.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A telegram from Virginia City, Nevada, relates that a few mornings ago, as a large, heavily-loaded circus-wagon, being moved down Carson street by three of the attachés, the men lost control of the ponderous vehicle, and it dashed down the steep incline at great speed, and finally plunged into a dwelling house on J street. In the front room a young lady named Gilmore was in bed with her little niece; the wagon broke through the front of the house, completely demolishing it, and severely injuring Miss Gilmore, the doctors have not been able to determine whether dangerously or not. The bedstead and other furniture of the room were smashed to pieces.

BRAZIL.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION—GENERAL GOSSIP.

FAILURE OF LARGE BANKING HOUSES—THE CAUSES OF THE CRISIS—YELLOW FEVER ON UNITED STATES SHIPS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

From our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

The National Assembly was convened in extra session on the 15th of March last, to consider some means of arresting a pending financial crisis. Senator Souza Franco, the ablest financier in the Upper Chamber, early suggested the adoption of a system of banking, based on that of Secretary Chase, as embodied in the American Banking laws—that is, to make Government bonds the security for, and base of, the circulating medium. Definite action was not taken—the time of the session was wasted in attacks on the Ministry and buncombe speeches on the religious question, mainly intended for reading in the provincial constituencies, until the called session was projected into the regular session, early in May. On May 13 the Banco Nacional closed its doors, declaring itself unable to meet its payments, and asked from its creditors an extension of three years. A few days afterward the great banking house of Messrs. Mauá & Co., having branches in every important city of the empire, in Uruguay, and in London, failed, with liabilities amounting in the aggregate to more than $20,000,000, gold. This caused the greatest excitement, and a systematic run began on the remaining half dozen banks of the city. Auguste Rieke, the manager of the Deutsche-Brazilianische Bank, a bank that had ruled the rate of exchange on Europe for a long time, and by the magnitude of its operations had overshadowed the two English banks, suddenly disappeared on the morning of the 17th, causing the most extravagant rumors regarding the loose character of his transactions, and the immense losses sustained by the bank thereby. This intensified the run on the Deutsche-Bank, which continued payments until the afternoon of the 22d, when its doors were closed. The number of private commercial houses involved by these failures cannot be ascertained, as they will not be compelled to announce their insolvency until the bills on Europe, bought of Mauá & Co. and the Deutsche Bank, begin to come back protested. The Government of Brazil is the principal sufferer by the failure of Mauá & Co., having had bills of exchange, bought of this house, and drawn against the branch house of Mauá, MacGregor & Co. in England, come back protested for non-payment to the amount of £760,000 sterling. Senator Zacarias made this fact the base of a scathing criticism of the Minister of Finance, in which the whole Ministry were charged with being involved in a scheme to sustain the Visconde de Mauá, though, as the learned Senator asserts, they knew him to be insolvent for the last four years. Pending these failures the Minister of Finance, in response to the clamorous appeals of the mercantile community, introduced a bill to authorize a temporary issue of Treasury notes, to an amount not exceeding $12,500,000, to be lent to the banks and others, on securities of approved character other than national bonds. This bill is being hurried through the Chambers with most indecent haste, notwithstanding the protest of the leaders of the opposition, who, excepting Senator Zacarias, have evinced but little financial knowledge in their arguments against the measure. The cause of the financial crisis cannot be attributed to over importation, as the following statement of exports and imports will show:

	1873.	1874.
Exports	$107,463,010	$94,849,102
Imports	79,233,417	76,370,140
Balance favor of Brazil	$28,229,593	$18,478,962

This statement exhibits an uncommonly prosperous condition of trade for the Empire, and one that almost involves a healthy condition of trade. The present financial revulsion must be attributed to over speculation in railway, tramway, and other stocks. The banks had made loans on these stocks at their fancy values, and as these values gradually faded—not having called for "margins" promptly and regularly—they found themselves overloaded with worthless securities on which it is simply impossible to realize more than one-third of the amount of the advances or loans. The Bank of the Visconde do Mauá, which has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, was burdened with an accumulation of losses, principally the result of what is now called by his political friends the "enterprise" of the head of the bank. Independent of the losses caused by the somewhat novel procedure of the Intermittent Government of Uruguay in causing the Mauá Bank in Montevideo to either pay its notes in gold or liquidate, the Visconde has been the capitalist and promoter of nearly every great public work in Brazil, from the laying of the first railway, for which he was created a Baron, to the completion of the telegraphic cable to Europe, when the Emperor made him a Viscount, and in many of these enterprises it is notorious that immense sums of money were irretrievably sunk, notably the reckless expenditure on the construction of the São Paulo Railway, against whose Board of Directors the bank has been long pressing a claim amounting to over £500,000 sterling. It is claimed that the gross mismanagement of the Deutsch Bank, by its defaulting Director, Mr. Rieke, hastened its fall. Loans were made on little or no security, the mere personal receipt of the borrower being taken in several instances, and Mr. Rieke is said to have deliberately charged himself, as a borrower from the bank, with the sum of $400,000. The full extent of the effects of the suspension of the banks cannot be known for days, perhaps weeks. Already we hear from the neighboring Province of San Paulo of the failure of the important provincial banking firm of Malasky, Gaviao & Ribeiro, and doubtless each succeeding mail will bring the list up to alarming numbers.

NEWS NOTES.

Senator Souza Franco, the eminent liberal statesman of Brazil, died at an advanced age on the 12th inst., after a brief illness. The venerable Senator had frequently reminded his countrymen of the impending crisis, and, as stated at the beginning of this letter, had suggested measures to avert it, but the clamor of mere politicians prevented a fair and candid consideration of the matter.

The eloquent efforts of Souza Franco in the work of emancipation, contributed to the final passage of the bill freeing all slaves born after September, 1872, and he will be longest remembered for his great work in the struggle for human freedom.

The American fleet has suffered severely from the recent epidemic of yellow fever, the Brooklyn having lost one man out of ten cases between here and the River Platte, whence she was ordered by Admiral William E. Le Roy as soon as the fever broke out. The Lancaster, Capt. F. A. Rowe, having been relieved by the Brooklyn, sailed from Rio early in April for the United States, but the fever breaking out on board she was obliged to put into Bahia for medical assistance, having lost two surgeons—Drs. R. C. Denby and Faesig—and Lieut. Bowles during the passage. A surgeon of the Brazilian Navy having been provided by the authorities she again proceeded on her voyage. The Monongahela, Commander Nicol Ludlow, having returned, with the corps detailed to view the transit of Venus, from the Cape of Good Hope, was almost immediately after her arrival attacked by the yellow-fever, and Mr. Coleman, the Admiral's secretary, fell a victim in a few days. Surgeon Waugh, who had been attending Mr. Coleman, was laid up, and but little hopes entertained of his recovery, when he was sent ashore, where he was soon restored and the Monongahela was ordered to sea, to remain until every trace of the epidemic was removed.

By way of Europe and the United States we were startled to learn that the Emperor of Brazil seriously meditated abdication in favor of his daughter, and that after a short sojourn in Europe he intended taking up his residence in the land of the free, &c.

Dom Pedro II. is now in the prime of life, honored by every citizen of Brazil, and governing his vast Empire by mild constitutional means, against which even the most rabid radical can raise no valid objection. There is certainly no cogent political motive for his abdication.

This is the only startling news about Brazil which reaches us from abroad. A New-York State paper, I believe, is responsible for an account of a diamond wedding which took place between Mr. Throckmorton, "the great Railway King," and Melia, daughter of Señor de Souza, the diamond merchant of Diamantina. Among other things the writer states that a magnificent Brussels carpet was laid from the railway station to the house of the bride's parents at Diamantina. Think of a piece of carpet sixty-five leagues long! The oldest residents never heard of Mr. Throckmorton, "the great Railroad King," but that a great many deluded people in the States believed the twaddle is shown by the fact that every mail brings scores of letters addressed to "Mrs. Melin Throckmorton," or her millionaire husband, doubtless letters from impecunious writers—many of them in delicate female script.

Brazil is making active preparations for her participation in the Centennial. A national exposition is to be held here this year, and from the articles exhibited selections will be made for Philadelphia. Americans will then learn, probably for the first time, that Brazil grows, and Rio exports, nearly all the Mocha and Java coffee sold as such in the United States; or, in other words, that much of the best coffee is grown in Brazil.

The Government of Brazil has appointed a commission to make a geological map of the Empire, and has issued such instructions to the commission as to render its work no less than a geological survey of the country. The undertaking of this great work is due to the warm and enlightened interest of the Emperor both in science and in whatever tends to the development of the resources of his Empire. It has also received the cordial support of the Conselheiro Costo Pereira, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Buarque De Macedo, Director of Public Works. With such an origin and such support there is little doubt that the survey will grow to dimensions proportionate to the vast area it is to cover. A geological survey of this character, ably conducted and liberally sustained, will be one of the great contributions made by Governments to modern science, and will fill up a wide gap in our knowledge of the physical features of the earth's surface.

The work is intrusted to the very able hands of Prof. C. F. Hartt, of Cornell University. Prof. Hartt began his scientific explorations in Brazil, as assistant to Prof. Agassiz, in 1864, and since that time has made several expeditions to the country, and has published one extended work and numerous important papers on the physical geography and geology of Brazil; indeed his explorations have already outgrown the scope of private effort when they become merged in this great governmental undertaking. The following named gentlemen have been named by the Minister of Agriculture as assistants to Prof. Hartt: Elias F. Pacheco Jordao, Director's Assistant; Orville E. Derby, of Cornell University, Assistant Geologist; Richard Rathbun, of Boston Natural History Society, Assistant Geologist and Paleontologist.

THE EXILED URUGUAYANS.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT CHARLESTON, S. C. AFTER BEING REPULSED FROM HAVANA—THE ACCOUNT THEY GIVE OF THEMSELVES.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, June 21.

The appearance on the streets on Saturday of a number of Spanish and South American doubloons created quite a stir in the community, anything like gold coin being a scarce article in this city outside the brokers' offices. The doubloons being traced up, it was ascertained that they came from a party of distinguished exiles from the Uruguayan Republic, who had arrived at this port on the bark Puig, which arrived off the bar on the 18th inst., from Montevideo via Havana. The party, who registered at the Charleston Hotel, consists of the following gentlemen: Juan R. Gomez, Senator and Minister; Juan Jose De Herrera, Senator and ex-Minister; Julio Herrera y Obes, Senator and ex-Minister, advocate and journalist; Jose Ramires, Deputy and journalist; Augustin De Vedia, Deputy and journalist; Fortunata Flores, Colonel in the Uruguayan Army; Anselmo Dupont, journalist, editor of *The Idea*, Montevideo; Eduardo Flores, journalist; Octavius Ramires, Lieutenant Colonel; Oswaldo Rodrigues, Captain; Aurelius Rodrigues, Advocate; Candido Robido, Major; Segundo Flores, Ricardo Flores, journalists; Carlos Gurmendez, Lieutenant Colonel; Dr. Jose Campana.

The gentlemen composing the party are all South Americans and natives of Uruguay. Very few of them can speak English, and these only to a limited extent. In an interview with a reporter for the *News and Courier* they give the following account of themselves: On the 15th of February last Don Elluari, the Constitutional President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, was ousted from his office by a military usurpation, by whom the Government was placed in the hands of Pedro Varela. Many of the exiles were prominent members of President Elluari's Government, and others were members of the Army who assisted in the establishment of the Republic. The Signors Flores, whose names are given above, are sons of Gen. Flores, who was assassinated in 1868. On the 24th of February, the Government fearing an attempt to restore President Elluari's Cabinet, sent a brief notice to these gentlemen to prepare themselves to leave Montevideo in forty-eight hours, and on the 26th of the same month they were all arrested and sent on board the bark Puig, which had been chartered by the officials for the purpose, and which immediately put to sea, the exiles being under the care of Col. Pedro Riva Zacheili and Col. Curtin. The bark was under instructions to proceed to Havana, and reached that port on the 30th of May. Upon arriving there the exiles asked an asylum from the authorities, but after the expiration of ten days, during which they were not allowed to land or hold communication with the shore, they were informed that they would be allowed to go on board a steamer which was about to leave for New-York. For some reason, however, they were not allowed to embark in the New-York steamer, and on the following day the Spanish war steamer Isabella La Catolica came alongside the bark, and despite the protest of the captain that his vessel needed repairs and his provisions were short, towed her to sea beyond Cuban waters. The Captain was told by the authorities that the exiles would not be allowed to land, because the Spanish Government could not allow its territory to be converted into a prison by the Uruguayan authorities. The exiles were told, however, by some of the citizens of Havana that the real reason why they were not permitted to land was that the Spanish authorities, knowing that the sympathy of the South Americans was enlisted in the cause of the Insurgents, suspected that they came to join the Insurgent Army. This was confirmed by the fact that, at the moment of the sailing of the Puig, a large crowd of people assembled at the quay, shouting "Il Filibusteros!" The exiles say that the Puig was an old and unserviceable vessel, and would never have reached this port but for the favorable weather she experienced. They were visited yesterday by several Charlestonians, and spent the day in sight-seeing. The four Signors Flores departed for New-York on the train last evening, in company with Cols. Zacheili and Curtin. The rest of the party will remain in the city for several days, and will then go on to New-York, where they will remain a month, and then return to Montevideo, as it is supposed the feeling against them will by that time be allayed. They are as fine looking and as intelligent a body of men as can be seen anywhere, and express themselves as highly pleased with the hospitality with which they have been received in this city.

STRAWBERRIES FROM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says that the strawberry season on the Peninsula is about over, and virtually ended with Saturday's shipments. Small quantities continue to come northward, and will for some days yet, but the berry trains have been withdrawn and the entire work is now being performed by the "fast freight." Up to and including Saturday 742 car-loads of strawberries had been reported at the Delaware Railroad office in Wilmington as having passed over their road. Although throughout the shipments other fruits, as well as early vegetables, were put into the cars with the berries, the railroad officers have concluded that each car contained on an average 8,000 quarts of strawberries, and on their estimate 5,936,000 quarts were sent away as the product of the berry-fields of the Peninsula for this season. A careful observer of the shipments estimates the average price received at about twelve cents per quart. Below Seaford he says the average was as high as sixteen cents, and above that point only about eight or nine cents. Applying the mean figure between these two—twelve cents—the estimated profit to the growers, including expenses, was $712,320. Commission men do not place the estimate so high. The same gentleman is also of the opinion that within a few years Seaford will become the dividing line between the berry-fields and peach-orchards of the Peninsula, inasmuch as, he says, berries cannot be grown with very great profit above that point, and peaches are unremunerative below it.

REUNION OF CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS.

A general reunion and encampment of all Connecticut soldiers, sailors, and marines, who served during the late war, is to be held in Hartford on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of July. A circular issued by the Executive Committee says:

"The State will furnish tents, blankets, and all necessary camp and garrison equipage. It is expected that all will sleep in camp; each one will therefore provide himself with towel, hair brush, or whatever he may deem necessary for his own comfort. Good meals may be procured on the grounds at a reasonable price, by caterers. Colt's band will be in attendance and furnish music. On one of the days, a general review and parade will take place, and it is expected that several military companies of Hartford and surrounding towns will take part. Suitable hours will be appointed for the gathering together of the Andersonville prisoners, and also those who were confined at Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, and Charlotte. Camp fires will be had evenings. It is estimated that between two and three thousand veterans will be present, and a general good time is anticipated for three days. The only necessary expense in camp will be the purchase of meals. The general expenses will be met by voluntary contribution, an opportunity for which will be given at the time, and no assessments will be levied.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is reported that the German nuns who will leave their convents in consequence of the new Prussian laws will proceed to England.

The indirect taxes in France still greatly exceed the estimates, and in a very short time it is expected that the excess for the year will reach 60,000,000 francs.

It is stated that the cost of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be defrayed by the British Admiralty, and not by the Indian Government, as had been reported.

It is authoritatively stated that the Carlists now muster 45,000 good soldiers, without reckoning 40,000 or 50,000 men not up to the mark in point of quality, but who swell their numbers.

The German Government has charged its Ambassador in London, Count de Munster, to present its thanks officially to that of the Queen for the friendly offer of intervention made in the late crisis.

The new Governor of Smyrna has ordered the Chief of the Smyrna Custom-house to exclude from the Province all Protestant books translated into the Turkish language and published in England.

Among the young ladies who are this year attending the course of lectures in the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine are two Tartar ladies (Mohammedan) who have completed their preliminary studies in a school at Odessa.

"Good news," says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "is being received from all the wine-growing districts. There is but one cry of joy and admiration in the vineyards at the magnificent appearance of the vines. Since 1840 such promises of abundance had not been seen."

The journey from Amsterdam to Vienna has just been made on foot by M. De Witt in twenty-six days, thus winning a wager of $500 that he would accomplish the distance, 702 English miles, in thirty days. His actual daily average was thus twenty-seven miles.

The acclimatization of trout in Tasmania is certified by an official report, which states that in 1874 a total distribution of 4,050 trout ova was made from the rivers of that country to the neighboring colonies; 800 of these ova were sea trout, and the rest brown trout.

Several secessions are reported as having been made from the Irish Church in consequence of the recent alterations in the Athanasian Creed. Among the more important is Lord Greville, an old life guardsman, and a relative of the late very Protestant Marquis of Westmeath.

A series of interesting experiments, instituted by the Government, have lately been made in England to test the merits of the different kinds of continuous railway breaks. The ordinary break was found capable of stopping a train, which was running at forty-five miles an hour, in something less than a minute.

In the official German account of the late war the charge brought against the Bavarian troops of having butchered the inhabitants, men, women and children, of Bazeilles, and which at the time was denied, is fully admitted to be true. It was done on the principle sought to be established as a rule of war at the Brussels Conference.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs: "It is rumored in Dublin that the Duke of Connaught has purchased Rockingham Castle and demense, in Boyle, County Sligo, formerly belonging to Viscount Lorton, as a residence. It is by many thought to be the finest mansion and seat in Ireland, and the prospect of its being made a royal residence is very pleasing to the Irish people."

Several of the Paris journals state that a Chinese junk will shortly arrive in Paris. This vessel belongs to a Chinaman of high station educated in France, and who, on returning to his country, caused it to be constructed with improvements suggested by his stay in Europe. The officers of the ship are European, but the crew are Chinese. It is expected to remain four or five months.

The necessity of utilizing the large rivers for maritime navigation is becoming one of the questions of the day in France. The Municipal Councils of Lyons and Marseilles are considering the means of connecting Marseilles with the Rhône by a canal practicable for shipping; while the Municipal Council of Paris have appointed a commission to devise means to render the Seine navigable from Rouen to Paris.

The Agricultural Society of France has organized a competitive trial of reaping machines, to take place at Versailles in July. The prizes offered for those of French manufacture are. First, 500 francs and a gold medal; second, 200 francs and a silver medal; and various honorable mentions; and next, for those of foreign countries, similar rewards; lastly, 500 francs, offered by the Council General of the Oise, for a trial between the two principal winning machines, French and foreign.

The 81-ton gun in course of manufacture at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is rapidly approaching completion. The bore is being rifled at the boring mills in the department, and the only other process required to finish the gun in the rough is the shrinking on of the trunnion rings. Considering that the 81-ton gun is more than twice the size of any other gun yet made, it is worthy of remark that the work has been performed without the slightest hitch or accident.

A large panel painting by Rubens, representing the Virgin appearing to St. Francis, has, it is reported, been discovered in the church of Notre Dame, at Cassel. The circumstances that led to its discovery is thus related in the *Chronique*: "It having been judged necessary that some of the pictures that ornamented the church of Cassel should be restored, the work was confided to a young artist of the town, who on cleaning the picture of St. Francis, found to his astonishment that, as the thick coating of dirt that covered the picture gradually disappeared, a work by Rubens came to light."

Rochester Cathedral has been reopened after the restoration of the interior. The ground-work of the choir is of ornamental tiling, the Bishop's throne and the communion table are of carved oak, and the reredos is of Caen stone, and is a splendid piece of workmanship. There are seats for the corporation and minor canons, above which is an ornamental painting, the same as that discovered to have been there in the early days. Above this are shields bearing the crests of the Bishops of Rochester Cathedral, from Ralph De Turbin, in the year 1114, down to the present Bishop. The work of restoration has already occupied over two years, and many pieces of ancient carving, both in stone and wood, have been found.

A recent visitor to London makes the following notes of the great metropolis. "It covers nearly 700 square miles, and numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every region of the globe. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. The port of London has every day on its waters 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Upward of 120 persons are added to the population daily, or 40,000 yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, twenty-eight miles of streets are opened, and 9,000 new houses built every year. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 238,000,000 letters."

The Melbourne *Argus* tells the following rather good story: "A gentleman of the legal profession at one of the great mining centres, having spent a gaudy evening at a leading hotel, found the fresh air too much for him. Instead of reaching the bosom of his family, he gravitated to the lock-up, with the much-needed assistance of a servant of the Queen in full uniform. The lock-up keeper didn't know him, and consequently couldn't send for his friends to bail him out, as is frequently done by those tender-hearted officers of justice. So he was allowed to sleep until 7 in the morning, when he was aroused and asked his name, which he promptly said was 'Johnson.' He obtained soap, water, and a clothes-brush, and was refreshed by a cup of tea. He then proposed to the lock-up keeper that the officials should walk beside him to the Police court. When the time came, this was done, and by keeping the officer in earnest converse, it appeared as though the lawyer was engaged upon some business before the court, and when the name of Johnson was called, he calmly rose and said, 'I appear for the prisoner, your Worship.' 'What!' said the Police Magistrate, 'do you deny that he was drunk?' 'Oh, no,' he replied, 'he was very drunk, but is very sorry for it.' 'Five shillings, or six hours' imprisonment,' said the Police Magistrate. 'I will pay his fine myself,' said this ready-witted gentleman, who in this instance showed that the man who is his own lawyer hasn't always a fool for his client."

LAW REPORTS.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

THE APPROPRIATION OF ITS FUNDS BY THE PRESIDENT — JUDGMENT RENDERED AGAINST WILLIAM H. VAN NAME FOR $56,198 59.

John H. Platt, assignee for the benefit of creditors of the Market Savings Bank, which some time since became insolvent, brought suit to recover from Wm. H. Van Name, the former President of the bank, moneys which it was alleged he had taken from the bank's funds and appropriated to his own use. The suit came to trial yesterday, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., before Judge Van Vorst and a jury. It appeared in evidence that the money alleged to have been taken from the Market Bank was withdrawn therefrom by checks drawn by Van Name on the Park Bank, in which the Market Bank kept its deposits, and passed to brokers in Wall street, by whom they were placed to the personal credit of Van Name, to be invested in stock speculations.

A judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $56,198 59.

"TOM" FIELDS' SALARY.

As already published, Thomas C. Fields assigned a claim against the City for balance of salary as Corporation Attorney, amounting to $16,000, to his friend, Isaac Wood. Wood brought suit to recover this amount from the City, and on the part of the City the defense was set up that Fields had fraudulently obtained from the City about $400,000 on firemen's claims, and that this had wiped out completely his claim for salary. The case came to trial yesterday before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Circuit, who held (the evidence showing that the assignment to Wood was made after Fields had fraudulently obtained the $400,000 from the City) that the claim of Fields covered by the assignment to Wood had been satisfied. Judgment was, therefore, rendered for the defendant.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

Conrad Boller brought suit against the City to recover $81,000 for rent of an armory used by the Eighth Regiment National Guard, and situated on Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The City defended on the ground that the statute requiring an application to be made for an armory by the officer of some organized company of the National Guard before authority vests in the Board of Supervisors to rent such accommodations, had not been complied with. Plaintiff presenting no evidence on this point, Judge Van Vorst, before whom the case was heard in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, held this to be a fatal defect in the validity of the lease, and directed a verdict in favor of the City, the exceptions in the case to be heard in the first instance at General Term. On the part of plaintiff it was claimed that the proof of the execution of the lease of the premises put the City on proof of the fact that it had been executed without authority. Col. Wingate for plaintiff; James C. Carter for the City.

JUDGE FANCHER'S DECISION IN COUSINERY & CO. VS. WILKINS & CO.

The following decision and award in the case of F. Cousinery & Co. vs. William Wilkins & Co. were made yesterday by Judge E. L. Fancher, of the Court of Arbitration:

The matters in controversy between the abovenamed parties having been submitted to this court, and the official arbitrator having heard the proofs and allegations of the parties, decides and awards as follows: First—For the balance due plaintiffs for the first shipment of African fibre, received by the defendants, and on which they made a payment on account the defendants are indebted to the plaintiffs; and said balance is to be ascertained by the invoice weight. Second—As to the residue of the shipments of fibre, (i. e. 400 bales,) for which plaintiffs claim payment, it is decided that the same were not sound and in good order, for which reason the defendants are entitled to a proper deduction. Third—It having been agreed by the parties in open court, that the amount of such proper deduction should be appraised and fixed by John T. McDougall and William L. Kent, Esqs., two experts acquainted with the article, mutually chosen by the parties, and the said experts having so appraised and fixed the amount of such proper deduction, as appears by their certificate hereto annexed, it is hereby decided that the amount of such deduction to be allowed to the defendants shall be at the rate stated in said annexed certificate, and the accounts between the parties will be made up accordingly. Fourth—Should any difference arise in respect of the balance due after the accounts are made up, a further application to the arbitrator may be made.

The certificate of the experts appointed as arbitrators to fix the amount of the deduction is as follows: "Having been appointed by the above parties as arbitrators to fix the amount to be allowed on 400 bales African fibre, as follows: 150 bales ex Tumaris, arrived May 11, 1875; 170 bales ex Carlo, arrived May 24, 1875; eighty bales, ex Lucianna Terra, arrived June 7, 1875: On account of its not being delivered in good order, we hereby decide that an allowance of fourteen per cent. shall be deducted from the amount of invoices of same, said deduction of fourteen per cent. being in full of all claims for damage, short weight, and all claims whatsoever on said 400 bales."

ERIE SUITS IN COURT.

In the foreclosure suits brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Erie Railway Company, the particulars of which have already very fully appeared in THE TIMES, the notice of *lis pendens* was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday. The notice is of the ordinary form, and describes the property of the Erie Company in mere general terms, its road, &c.

GEN. MANCK'S TRIAL BEGUN.

The case in which Gen. William G. Manck is charged with having sold counterfeit money was called on yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. James T. Porter testified that he had bought counterfeit money from Manck while he was under the belief that the witness was a dealer in counterfeit money. The case was then adjourned until this morning. To corroborate Porter, the Government intends to introduce the testimony of Detectives Crowley, Drummond, and Spencer, and of Sergeant Doyle and Officer Sullivan.

A WITNESS COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.

A rather extraordinary forgery case was tried before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. George Hensel was charged with forgery and uttering a forged promissory note drawn for $510 24 on Henry Wehl, of No. 123 Chrystie street. The note, which bore the signature of John N. Young, of No. 393 Fourth street, had been negotiated by Hensel; and the signature was subsequently pronounced a forgery by Young. District Attorney Nolan called Young, who testified that his signature to the note was a forgery. Counsel for the defense then requested Mr. Young to write his name and the signature was found to be an exact counterpart to that of the note. Recorder Hackett, in charging the jury, alluded to the remarkable similarity of Young's signature as written by him in court, and that on the note alleged to have been forged. The jury immediately acquitted Hensel, and the Recorder, on motion of District Attorney Nolan, committed Young, the principal witness for the prosecution, for perjury. Mr. Nolan will bring the matter before the Grand Jury at once.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 84.—*Provost vs. Calnar.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 59.—*Myra Sanford, appellant. vs. Bela Sanford, Administrator, &c., respondents.*—Argued by Mr. Woodward of counsel for appellant, and by S. C. Keeler for respondents.

No. 92.—*John S. Taylor et al. respondents, vs. Thomas Hepper, appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 93.—*Margaret S. H. Sheehy, appellant, vs. Henry S. Burger et al. respondents.*—Argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and submitted for respondents.

No. 76.—*The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, appellant, vs. Lewis B. Warner et al., respondents.*—Argued by H. R. Selden of counsel for appellant, and by George F. Danforth for respondents.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday, June 25, 1875.

A DOG-FIGHTER CONVICTED.

John Reilly, alias William Kelly, charged with cruelty to animals, was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. From the evidence produced by District Attorney Nolan, it appeared that on the night of Dec. 10, the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made a descent on the dog-fighting den kept by Jefferson Carpenter in the back basement of No. 12 Rivington street. On entering the premises the officers found some ten or twelve men in the dog-pit, the floor of which was wet and scratched, and bore unmistakable evidence of having been the scene of a brutal dog-fight. Two pails of bloody water, several sponges, and other articles used in dog-fighting were scattered around. The prisoner Reilly was discovered on his knees holding a dog, which was covered all over with blood from a number of cuts. The dog "handler" had his shirt-sleeves turned back, and his arms up to the elbows were daubed with blood. At the other extremity of the room another man was holding back a dog which had evidently been fighting with the animal held by Reilly. The prisoner took the stand in his own defense, and swore that he was only employed as a bar-tender for Jefferson Carpenter, and had taken no part in the dog-fight. The jury believed the evidence of Mr. Bergh's officers, and found Reilly guilty of cruelty to animals. On motion of counsel for the defense, Recorder Hackett allowed the prisoner to be remanded until Monday, to afford counsel an opportunity to move for a new trial. Carpenter, the proprietor of the dog-fighting establishment in which Reilly was arrested, was convicted a few months since, and fined by the Recorder.

COURT NOTES.

Anson Morey, a cigar dealer of Poughkeepsie, was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of having removed cigars from his manufactory on which the special tax had not been paid.

Judgment in the suit of John D. Green against the City, to recover for laying big pipes in Lexington avenue and other streets up town, was formally entered yesterday, and the costs taxed at $2.810 25. This makes the entire judgment about $71,000.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Patrick Vaughan, a book agent, charged with appropriating a Bible valued at $18, the property of William J. Hughes, of No. 33 Park row, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to four months in the Penitentiary.

The suit of Sarah Fowler against Lawrence S. Benson, in which the defendant was charged with fraudulently procuring a transfer of real estate, has been discontinued by mutual consent of parties, without costs to either, and in a manner entirely consistent with the absence of all fraud on the part of defendant.

In the suit brought by Edward A. Darragh against Joseph McKim to recover $25,000 damages for slander, in having asserted that the plaintiff had set fire to his hotel at Far Rockaway, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $50.

Proceedings were initiated yesterday, before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, to punish for contempt William H. Pendleton, he, as alleged, having continued under the guise of an assignment to run his boat from this City to Staten Island, in violation of an injunction granted by Judge Van Vorst, on application made on behalf of the City.

In the case of Rockwell Tyler, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eleventh Collection District of this State, a motion was argued yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, to quash the indictment, on the ground that a collector was responsible for the nonaccounting of his subordinate. Decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Denied.—Kennedy vs. Brandon Statuary Company; McParlan, &c., vs. McParlan.

Sayer vs. Sayer.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Fullerton vs. Fullerton.—Order is in defiance of law.

Mittnacht vs. Steinmetz.—Reference ordered.

Kimball vs. Kimball.—Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Rothchild vs. Gross.—Order granted.

Morris vs. Johnson.—In this case, as neither of the orders proposed conform to my decision, I shall have to draw the order myself, and will do so as soon as I am released from my duties at the Circuit.

Richards vs. Richards.—I shall refer the Referee's bill in this case to N. Jarvis, Jr., to examine, take testimony, and to report to the court, with his opinion thereon, and to proceed on two days' notice.

In the matter of the petition of Hare.—The instrument presented as a bond is not sealed. A new bond must be prepared. The original order which I signed last May with the petition on which it was granted are filed with the Clerk with the memorandum. The new papers can be withdrawn on application to me at Circuit.

By Justice Davis.

Plummer vs. Belden.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, but without prejudice to its renewal on additional papers and on eight days' notice.

Freligh vs. Kramer et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing, and injunction order vacated.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Diers.—Reference to take proof of the character of defendant's establishment, and what if any exhibitions are carried on, and were carried on at the commencement of this action, and report the same, reference to proceed on two days' notice to either party. L. W. Emerson is named as Referee to report proofs and his opinion.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Hackauff.—Reference ordered to L. W. Emerson to take proofs of the real character of the defendant's place, described in the complaint, in respect to its being a place of public exhibitions, &c., and to report such proofs with his opinion thereon—reference to proceed on three days' notice to be given by either party.

Ward vs. Plessner.—The motion to continue the injunction should be denied. The costs of the motion, $10, may abide the event of the action. The affidavits of defendant fully meet and deny all the equities of the complaint.

Foster vs. Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company.—Motion granted.

Chrystie vs. Van Buren et al.—Motion granted; referred to George S. Sedgwick, Esq., with authority and directions to take testimony of the respective parties and their witnesses in New-York, Dutchess and Orange Counties, for convenience of witnesses. Cos s of motion to abide the event.

Hayes vs. McMahon et al.—The Referee in this case, on a reference to ascertain liens upon a surplus, has undertaken to settle an estate and pay off its debts as ascertained by himself. He has also fixed his own compensation for divers legal services of the attorneys of the estate. The report cannot be approved. There is no compliance with the new rule touching the distribution of surplus of mortgage. The motion is denied, and reference returned to the same Referee to proceed according to the rules and practice of the court.

Melcher et al. vs. Fisk.—Motion granted, report confirmed, and judgment ordered, with costs; allowance granted of $250.

Clark vs. Cronkright, &c.—The plaintiff having commenced the suit without leave of the court, is personally liable for costs. He does not pay, it seems, the interlocutory costs that have been ordered against him under the circumstances. I think the defendant is entitled to have the security of the parties on whose behalf plaintiff is acting. They should become responsible for costs. Motion is granted, and an order may be entered requiring plaintiff to file a bond for such costs in the penalty of $500, executed by Barber & Powers, the persons named in plaintiff's affidavits, or other sufficient securities, within twenty days. Costs of this motion may abide the event.

Gregg vs. Boyd et al.—It does not appear from the papers that judgment has been entered in this case. The motion is to be allowed to answer after the expiration of the time and default. It is not usual to deny such motions if merits be shown. The judgment obtained in Jelinvis, on which this suit is brought, seems to be a complete estoppel, but something may be shown to deprive it of that effect. I will allow an answer to be put in in ten days on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion, and costs of entering judgment if one has been entered, and stipulating that the issue be referred for trial if plaintiff so desire, otherwise motion denied with $10 costs.

Lefferts, Jr., vs. Lansing.—Motion denied unless defendant stipulates forthwith to refer the case to N. Jarvis, Jr., to be tried within next forty days, in which case stay of twenty days is granted; costs of motion to abide the event and allowed to successful party.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

George the Count Joannes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—See memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Whiteside et al. vs. Hyman.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Settled.—Phillips, Executors, &c.—Ruchman vs. Green.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrers.—Phillips vs. Therassen et al.; Kiersted vs. Bayles.

Findings settled.—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.; Borland vs. Riker et al.

Miller vs. McClave et al.—Not signed; not according to rule.

Willard vs. Conner, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff; opinion.

Ward vs. Newman et al.—Judgment roll signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Clark vs. Bauman.—Findings settled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Carroll vs. Maguire.—I am not satisfied that good cause has been shown by the papers to vacate the order of arrest. Motion denied without costs and without prejudice to renew.

Hitchcock vs. The Rahway Glue Company.—Amendments allowed according to the notices upon paying defendants $10 for opposing.

Cutler vs. Collins.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs. (Memorandum.)

Wolf vs. Jacobs.—Motion denied without costs. The matters complained of seem to me to have been substantially disposed of on a former motion.

Van Volkenburgh et al. vs. Sinclaire et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Long vs. Knelles et al.—Order of foreclosure and sale granted. Jefferson Levy, Esq., appointed Referee to sell.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPERTY CONVEYED TO THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT TO AID THE REBELLION—RIGHTS OF AN INFORMER—THE CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY ACT.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following decisions have been given in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 18.—*R. B. Titus, informer, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States, defendants in error.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court. The material facts in this case, as shown by the record, are as follows: On the 2d December, 1862, the Executors of the will of Charles J. McDonald, being fully authorized, sold and conveyed to the Confederate Government certain land in Bibb County, Ga., to be used in promoting the rebellion against the Government of the United States. This land remained the property of the Confederate Government, and was used in aid of the rebellion until the final surrender of the Confederate Armies, when it was taken possession of and held by the military forces of the United States. On the 17th of July, 1866, while it remained so in the possession of the military forces, Titus filed with the District Attorney, an information against it under the act of August 6, 1861, (12 stat., 319.) The District Attorney, in pursuance of such information, and prosecuting "for the United States and informant," on the 15th of January, 1867, commenced proceedings in the District Court of the Southern District of Georgia, for the condemnation and sale of the property, alleging the conveyance to and use by the Confederate Government, and averring that, by the surrender of the Confederate Armies, it had become the property of the United States. No person appeared in the action to defend or offered to claim the property, and on the 26th of February the formal judgment of forfeiture and sale under the act was entered. A warrant of sale was issued on the 25th of March, 1867, to which the Marshal on the 21st of November returned that, on the 8th of May, he had postponed the sale upon the order of the District Attorney. On the 17th June Titus filed a petition in the cause, asking to be made a party, and for a judgment asserting his right to one-half the proceeds of the sale, and directing its payment to him. The prayer of this petition was granted on the 8th April, 1868, and, on the 20th January, 1870, the Marshal made a second return to the warrant of sale, to the effect that he had sold the property for $19,542 75, and had paid the purchase money into the registry of the court.

On the 19th of April following the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau asked for and obtained an order for the payment to him of one-half the net proceeds of the sale. The District Attorney, on the 2d of May, filed a motion to set aside the judgment in favor of Titus, and that being refused, took a writ of error to the Circuit Court, where the judgment was reversed. The case is here for a review of this action of the Circuit Court. In war the public property of an enemy, captured on land, becomes, for the time being at least, the property of the conqueror. No judicial proceeding is necessary to pass the title. Usually the ultimate ownership of real property is settled by the treaty of peace, but so long as it is held and not surrendered by a treaty or otherwise, it remains the property of the conqueror.

This well-settled principle in the of war was recognized by this court in United States vs. Huckabee, 16 Wall., 434, as applicable to the late civil war. At the close of that war there was no treaty. When the insurrection was put down, the government of the insurgents was broken up, and there was no power to treat with. Hence, the title to all captured property of the Confederate Government then became absolute in the United States.

Titus, however, claims as an informer under the act of 1861. This act provided, in substance, that if, during the (then) present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person should, after the prescribed proclamation, purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property, of whatever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding or abetting or promoting such insurrection; or if any person, being the owner of such property, should knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment, of the same for such purpose, all such property should be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found, and the President was required to cause it to be seized, confiscated, and condemned, the proceedings for condemnation were to be had in the courts of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in Admiralty in any district in which such "prizes and capture" might be seized, or into which they might be taken and proceedings first instituted. The Attorney General, or the District Attorney of the United States for the district in which the property might at the time be, was authorized to institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they were to be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person might file an information with such attorney, and then the proceedings were to be for the use of an informer and the United States in equal parts. Clearly, this act was intended for private, not public property—for such property of persons as required, under the laws of war, a judicial sentence of condemnation to divest the title of its owner—not such property of a hostile government as had already been captured by an army and subjected to the complete and undisputed dominion and ownership of the conquering power. It applies, as will be seen, to all property, personal as well as real; not only to a laboratory in which ammunition is prepared, but to the ammunition itself; not to armories simply, but to their product. If the laboratory, owned by a hostile Government, when captured in the progress of the war, and held by the army, can be informed against and condemned for the benefit of the informer and the United States, so also can the ammunition prepared therein and captured in battle. If the armory, then the gun. Once incorporate this statute, with such a construction, into the law of war, and the attention of the soldiery in battle will be divided between the capture of arms, ammunition, and stores on the field, and the search for a District Attorney with whom to lodge a statutory information, and demand, as a matter of right, a proceeding in the court for its condemnation on the joint account of himself and the Government, in whose service he is. We doubt if the counsel for the informer in this case, who has so earnestly and so ably advocated the cause of his client here, would be willing to enlist himself in behalf of such a claim, and yet it is difficult to see how, if he succeeded in this, he might not in that.

An informer, to entitle himself to the statutory reward for his service, must inform against property which is the subject of judicial condemnation. There can be nothing to divide if there is nothing to condemn. In this case the land, when informed against, was already the property of the United States. The title had passed by the completed conquest. There was nothing to reach by judicial process. Information, in the statutory sense, could do no good. The property had been devoted to the war and followed its fortunes. The capture was the result of many battles, but it was none the less, on that account, captured property, needing no judicial sentence of forfeiture to make it absolutely the property of the United States.

The court hold further that the Government is not estopped by the proceedings for condemnation being jointly in the name of the informer as a party, nor by the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau failing to resist the judgment, and afterward applying for and receiving half the proceeds of the sale of the property. Affirmed.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY ACT—RECOVERY UNDER IT.

Nos. 175 and 176.—*William A. Haycraft, Appellant, vs. The United States, William L. Lane et al. vs. The United States.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court.

The main question presented for our consideration in this case is whether one who gave aid and comfort to the late rebellion can, after the expiration of two years from its suppression, commence and successfully maintain an action in the Court of Claims for the recovery of money in the Treasury, arising from the sale of his cotton, taken possession of by the United States and sold under the provisions of the Captured and Abandoned Property act, (12 Stat., 820.) The case has been argued to some extent as though it involved the consideration of a statute of limitations. To our minds the question is one of jurisdiction. A sovereign cannot be sued in his own courts, except with his consent. This is an action against the United States in its own Court of Claims. The appellant must, therefore, show that consent has been given to its prosecution. That being done, the jurisdiction of the court is established, and he may proceed. Otherwise, not. It is conceded that the required consent is not contained in the Captured and Abandoned Property act itself, for the only action there consented to is one to be commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion. But inasmuch as the United States has consented to be sued in the Court of Claims upon contracts, express or implied, it is contended that this action may be prosecuted on account of an implied promise by the United States to pay to every owner of captured and abandoned property, whether loyal or disloyal, the proceeds of his property taken and sold. As the taking was under the authority of an act of Congress, we must look to the act to see if this promise has been made. It is not claimed that any exists if it is not to be found there. If it has been made at all, it was when the property was taken, and is equivalent to an undertaking by the United States at that time to receive and hold the property, or its proceeds, if sold, in trust for the use and benefit of the owner, whoever he might be. The claim is, that the trust in favor of the owner having then been created, the remedy for its enforcement in the Court of Claims as a contract was restored to the disloyal owner by the operation of the President's proclamation of Dec. 25, 1868, granting unconditional pardon to all who participated in the rebellion.

The act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time as he shall see fit, to appoint special agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in the insurrectionary States, not including, however, any which had been used, or was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on the war, such as arms, ordnance, ships, munitions of war, &c. Any part of the property collected might be appropriated to public use, on due appraisement or certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale in the loyal States, as the public interest might require. All sales were to be at public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds paid into the National Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury was required to cause books of account to be kept, showing from whom the property was received, the cost of transportation, and the proceeds of the sale. And any person claiming to have been the owner of such property was authorized, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, to prefer his claim to the proceeds in the Court of Claims, and, on proof of his ownership, his right thereto, and that he had not given aid and comfort to the rebellion, receive the balance of the proceeds remaining in the Treasury, after deducting certain expenses. Such was the power to take given by the act, and such the obligation assumed by the United States upon the taking, with the remedy provided for its enforcement. It was evidently a war measure, and the statute is to be construed in the light of that fact. It was confined to private property of the enemy. Public property was expressly excluded. It embraced no private property except such as was abandoned by its owners, or liable to capture. (Mrs. Alexander's cotton, 2 Wall., 419; Padelford's case, 9 Wall., 540.) As was said in Mrs. Alexander's case, cotton was regarded by the insurgent Government as one of its "main sinews of war." It was in fact the foundation upon which the financial system of the rebellion was built. It was a security the insurgents offered for the payment of their debts. Upon it they relied for their influence abroad. To obtain it forced contributions were exacted from its owners. From time to time in the progress of the war it was found upon the enemy's territory occupied by the military forces of the United States. While, when so found, it might have been owned by non-combatant enemies, and, in that sense, private property, it was, in fact, under the circumstances, at least semi-public. If left undisturbed, and the insurgents should repossess themselves of the territory, it would again be placed where it might strengthen the rebellion. Its capture was, therefore, legitimate; not for booty, but to cripple the enemy. In that way it was kept out of the insurgent treasury. It might have been destroyed, but the unnecessary destruction of property ought always to be discouraged. The act of Congress looked to its preservation, but authorized its capture. In so doing, Congress acted within its Constitutional power to "make regulations concerning captures on land and water."—(Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 11.)

In the indiscriminate seizure which was likely to follow such an authority, it was anticipated that friends as well as foes might suffer. Therefore, to save friends it was provided that any person claiming to have been the owner might, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim, and upon proof of his ownership and loyalty receive the money realized by the United States from the sale of his property. That expresses all there is of the trust or the remedy provided. Former decisions are here reviewed and the conclusion is reached that the claimant having neglected to avail himself of the remedy provided, he is now without any, and the same decision disposes of the second case. Affirmed.

RAILROADS—RIGHT OF WAY ASSURANCE.

No. 196.—*David A. Secombe, plaintiff in error, vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an action of ejectment to recover possession of a town lot in Minneapolis, occupied by the defendant in error as a part of its road-bed. The case was tried by the court without the intervention of a jury, and the only material point for inquiry is whether, on the whole case, the decision of the court below, which was adverse to the plaintiff, was correct. It is true there was an objection to the ruling of the court admitting evidence, but it is unnecessary to notice it, because this evidence was the basis on which the court rested its judgment, and without it the defense is not sustained. The case was this: Hiram Osborn and Ovid Pinney were, in 1863, the owners of the premises in controversy, and in 1870, by deeds of quitclaim, conveyed all the right they had in the property to the plaintiff. Long before these conveyances the Minnesota Central Railroad Company, under whom the defendant claims, located and built a railroad across the premises, and occupied it for railroad purposes. The defendant insists that this occupation was lawful, for the reason that the company took the proper steps to condemn the land, and had the right to condemn it. Whether this is so, of necessity, depends on the laws of the State, and if these laws have been construed by the highest court of the State, in a case of a similar character, the Federal Courts are relieved of all difficulty. We do not feel called upon to enter into an examination of the several acts on this subject, both public and private, which are quite numerous, in order to show that the Minnesota Central Company had a corporate existence, and was, therefore, capable of performing an act of condemnation. It is enough to say that the point is settled in favor of the company by the decision and reasoning of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad vs. Parcher, 14 Minnesota, R., page 207.

The Minnesota Central Company was authorized by law to procure the condemnation of land for the use of its road, and from the findings of fact by the Circuit Court it sufficiently appears that the statutory provisions on the subject were observed. It is no longer an open question in this country that the mode of exercising the right of eminent domain in the absence of any provision in the organic law prescribing a contrary course is within the discretion of the Legislature. There is no limitation upon the power of the Legislature in this respect, if the purpose be a public one, and just compensation be paid or tendered to the owner for the property taken. This general rule has received the sanction of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in analogous cases to the one at bar. It hardly need be said that the taking of private property, in order that a railroad may be constructed, is a public necessity. It is urged that the property in controversy was occupied before the proceedings in condemnation were begun, but there is nothing in the findings of fact to show that this was so. Even if the plaintiff were in a situation to make the objection, it would not avail him, for prior occupation without authority of law would not preclude the company from taking subsequent measures authorized by law to condemn the land for their use. If the company occupied the land before condemnation without the consent of the owners, and without any law authorizing it, they are liable in trespass to the persons who owned the land at that time, but not to the present plaintiff.

It is urged, also, against the validity of the award of the Commissioners, that it was not made in reasonable time, or the amount of it ever paid or tendered to the parties in interest. Whether this be so or not does not concern the plaintiff. It is enough for him to know that a judgment was entered confirming the award, and the money paid into the court for the use of Pinney & Osborn, and is there now, unless they have seen fit to withdraw it. It is a fair presumption, as both of these persons had notice, actual or constructive, of the proceedings in condemnation, and took no steps to review them, that they were either satisfied with the award or concluded they could not make successful opposition to it. This suit is an effort to question the propriety of the condemnation and sale of the property in a collateral proceeding, not by the party even whose land was appropriated, but by a stranger to the original proceeding, who, whatever his motive in buying, got no other estate than the original owners could convey—a fee, subject to the easement of the railroad company. The judgment of condemnation in this case was rendered by a competent court, charged with a special statutory jurisdiction, and all the facts necessary to the exercise of this jurisdiction shown to exist. A judgment thus obtained is no more subject to impeachment in a collateral proceeding than the judgment of any other court of exclusive jurisdiction. (1 Redfield on Railways, 5th edition, p. 271.) If it were so railroad companies would have no assurance that the steps taken by them to procure the right of way would conclude any one, and they would be constantly subject to vexatious litigation.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
178—Osgood vs. Arnold.
186—Gage vs. Knapp.
188—Anthony vs. Day.
54—Sone vs. B'd of Revision.
57—Fischer vs. Wessa, &c.
68—Weetjen vs. St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.
70—Myer vs. Board of Assessors.
72—Doyle vs. B'ds of Revision & Assessors.
74—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del's vs. Hockauff.
104—Healy vs. Healy.
105—Furniss vs. Furniss.
107—Meehan vs. Harlem Savings Bank.
108—Romain vs. Garth.
117—Anderson vs. Berry, &c.
127—Megarge vs. Megarge.
133—Graaf, &c., vs. Burns, impleaded.
168—Boyd &c., vs. Pekin A. Mfg. Co.

Nos.
171—Matter of opening 91st street.
177—Marsenuetz vs. Dickinson.
181—Weiss vs. Heeke, &c.
183—Leavitt vs. Sarson, &c.
199—Matter of Fifth Av. Pres. Church.
200—Matter of The Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
201—Matter of Zborowski.
205—Paxton vs. Hazlett, &c.
216—Hoagland vs. Vyse, Jr.
218—Gleistem vs. Lambert.
224—Deering vs. Lynch, &c.
227—Williams vs. Allen, &c.
228—Jefferson Car Co. vs. Erie Railway Co.
232—Ross vs. Mordecai.
238—Forest, Adm'r, versus Price.
240—Hennessy vs. Empire F. Ex. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.
51—Therossen et al. vs. Worth et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
638—Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt, &c., et al.
338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. Humphrey's H. S. Med. Co.

Nos.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.
486—Shea vs. Shea.
481——— vs. ——.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
431—Seldman vs. Leadow.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2558—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
3154—Fontana vs. The Mayor, &c.
1840—Rockwell vs. Graut et al.
2828—Hoyt et al. vs. Nicholson.
2672—Fisher et al. vs. Blum et al.
2840—Terry vs. Robbins.
1476—W. B. & C. Mfg. Co. vs. Manhattan Mfg. Co.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
3100—Sheridan vs. McCartny.
2996—Fisher vs. Crosby.
2834—McCulloch vs. Juch.
2916—Sixth Nat. Bank vs. Thurston et al.
1528—Imp. & Trad. Bank vs. Adler et al.
2728—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Kellogg et al.
2890—Whittlesey et al. vs. Hall et al.
2724—Nelson, Jr., vs. Applegate, imp'd.
2732—Delafield et al. vs. Hall.
2750—Chapman et al. vs. Weinberg.
2842—Van Pelt vs. Juchs.
2908—Morey, &c., vs. Berger.

Nos.
3085—Richardson vs. Grogan.
2982—Deremus vs. Williams.
3128—Packer et al. vs. Smith et al.
3148—Herzberg vs. Coffey.
3152—Simon et al. vs. Hyman.
3184—Whitehouse vs. Fowler.
3096—Ungrich vs. Hadfield.
2484—Linderman et al. vs. Harwey.
2998—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Shaw et al.
3098—Pichter vs. Prosch et al.
2976—Rogers, Ass'e, &c., vs. Schermersahl et al.
3054—Durant vs. Campbell.
3106—McKesson vs. Ferris et al.
3178—Smith et al. vs. Cole et al.
3076—Moore vs. McAnnenerry.
3182—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. Griggs et al.
3046—Vermilye, Jr., vs. Ladd, imp'd, &c.
3010—Vail et al. vs. Lane.
2666—Church vs. Salisbury.
2698—Emerson vs. Amory.
3112—De Motte vs. Selleck.
3194—Spettel vs. Bauer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2921—Reeves vs. Robbins.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.
2759—Harsten et al. vs. Dubois.
3021—Andrews vs. Bowman.
2693—Fisk, Ex'x, &c., vs. Bird, impleaded.
2905—Lefferts, Jr., vs. Lansing, impl.
2685—Gordon et al. vs. Freund.
3079—Wood vs. Ward.
2541—Bennett vs. Kearney.
2911—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Clark.
1995—Kearney vs. Com's of Emigration.
2651—Keiler et al. vs. Sturtevant.
2951—Seaman vs. Poor et al.
3133—Conner vs. Myers et al.
3093—Van Wagener vs. Hurd, impl., &c.
3087—Van Wagener vs. Hyde, impl., &c.
3179—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
3137—Hansen et al. vs. Geist.
3051—Nat. Shoe & Leather B'k vs. Jessup et al.

Nos.
——Manufacturers' & B's B'k vs. Asten et al.
2877—First Nat. B'k of Leb. vs. Cummings.
2875—First Nat. B'k of Leb. vs. McLaughlin.
2832—First Nat. B'k of Leb. vs. Gildersleeve et al.
3063—Germania Bank vs. Lieman et al.
2993—Lyddy vs. Higginbotham.
3191—Fennel vs. Weber, Administratrix, &c.
3183—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. I. B. & W. R. R. Co.
3055—Candy vs. Chisholm et al.
——Claflin et al. vs. Gallagher.
1687—Ward vs. Le Baron.
3113—Jones vs. R. N. & Penn. R. R. Co.
2529—Widdecomb F. Co. vs. Beaton.
3069—Ninth Ward B'k vs. Lafler et al.
3115—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta vs. Kent.
3116—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta vs. Kneissel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2016—Thurber vs. Blum.
1637—Kleinfeler vs. Sandford.
1568—Marsh vs. Hochstaetter.
2037—McCahill vs. Smith.
1966—Anthony vs. McGlynn.
1960—Gray et al. vs. Martin et al.
2098—Murphy et al. vs. Chisholm.
1761—Boyd vs. Olmstead.
1760—Platt et al. vs. Olmstead.

Nos.
1763—Hall, President, &c., vs. Sturgis et al.
2021—Hall, President, &c., vs. Frank, Imp'd.
1907—Smith vs. Ellis.
2075—Blatchford vs. Campion.
2055—Carreve vs. The Mayor, &c.
1900—Carter vs. Bushnell.
1914—Gibbs vs. Condit.
1832—Angus et al. vs. Winters et al.
2094—Brainerd vs. Ham.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Will try short causes.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Same calendar as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
2419—Herman vs. Levi.
2279—Siebrecht vs. Stevenson, Jr.
2272—McShane vs. Leask.
2569—Starr vs. Griswold.
1957—Mandel vs. Bloomingdale.
2473—Harvey vs. Bradley.
2624—Fitzpatrick vs. Manning.
2618—De Groot vs. Crow.
2590—Herbert vs. Hooper et al.
935—Sears vs. Spooner.
2624—Keller vs. Saebellar.
2119—Hoyt vs. Smith.
2678—Root et al. vs. Gage.
1542—Fogg vs. Howard et al.
2572—Dixon vs. Reeber.

Nos.
2472—James et al. vs. Driggs et al.
2302—Jacobus vs. Lichtenstein.
2111—Hazard Powder Co. vs. Griswold.
2679—Runkle vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
2664—Hecht vs. Wasserman.
2637—Spratt vs. Crawford.
1505—Reilly, Adm'r, vs. Av. C. Railroad Co.
1510—Kavanagh et al. vs. Adam.
1890—Knox vs. Nostrand.
2475—Voorhis vs. Murphy.
2662—Davis vs. Samuels.
2658—Cummings vs. McKenzie.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
2360—Myers vs. Johnson.
3028—Medrius vs. Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
4027—Schmitt et al. vs. Overhiser.
340—Ehrlich vs. Schwartz.
965—Coben vs. Hartog.
3011—Arnold et al. vs. Beerlitz.
2164—French vs. Holmes.
3118—Adams vs. Boomfield.

Nos.
3122—McHenry vs. Higgins.
1871—Boehm vs. Besom.
2249—Beisbarth et al. vs. Kremer et al.
2350—Ætna Nat. Bank vs. Levy.
2948—Tullen, Jr., vs. Tracey.
2012—Barnes vs. Baebler.
3125—Evans vs. Cook.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4008—Jessnen vs. Hernstein.
1290—Vidall vs. Schanck.
2537—Koop vs. Holland.
2487—Clarkson et al. vs. Kitsell.
2488—Sproson et al. vs. Kitsell.
407—Curtis et al. vs. Atkins.
4093—Haase vs. Heinmer.
2279—Morris vs. Hughes.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.
4343—Scofield vs. Ferguson, impleaded.

Nos.
4404—Downs vs. Brown et al.
4436—Anthony vs. Tyng.
958—Butler vs. St. John.
977—Weimer vs. Steig.
2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2839—Venable vs. Richey et al.
3366—Schroff vs. Weiber.
4524—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
2471—Riley vs. Conner.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4472—Bradbury et al. vs. Bellows.
4473—Atchinson et al. vs. Bellows.
3805—Lecombe vs. Griswold et al.
4217—Schiff et al. vs. Harris et al.
4464—Hillker vs. Conner.
4448—Konitzky et al. vs. Bussing et al.
4224—Damrosch vs. Goodspeed.
4162—Brown et al. vs. Adams, impl'd.
2957—Florio vs. Gavin.
4510—Farmers' Milk Co. vs. McCaffery.
1816—Huss vs. Carl.
2683—Lamboley vs. Giraudat.
2809—Reed vs. Leeds et al.

Nos.
2819—Van Wyck vs. De Witt.
2968—Welch vs. Hermes.
2895—Schwartz vs. Westheimer.
2923—Rausch vs. Stemler.
2745—McCue vs. Guiager et al.
2782—Ehrenreich vs Schappert.
2584—Van Wyck vs. Kern.
3042—Mayne vs. Mayne.
3043—Same vs. Same.
3053—O'Connell vs. Shea.
3074—Barber vs. Davis.
3075—McCormick vs. McCue.
4437—Simon vs. Rosen.
1461—Jarumlowsky et al. vs. Moschowitz.
4529—Donohue vs. Kress.
3192—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, &c.

MAEINE COURT—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2701—Adler vs. Moran.
4506—Nugent vs. The Mayor, &c.
2401—Powers vs. Phelan.
2960—Conner vs. Black.
2967—Dittenhoefer et al. vs. Cohen.
4493—Beglan vs. Sweeney.
3059—Walters vs. Dodd.
2980—Shortell vs. Wallace.
2981—Beirne vs. Boyland.
2982—Petty vs. Ober et al.
3054—Callaghan vs. Garvey.
3056—Scheider vs. Goldman.
3057—Cohen vs. Blunt.
3062—Roth vs. Maucha.
3067—Mesa vs. Bedell et al.
2986—Marshall et al. vs. Overton et al.
2989—Welletts et al. vs. Barrett et al.

Nos.
4479—Kavanagh vs. Roach.
4490—West vs. Drew.
4487—Adler vs. Moran.
4414—Burri vs. Smith, impleaded.
4415—Same vs. Same.
4204—Trabert vs. Harrison.
4227—Conway et al. vs. Williamson.
4092—McLaren vs. Phyfe et al.
1888—Braunsdorf et al. vs. Aronson.
2655—Hussey vs. Fraser.
3419—Curtis et al. vs. Carey, impleaded.
4356—Root vs. Willis.
4234—Strauss et al. vs. McDonald.
4457—Hay vs. Parzell.
2486—Benedict & B. M'f'g Co. vs. Smith.
4489—Hagins vs. Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Timothy McCarthy, robbery.
William H. Ferris, robbery.
Lewis Asher, burglary.
Robert Shortley, burglary.
William Small, burglary.
Henry Wilson, burglary.
John Wilson, burglary.
Peter Woods, burglary.
Nicholas Casalia, felonious assault and battery.
Junio Areso, felonious assault and battery.
Arthur Hirsche, grand larceny.
Lewis Scholl, grand larceny.
Jacob Grostman, grand larceny.
William Monahan, grand larceny.
George Hopkins, grand larceny.
Charles Christman, grand larceny.
Bridget Holland, grand larceny.
Arthur Hartman, grand larceny.
Thomas Clark, grand larceny.
Jacob Stoeler, grand larceny.
William Wright, grand larceny.
Patrick J. Ryan, grand larceny.

Cornelius Van Winkle, grand larceny.
Isaac Weil, grand larceny.
Frank Gilueics, grand larceny.
Peter Prulus, grand larceny.
Frederick Banfield, grand larceny.
John W. Hutchinson, grand larceny.
James Morris, grand larceny.
James White, grand larceny.
Peter Kuhnen, grand larceny.
Robert Porter, grand larceny.
Henry B. Sourley, false pretense.
Albert J. Adams, gambling.
James L. Martin, gambling.
John Somners, gambling.
Nicholas Boggy, gambling.
Michael Kine, petit larceny.
Charles Boyle, petit larceny.
Peter McGivney, petit larceny.
John Moore, petit larceny.
William E. B. Davis, forgery.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 24.—Calendar for Friday, June 25: Nos. 72, 94, 95. The court takes a recess from Friday June 25, to Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1875. No new calendar, will be made.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

James Robinson and John Oates were caught on Wednesday night in an attempt to break into the unoccupied house No. 40 West Twenty-seventh street. They were held in $500 bail each yesterday by Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court.

William Bush was caught on Wednesday evening in the attempt to steal a watch worth $75 from the Captain's cabin on board the ship Six Brothers, lying at present at Pier No. 54 North River. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

Max Muschner was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer the charges of having stolen $79 worth of wearing apparel from Robert Brady, of No. 8 Greenwich street, and $60 worth from Rudolph Vygen, of No. 163 Allen street. The accused is said to be a professional boarding-house thief.

On the evening of the 18th instant Mr. Oswald Bollms, of No. 207 East Houston street, while on his way home through Ludlow street, was set upon by a highwayman named James Tiviss, who robbed him of $175. The thief made his escape until Wednesday, when he was arrested, and yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Bixby held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

Thomas Sprote, a brutal wife-beater, who has several times escaped punishment because his wife has refused to appear against him, as she says he is a good man when sober, and who on the 7th inst. threw her from a third-story window of the tenement No. 356 First avenue, since which time he has been locked up to await the result of her fall, was yesterday held for trial, at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $2,000 bail, it being now ascertained that her injuries will not prove fatal.

WANTED HIS BONDS REGISTERED.

A cashier of a rural national bank, transmitting a lot of United States bonds to be exchanged for registered bonds, wrote thus: "I may not have expressed myself properly, not knowing much about the business of swapping bonds; but my intentions are pure and innocent. I wish to have these bonds in such a condition that when a burglar comes to my room at midnight, puts a pistol to my head, twists my nose, and takes me by each ear and leads me to my bank and compels me to unlock my safe, I can contemplate the removal of my bonds with a smile that is child-like and bland."

THE COST OF A RECOMMENDATION.

A case involving some interesting points was ended in the Superior Court, at Baltimore, Md., Friday. The firm of Mandelbaum & Brother, of Staunton, Va., were introduced to R. M. Spiller & Co., of Baltimore, by William Kerngood, of the firm of Kerngood & Brother, who, it is alleged, represented the condition of Mandelbaum & Brother as financially good and prosperous, when in fact it was not so. Spiller & Co., claiming that the sale of about $1,000 worth of goods was made on credit to Mandelbaum & Brother through these representations, when it was found that they could not recover the debt from Mandelbaum & Brother, brought suit for the amount against Mr. Kerngood. Judge Dobbin held "that if the representation was made of the commercial standing of a third party for the purpose of inducing a sale of goods to him, such representation being intended to give the party a false credit, the party making the representation was liable for the debt," and the jury found a verdict against the defendant, Mr. Kerngood, for the amount of the debt and interest. The counsel for the defendant moved for a new trial.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

CLASS DAY AND OTHER EXERCISES—ADDRESSES AND SERMONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, June 21, 1875.

At the approach of Commencement week this staid old New-England town seems to awaken somewhat from its dignified quiet, and to exercise some genuine enthusiasm. This is not to be wondered at, for Commencement week is the only important event of the year to these good Puritans. Previous to this there have been several prize contests in declamation and debate, all of which have drawn large and appreciative audiences, but Commencement exercises proper were opened to-day with the Baccalaureate sermon by President Cummings. Some time before the hour for service the plain but commodious Methodist Church was filled with an expectant audience, who had assembled partly to hear the sermon and partly to see the graduating class, who occupied reserved seats directly before the desk. After the usual singing and prayer, the text was announced as follows: Matthew, xxvi.: 8—"To what purpose is this waste?" After briefly stating the circumstances which occasioned the utterance of these words by the disciples, Dr. Cummings in very pointed words drew the distinction between the generous motives actuating Mary in her loving act, and the cool spirit of calculation which characterized the charity of Judas.

After the sermon the President addressed the graduating class in forcible yet touching words, warning them against careless ease and misapplied faculties.

Probably the most interesting exercises of Commencement week are on Class Day, which is wholly given up to the graduating class. The singing, speech-making, pipe and boating ceremonies, prophecy, and class history all combine to make the day most enjoyable to the gaily-dressed throng on the Campus and in the hall. At 11 A. M. a large audience assembled to witness the presentation of prizes which had been contested for during the college year. At 2:30 P. M. the beautiful Campus about the class maple was well covered by a brilliant audience gathered to witness the Class Day exercises. After the greeting songs the salutatory was given, and this was followed by a second song by the class. The exercises following were most interesting, consisting of two boating ceremonies, the immortelle ceremony, scientific memorial, base-ball and pipe ceremonies, and presentation to under classes. The Campus exercises were very successfully closed by the trophy ceremony and the Campus address to the company in general and the President in particular. As a mark of personal affection, the class presented to the President, Dr. Cummings, a valuable gold-headed cane, which he acknowledged with hearty words of thanks. As a whole the Campus exercises of 1875 passed off more successfully than any previous efforts, partly because of their lively class spirit and also on account of their larger numbers, the class being the largest ever graduated.

THE CROPS IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 17th inst. says that this year a better mutual feeling prevails between the employers and the laborers on the plantations in that State than has been the fact in recent years. It also says that unquestionably the agricultural outlook is a most hopeful and reassuring one, and it continues: "Concurrent testimony from every quarter of the State is to the effect that the crops are well advanced, healthy, and in admirable condition. In the matter of rice and cotton, it is possible already to form a reliable and intelligent estimate, and, as regards sugar, there must occur within the next five weeks some tremendous and utterly unprecedented freaks of nature to prevent the yield from being one of the largest, according to the acreage, ever known in the State. But perhaps the most gratifying feature of the case is that this year's crop will be made on a sound and legitimate basis. The misfortunes of our business men have been blessings in this respect, that they have almost destroyed the old system of advances—crop gambling, it might be called—which was so ruinous to merchant and planter alike. A large majority of the planters are operating with their own means. Their operations are not so extended as formerly, but they are much safer and will be much more remunerative. And it is another satisfactory result that whereas the borrowing system led to the expansion of crops and, consequently, to their insufficient cultivation, the independent system will lead to the concentration of crops and, consequently, to their most perfect development. It is a fact, which our planters have been too slow to learn, that twenty acres of cane yielding two hogsheads of sugar to the acre is worth five times as much as eighty acres of cane yielding half a hogshead to the acre. In both instances you get forty hogsheads, but in the former you get them at the minimum, while in the latter you get them at the maximum of expense. Necessity has forced our planters to apply this theory, and we believe the crop of the present year will illustrate its virtue."

A HOUSE OF FAITH FOR PECULIAR PEOPLE.

The Peculiar People, several of whose members are now awaiting trial on a commitment for manslaughter for not calling in medical aid when members of their body were sick, have resolved boldly, says the London *Daily Telegraph*, to put to a practical test the question as to whether medical aid is really a necessity or whether prayer alone is not sufficiently efficacious in all cases of sickness. For some time past a large twenty-roomed house situated in Tower street, on the north-east side of London fields, formerly used as a homœopathic hospital, has been to let. On June 9, however, much excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the appearance on the house of a large board bearing the following inscription: "House of Faith for the reception of such sick as are considered hopelessly incurable, to be healed by the prayer of faith. 'And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing ye shall receive.' Matthew, xxi., 22. 'Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, and anoint him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he have committed sins they shall be forgiven him. Confess your faults one to another, and pray for one another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much,' St. James, v.: 14-16. 'And these signs shall follow them that believe: In My name shall they cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover,' St. Mark, xvi.: 17-18." There will be a strenuous opposition on the part of the inhabitants to the opening of the hospital.

RECOVERED HIS CIGAR.

The following incident is described by a California paper: A gentleman about to pass into one of our hotels with two ladies the other evening, found he had a freshly-lighted cigar to dispose of. There was a pleasant-looking young lad near the door, and he asked him to hold the weed until he returned. When the gentleman came out he was so pleased with the boy's honesty that he gave him five cents, saying, "Don't you smoke?" "Yes," said the boy. "How is it you didn't make off with this cigar, then?—many boys would have done it," said the gratified gentleman. "I don't know about that," said the youth, "it must be a pretty hard-pushed boy who'd run away with such a cigar as that." The ladies tittered, but the gentleman didn't.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Philological Association will hold its seventh annual session in the Rogers High School building at Newport, R. I. The exercises will begin at 3 P. M. on July 13, and close on Friday, July 16. Those members of the association who intend to be present, as well as those wishing to become members, are requested to send notice to Mr. John R. Leslie, Newport, R. I., Secretary of the local committee, and on arrival to report at the Rogers High School, on Church street, where the Local Committee will be in attendance to direct them to places of entertainment, or furnish any other information desired. The annual address by the President of the association, J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, will be delivered on Tuesday evening, July 13.

DOGS IN PARIS.

The "friend of man," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, appears to swarm in great profusion in Paris; 65,782 dogs, or one to every twenty-eight inhabitants, are duly returned by their owners in view of fiscal regulations. As, however, the revenue officers are sure of the existence of several thousand unacknowledged dogs, the sum total of these intelligent animals may be safely estimated at 70,000. The "doggiest" districts of the French metropolis are the 18th, Clignancourt, la Chapelle; the 11th, St. Ambroise, la Roquette; the 10th, Porte Saint Denis, Porte Saint Martin, and the 9th, Chaussée d'Antin. The character of the local dogs varies, of course, with the wealth, the social position, and habits of the inhabitants of each district; watch dogs, sporting dogs, and dogs of all trades being more numerous in the poorer neighborhoods than fancy dogs. Fashionable dogs are chiefly dwellers in the eighth arrondissement, (Champs Elysées, Roule, Madeleine,) which owns to 2,935 fancy dogs. Many of these have pedigrees, and are supposed to be "worth their weight in gold." The French writer who collects these statistics declines the invidious task of estimating the cost at which Paris maintains her 70,000 dogs, and confesses to feeling considerable sympathy with a beggar who, the other day, being rebuked by an official for keeping a dog while he himself was fain to seek relief at the Bureau de Bienfaisance, replied indignantly, "What would you have me do? When I divide my crust with that creature he looks at me so that my bread seems less dry. You give me bread, my dog gives me cheese. God bless him and you, Monsieur le Maire!" a remark which caused the dog to wag his tail violently in token of approval as the beggar marched off. It must also be remembered that in the not impossible event of another siege of Paris 70,000 dogs would form a valuable aid to the subsistence of the inhabitants of that gay city, who have shown themselves equal to eating even rats on an emergency.

FRENCH AND GERMANS.

A French periodical gives the following extract from a Russian review, the *Oletchest vennie Zapiski*. It is a comparison between the Frenchman and the German, and, coming from a Russian source, it is not without significance at the present moment:

"The French and the Germans have hated each other for a long time, but there is no resemblance in the manifestations of their mutual hatred. It is not a characteristic of the Frenchman to hate with enduring, unbroken energy. He hates by fits and starts, occasionally. When wounded to the quick, he loses all self-possession, goes ahead, strikes, ravages, and kills. But when the first outburst is over, he soon recovers his equanimity and cares no more for the German than if the latter were not of this world. Not that he forgets him or his hatred; no; but he does not notice him. He will not forget that the German is a barbarian, a sort of wild beast, but he does not notice him. He says, Let him go to the devil! Let him live as he chooses!

Quite different is the hatred of the German. He hates without respite—systematically. He is forever anxious to play on the Erbfeind some underhand, wily trick, to oust him from his place, and put himself into it. The Frenchman's hatred is a flame—that of the German an inextinguishable passion. With a Frenchman it is a gushing stream—with the German relentless malice.

Whence comes his malice, and at what does it aim? He never confesses it. Ask him why he hates the French, and he will recapitulate the wars of the First Empire, the tyranny of the First Empire, the sufferings and humiliations endured by Germany. 'Very well,' you say, 'but you have revenged yourself; you are even. Why do you still hate the Frenchman?' 'Because he wants to steal our Rhenish provinces' the German used to say before the war of 1870. 'If it were not so, what do those tremendous fortresses of Metz, Strasbourg and Belfort mean?' 'But you also have fortresses—Mayence, Rastadt, Ulm, and many others!' 'Ah! with us it is quite a different thing,' he answered dryly; 'we only mean to defend ourselves if attacked.'

To-day the German has taken Alsace, Metz, and Strasbourg; he has secured an open route to Paris, and he continues to cry: 'We only want to defend ourselves in case we are assailed.' In the meantime he thinks: 'If only they would assault us! We would not be as generous as we have been in the first instance. Champaign would then be ours, and we should get a foothold in Burgundy.'

It is clear that all the complaints of the Germans about French ambition are so many fables and falsehoods. It is not the warlike ambition of the French which now prevents the German from sleeping in peace, any more than it was formerly the tremendous fortresses of Metz, Strasbourg, and Belfort. This is not the source of his hatred. No; it is envy. The German envies the French, and this is what makes him so thoroughly miserable and his hatred so bitter.

The Germans have never forgiven France for being crowned with glory in the sight of Europe. They inquire, 'How did the French come to win an unfounded admiration? Are we not more learned than they? Have we not a higher moral sense? We are neither a frivolous nor a bragging people—whence does it come that it is not we who have the supremacy? All this is manifestly a misunderstanding. Europe does not know the French; let us unmask them.' And on that plea they go on impeaching France and bringing her to trial. The proprocedure dates from the Empire, and they carry it through the whole century. They logically prove that the French are ignorant, frivolous, and braggarts—that there is nothing substantial in them. In morality, that they are the most corrupt people in Europe; as to their capital, that it is the soil on which all vices are grafted. It is Babylon!

Europe listens, and while seeming to agree with Germany, continues to subsist as before on the heart and mind of France. Europe reads the brilliant and light French literature, leaving German literature to specialists and scholars. It is French wit which has the lead on every European stage. The modern French Babylon remains, as ever, the queen of taste and of fashion, the fountain-head of new ideas, the great centre of motion, the place where the whole world, without excepting the mortal enemies of France, looks for life and pleasure. In this respect the depraved Babylon has always worked miracles. It is said that in 1815 the Duke of Wellington went to Paris with the firm purpose of giving the Parisians some good lessons in morals; but that hard and unbending promoter of morality spent three millions during six weeks' stay in Paris. Blucher spent four in one month, and some of the allies even more.

But some people will ask, how is it that this frivolous, ignorant, and immoral Frenchman exerts such bewitchery on foreigners? The cause of it is obvious. The Frenchman is a man with a soul. He has a loving heart; he is loyal, amiable, benevolent, cheerful. Foreigners are involuntarily charmed by qualities which they do not find elsewhere, and, flying from the weariness which weighs them down in other countries of Europe, they go to recruit among the gleeful, jolly, mocking people of France, among the *peuple-femme*."

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

FULL TEXT OF HIS SPEECH UPON HIS RETURN TO VIRGINIA.

The following is the full text of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's speech at Norfolk, Va., on Monday night:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NORFOLK, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I come forward, in response to your calls, to thank you for this very flattering reception. I went to Boston as a guest of your own "Artillery Blues," not because I expected to have a pleasant trip and a good time, but I hope for a higher, holier purpose—for the good of our State, our people, and all sections of a common country. Oh! how I wish I had time to tell you of the reception accorded to us by those people of Boston—of the enthusiastic crowds that greeted us upon every occasion—how the streets were lined with people pouring out their welcomes to us and bidding us welcome, thrice welcome. I wish I could stop with you long enough to give you some of the many interesting incidents of our trip. How a sightless soldier told me, "General, your boys put my eyes out, but I am *glad to see* you here in our midst;" how an aged gentleman, grasping both my hands in his, said, "General, I lost two sons in the war—the only two I had—but for public considerations and for the nation's good, I am glad to see you and your people here at this time." How my hand was shaken by people whose overflowing hearts prevented a single word of utterance. Do you know what all that means? It means at that end of the line precisely what the outpouring of your people at this end of the line to meet us on our return means, viz.: That the people of this country have taken this matter of reconstruction out of the hands of the politicians; that the crust which separated them has been broken at last, and the men of the North and South are at last allowed to see each other face to face. You, people of Norfolk, have no right to be ashamed of your delegation to Boston. Their bearing, on and off duty, deserves the highest praise, and you come back to your wives and sweethearts, conscious of having performed your whole duty as representatives of your city. This splendid welcome of yours here shows most conclusively that Virginia responds to the hospitality shown her sons in Massachusetts, and that we are indeed upon the threshold of a new century. I know you will excuse further remarks just now, for I am very tired, though very glad to see you all.

SOOTHING.

The Boston *Traveller* says: A weary and foot-sore marcher in the recent mammoth procession thought to ease his aching pedals by bathing them in a solution of alcohol and water before going to bed. Accordingly, when quite prepared in fluttering white for the arms of the drowsy god, he leaned back in his "sleepy hollow" chair, enjoying the luxury of the cool foot-bath. This was at precisely 10 o'clock Thursday night, and the next circumstance of which he has any waking consciousness is that the clock in the steeple was striking three Friday morning, the gas was streaming high, he was icy cold and as stiff as Rip Van Winkle, and his feet—well they were, speaking moderately and without employing Mr. Mantalini's additional adjectives, unpleasant moist bodies.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and transacted a large amount of business. All of their Republican colleagues, whom they had declared in contempt, were absent. After some unimportant business had been disposed of, Alderman Reilly moved that the wages of all unskilled laborers employed in the several departments of the City Government be fixed at two dollars per day of eight hours—that being by the law of the State a legal day's work. Mr. Reilly said that he had consulted with two eminent lawyers, and they had informed him that the heads of departments had exceeded their power in reducing the wages of laborers, and that the right to fix the rate of wages was vested in the Common Council. He saw the Corporation Counsel on the subject, and he agreed in the opinion. The resolution was then adopted.

A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter, reciting that the subject of improving the condition of the low lands between Yorkville and Harlem (the Harlem Flats,) had engaged his attention and that of the engineers of the Department of Public Works, that all work to be done for the improvement of these lands will have to be paid for from the proceeds of assessment bonds, and will be assessed upon the property benefited, and that the action of the board by ordinance may be necessary to legalize the assessments and meet the objections of the Finance Department to the payment of any expenditure unless legally authorized beyond technical cavil. The communication closed by stating that the Commissioner had advertised for offers of clean earth in the vicinity of the Harlem Flats, that he had received a number from property-owners willing to give earth free of charge, but that he would be unable to avail himself of these offers until authorized to make the necessary expenditure for hauling, &c.

Alderman McCarthy said there was an ordinance before the board on the subject, and it would therefore be necessary to lay the matter over until a sufficient number of members were present to pass it. The communication was then placed on file.

Alderman Reilly called up the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to grant licenses to runners for steam-boats, railroads, and emigrant boarding-houses for the purpose of soliciting passengers or guests, and to revoke such licenses at his pleasure. The ordinance provides that every person receiving such license shall pay $25, the license to expire in one year; that all such runners shall wear badges; and renewals of such licenses shall be issued at $12 50 each. The ordinance was adopted.

A voluminous report was received from the Commissioners of Accounts relative to the alleged misdirection of funds in the Park Department. The main facts in the report were referred to by Alderman McCarthy at a meeting of the board in March last, when he called attention to the alleged errors of a book-keeper in the department. On this subject the report says:

"The department had made the error of using maintenance money for construction purposes, and they undertook to correct it by charging construction pay-rolls to maintenance account. In compliance with this resolution, the book-keeper made such an entry as it authorized him to do, and this entry under the resolution virtually added the sum of $10,359 88 to the maintenance account. The maintenance moneys had been already reduced by the action of the department during the first four months of 1873, by using part of it for construction purposes."

The other matters referred to in the report have been repeatedly referred to at various meetings of the Board of Apportionment. The document was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday, Mayor Wickham presiding. When the roll was called, Controller Green said that the board was aware that the law expressly prohibited any expenditure in excess of an appropriation. That prohibition was necessary so as to prevent an increase of the floating debt. Notwithstanding that provision of law, he had received 115 claims for services rendered to the Park Department when Mr. Salem H. Wales was President. Mr. Wales, however, was aware of the fact that there was no appropriation to meet such claims, and he had no means to pay them. Some of the claimants had commenced suits, and would probably obtain judgments against the City. Mayor Wickham moved that the matter be referred to the Park Department. Controller Green said that Mr. Wales was now in the Department of Docks.

A vote was about being taken on the question, when a novel incident occurred. The Controller observed the Mayor winking in the direction of his colleagues, Alderman Lewis and Tax-Commissioner Wheeler, and the motion of his Honor's left eye attracted Mr. Green's attention:

Controller Green—Did I understand the Mayor to wink at *me*?

Mayor Wickham—I never wink at you.

Controller Green—Then it was not at me you winked.

Mayor Wickham—Do you want to make a motion?

Controller Green—Aye; but if you wink again at the other side I am gone. [Laughter.]

The Mayor's motion to refer the whole matter to the Park Department for explanation, was adopted.

The board then fixed the salaries of the Third District Court-house Commissioners, as follows: The President of the Commission, $2,500, and the other two Commissioners $2,000 each, per annum, the salaries to date from April 22, 1875.

Controller Green offered a resolution providing that $100,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Police Department for 1874 be transferred to the general fund for the purpose of reducing taxation. The Police Commissioners had applied for this amount to build two station-houses, but Mr. Green suggested that some lots owned by the City could, if authority was given by the Legislature, be granted for the purpose, thus saving the cost of land. About $70,000 was appropriated in the estimates for one station-house, and it was therefore advisable, in the present embarrassed condition of business, to make the transfer, so as to lessen taxation. The motion was adopted.

The board then authorized an appropriation of $2,500 to the Board of Health for hospital work. Authority was given to the Controller to issue $5,000 judgment bonds. An unexpended balance of $50,000 was transferred to the General Fund. The board then authorized the Controller to notify heads of departments to send in their estimates for 1876, after which they adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Mayor transmitted to the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication from the Commissioners of Accounts in reference to the Fire Department. This communication embraces the charges preferred against the Fire Commissioners by the Mayor, as based upon the report of Lindsey I. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, and a supplemental report made by the same Commissioner. The first report relates to the purchase of supplies for the Fire Department, the character of some of its employes, and the disposition of property. The report says that in purchasing supplies, particularly feed, oats, hay, and straw, the provisions of the charter have been persistently evaded by making purchases of over $1,000 without a contract. No facilities were furnished where the supplies were delivered to test the accuracy of the reported weight or the quality of the articles. Ten bags of oats, the report says, were found in one instance to fall short 160 pounds, and eight bags of feed were likewise deficient. On being reported, the weight was subsequently made up. The prices charged were also said to be on an average fifteen per cent. in excess of the market reports. All these supplies were purchased of a Mr. R. J. Wright, whom Commissioner Howe claims is a brother-in-law of one of the Commissioners. Other supplies, such as telegraph wire, poles, fire-hose, &c., were purchased by the department in large quantities, greatly in excess in value of the amount allowed by law, and the bills for the same were subdivided in amounts so as to represent the purchases as less in value than $1,000.

The report then says that all the painting for the department has been done by a man who never was a painter. Allusion is next made to what is termed "a relief-valve for a steam fire-engine," manufactured by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of New-Hampshire, and in which it is claimed Mr. Perley, one of the Fire Commissioners, was interested. It is also claimed that forty of these valves were delivered to the Fire Department, and that upon them Mr. Perley, in connection with a Mr. Orr, received $800. Other transactions relative to the purchase of valves are also mentioned. After referring to alleged improper appointments in the department, the report says that no complete record of the property of the department was kept by the Property Clerk, and that a number of fire extinguishers were bought and subsequently condemned, with loss to the City. The supplemental report of Commissioner Howe treats more fully of the Pallette valve matter and the character of the employes of the Fire Department, and it also refers to the purchase of the patent aerial fire-ladder. In regard to the Pallette valve, it gives copies of the receipts given, as alleged, by Messrs. Perley and Orr to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for moneys received by them, and amounting in all to about $2,000. The report next gives a list of five persons who hold places in the Fire Department and who are designated as gamblers, &c. The purchase of the aerial fire-ladder is next referred to, but all the material facts have already been published. The report was not read, but a resolution was adopted that five hundred copies of it be printed in pamphlet form.

REORGANIZATION OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The reorganization of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, in order to relieve it from the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been completed. All the Directors connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad have resigned from the Bridge Company, and new parties have been elected in their places. At a meeting of the Directors, yesterday morning, the following officers were elected: President, John F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie; Vice President, H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie; Treasurer, George Morris, of Poughkeepsie; Secretary, George R. Gaylord, of Poughkeepsie; Chief Engineer, P. P. Dickinson, of New-York. Active operations have been commenced toward raising the necessary money to build the bridge. It is expected that Poughkeepsie and Hartford will each raise $300,000, and the rest will be obtained in Boston.

THE CENTENNIAL.

EXCURSION OF THE BANKS' AND BANKERS' COMMITTEE ON COINS AND CURRENCY TO PHILADELPHIA—THE GUESTS WHO WERE PRESENT—AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES BY HON. GEORGE H. STUART, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, EX-GOV. POLLOCK, AND OTHERS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC OCCASION.

The excursion of the Banks' and Bankers' Committee on Coins and Currency of the Centennial Exposition to the Exhibition grounds in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, took place yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The special train which had been chartered for the occasion left Jersey City at 10 A. M., having on board between sixty and eighty representatives of the prominent banks and banking houses of this City. Among those present were, Charles P. Leverich, of the Bank of New-York; Washington R. Vermilye, of Vermilye & Co.; William K. Kitchen, of the Park Bank; George S. Coe, of the American Exchange; William A. Hall, of the Oriental Bank; John E. Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank; B. B. Sherman, of the Mechanics' Bank; Hugh N. Camp, of the Clearing-house; R. H. Lowery, of the Bank of the Republic; A. H. Trowbridge, of the Second National Bank; George M. Baker and C. M. Jordan, of the First National Bank; Charles Bard, of the Continental Bank; J. D. Fish, of the Marine Bank; George W. Perkins, of the Hanover Bank; William A. Camp, and a number of others. Representatives from Hartford, New-Haven, Albany, Troy, and other Eastern cities were also present, as well as several from the West and South-west. A numerous delegation which had been expected from Boston was delayed by contrary winds on the Sound. Promptly at 12:10 P. M. the train drew up on the Exposition grounds in Fairmount Park, where the guests were met by a delegation from the leading banks and the Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, headed by Mr. John Welch, Chairman of the Centennial Finance Committee, and Hon. George H. Stuart. Over an hour was spent in inspecting the various buildings for the Exposition, and from that point the hosts and their guests were driven in carriages to the Belmont Mansion, on St. George's Hill, where dinner was served in the dining hall adjoining the hotel. The room was elegantly decorated with bunting, conspicuous among which were two highly-colored national ensigns, grouped in folds at the western end of the building. Hon. George H. Stuart presided, supported by Mr. D. B. Cumming, of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia. Among other well-known residents of that city at table were Messrs. John Baird, Thomas Potter, President of the City Bank, Charles Rogers, of the Tradesmen's Bank; Thomas Robbins, of the Philadelphia Bank; Ex-Gov. Pollock, Superintendent of the United States Mint; James Cleghorn, President of the Bank of Commerce; and Mr. Schwartzman, architect of the Exposition building.

Hon. George H. Stuart commenced the after dinner programme by stating in brief and forcible language the nature of the occasion which had called the meeting together, and the results which would flow from their united and harmonious action. They were gathered to-day from the North, the South, [cheers,] the East, and the West, to aid in carrying through the Centennial of the nation, and it would be a burning disgrace to this great, wealthy country if the Exhibition for which they were preparing was not a complete success. He was happy to say that so far there was every indication of a creditable and prosperous termination of their labors. In the name of the Centennial Commission and of its Board of Finance he welcomed them to Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, the City of Independence Hall, and the city which, by the providence of God, first witnessed the birth of the American Republic. [Loud and prolonged applause.] After music by the band, Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank of New-York, followed in a short and humorous address. He remarked that bankers were a very modest set of men—per a more so than any other class. As a profession they had sometimes been accused of looking too much after their own interests, but this could not be true, for where was there to be found a body of men who looked more constantly after the interest of others? [Laughter.] In this instance it would be well for them of their own individual interest was strong enough to induce them to put their hands in their pockets, it certainly would not hurt them. Referring to the banks and bankers of his younger days, the speaker said that it was a little singular that a little patriotic club in Newport, R. I., to which he as a boy belonged, and which used to meet regularly to celebrate Independence Day, had furnished no less than four bank presidents to the City of New-York. After a few more humorous allusions, Mr. Williams concluded with an appeal for that substantial support of the Centennial, which was in a certain measure necessary to insure its success.

Ex-Gov. Pollock, who was next called upon, alluded to the primary object which had brought them together, the enumeration and collection of the coins and currency of the country since the establishment of the General Government. For this purpose, it would be found that a large amount of labor was necessary, and the members of the commission looked with confidence to the banks and bankers of New-York to assist in supplying this want. The purpose of the commission was to present in as elaborate form as possible, a complete history of the financial condition of the United States and the several States for the past 100 years. Coins, bank notes, bills of exchange, all the varieties of circulating medium employed by the different local and national Governments, and, in general, everything of a practical nature pertaining to the financial history of the country, was to be illustrated and described on the fullest and most complete scale. The hour was approaching when it would be in our power to thus demonstrate a higher and more rapid progress in this as well as other branches of industry than had been attained by any other nation in the civilized world. In conclusion, the speaker said that he was doubly glad, on such an occasion, to welcome the gentlemen from the South, [applause,] and to assure them that the Northern people had no heartier or more cherished desire than to see the people of that beautiful section of the country rehabilitated in all their former greatness and prosperity. [Enthusiastic applause.] The hour was approaching when the last sectional animosity would be buried forever, and when, in the second great birth of the nation, its people would again renew the patriotism which animated their common ancestors. Then they would meet on one common ground, to join in the grand dedication to freedom's brotherhood, not merely for another century, but for all time.

After additional music, and an address from George S. Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, a series of resolutions, pledging the association to fulfill the object of their organization, was moved by Hon. George H. Stuart, and carried by a unanimous vote. Then ensued further speeches by J. S. Norris, President of the First National Bank of Baltimore; Mr. Lake, of Grenada, Miss.; Charles Atwater, of the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven; Mr. Hardenburg, member of Congress elect from northern New-Jersey; ex-Senator Cattell, Mr. John Welsh, and ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, after which the meeting adjourned, the New-York delegation repairing to their train, which was in waiting near Memorial Hall. The journey home was made without accident in a little over two hours, the excursionists reaching New-York at 9 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S PICTURE SALE.

A very fine collection of modern paintings, by both American and foreign artists, has been for several days past on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. Edward Schenck, at No. 60 Liberty street. Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a portion of them was sold at auction. The prices obtained for them were very low, as will be seen by the following record of the sale, only the best prices being given. The sixty pictures sold brought in all nearly $4,500. One by P. Williot, of Antwerp, a "Winter Scene, and Windmill near Antwerp," brought $46 50; a very fine pair by F. Van Severdonck, of Brussels, "Sheep and Fowls," and "Fowls and Rabbits," $41 each; "The Rendezvous," by F. De Blul, Brussels, $60 50; "Crossing the Stream," De La Hoese, Paris, $48 50; "Street Scene in Utrecht, Holland," by F. Hulk, Rotterdam, $62 50; "An Unwelcome Reception," by C. Boon, Antwerp, $140; "On the Scheldt near Antwerp," N. Riegen, Amsterdam, $71; "Now I Have Got the Bottle," L. De Koningo, Dordrecht, $187; "Fruit," W. M. Brown, New-York, $48; "La Lecture," J. Boiserse, Dordrecht, $125; "The First and Last Battle," and "The First-Born," H. E. Reyntjens, Amsterdam, $122 each; "Young America," George C. Annable, New-York, $50; "Cattle Piece, Switzerland," G. Van Hoorde and F. Van Severdonck, Antwerp and Brussels, $191; "Playing Horse," J. Gyselinckx, Brussels, $126; "Street Scene in Ghent, Belgium," F. Hulk, Rotterdam, $57 50; "Winter Forest Scene," M. C. Middlebeck, Amsterdam, $163; "The Ballad Singer," I. J. M. Damschweder, Amsterdam, $194; "Twin Lakes, Connecticut," Edward Gay, New-York, $70; "By the River Side," J. C. Thorn, New-York, $57 50; "Winter near Rotterdam," J. Spohler, Breda, $65 50; "Reading," C. Vanderwyngaerdt, Antwerp, $58; "Watering the Horses," W. J. Boogaard, Haarlem, $80; "Landscape—Autumn," W. M. Brown, New-York, $44; "What are You Doing There?" and "Winter—Selling Christmas Songs in Holland," (companions,) J. Gyselinckx, Brussels, $51 each; "Winter in Holland," Roosenboom, Breda, $64; "A Summer Street Scene in Haarlem" and "A Winter Street Scene in Breda," by A. Everson, Amsterdam, $54 the pair; "The Important Question," C. Vanderwyngaert, Antwerp, $150; "The Wreck," P. Williot, Antwerp, $92 50; "Politics in the Country," C. Vanderwyngaert, Antwerp, $59; "Morning—the Shepherd" and "Evening," (companions,) by J. E. Morel, Amsterdam, $59 each; "Playful Kittens," J. H. Dolph, New-York $38; "May Flowers," F. De Beul, Brussels, $42; two very small and pretty landscapes by J. E. Morel, of Amsterdam, "Morning Near the Rhine" and "Evening," $28 each; "Midsummer in the Meadows," M. D. Balmer, New-York, $51. Lot No. 21 was a picture by David Johnson, of New-York, called "Lake George," which the auctioneer announced as one of the most remarkable pictures in this country, because it had never been touched by a brush, but painted entirely by the use of the pallet-knife. It is certainly a remarkable picture and a remarkable specimen of art. It was sold for $97 50. The balance of the collection will be sold to-day at 12 o'clock.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIBERTY STREET.

IT ORIGINATES FROM SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION ON THE PREMISES OF THE ALDINE PUBLISHING COMPANY—DAMAGE OVER $100,000—PROBABLY FULLY COVERED BY INSURANCE.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the top floor of the five-story brick building, No. 23 Liberty street, which extends through to No. 58 Maiden lane. The fire was discovered by Officer Montgomery, of the First Precinct, and is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion among some oily rags in the press-room of the Aldine Publishing Company, which also occupied the whole building. An alarm was given by the policeman and was promptly responded to by the First Battalion of the Fire Department. The buildings are divided by a party wall with heavy iron doors on each floor. There was no means of access to the top floor through the Liberty street side of the premises, and before the firemen succeeded in forcing open the iron doors so as to reach the flames, they had gained possession of the entire fifth floor and were bursting out through the roof. Despite the exertions of the firemen the flames spread rapidly to the fourth and thence to the third floor. Fearing that the building and contents would be destroyed, Chief Engineer Bates ordered a second alarm to be sounded, which brought to the scene the Second Battalion of the Fire Department. The reserve engines were set to work to the best advantage and streams of water were thrown into the burning building from the adjoining structure, and by 9:30 o'clock the men had gained control of the fire, and before it had extended below the third floor had extinguished it. The damage by the fire is very heavy. On the fifth floor of the building were fifteen large cylinder presses valued at $10,000 each, and five Gordon presses, valued at $800 each. Several of these presses are utterly destroyed, and others are badly warped and damaged by the fire. A large quantity of fine paper, which had been prepared for printing the July number of the *Aldine*, and a number of wood-cuts, which were stored on the fourth floor of the building, were partially destroyed. On the second floor of the building were stored 10,000 volumes of back numbers of the *Aldine*, which were also badly damaged. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., is estimated at between $90,000 and $100 000. This loss, it is stated, is fully covered by insurance, but, owing to the absence from the City of Mr. James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, no particulars of the insurance could be obtained. The building is damaged to the amount of $10,000; insured.

A MURDER IN STEUBEN COUNTY.

FATAL SHOOTING OF A BROTHER-IN-LAW—AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULT—STORY OF THE CASE—THE MURDERER A LOCAL PREACHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATH, N. Y., Thursday, June 24, 1875.

George Eugene Hendricks, aged twenty-one years, was lodged in jail at this place yesterday, to await trial for the killing of his brother-in-law, William H. Dildine, near Troupsburg, on Sunday last. The killing was the culmination of a feud that had existed between Dildine and his wife's family for some years past, and was brought about by his own conduct. The details of the tragedy are as follows:

Six years ago Helen Hendricks, then aged twenty years, and an accomplished and beautiful young lady, married William H. Dildine, contrary to the wishes of her family, which is one of the most respectable in Steuben County, being farmers, living about four miles from Troupsburg. Dildine was a young man qualified to occupy a high position in society and business, but his habits were such as to make him virtually a social outcast. After marrying Miss Hendricks he removed to Wellsville, Allegany County. Two years ago his abuse and neglect of his family having become a public scandal, Mr. Hendricks went to Wellsville and took his daughter and her two children back home with him. Dildine a few days afterward compelled her to return to his house. The family feud, bitter before, then became still more intense, and during the past two years several buildings belonging to the Hendricks family have been burned down under circumstances leaving no doubt that the fires were the work of an incendiary. They suspected that Dildine was instrumental in having the buildings fired, but never took any measures that would lead to his detection.

When Dildine took his wife back from her father's in 1873, he forbade her to have any communication with them, and increased his abuse. On Saturday last he took offense at something she said at the breakfast-table, and hitting her on the head with a plate, knocked her down, and seizing her by the hair, battered her face against the floor until she was rendered senseless. He then left the house. When she recovered, she took her children and started for her father's, reaching there Saturday night. During the evening she confirmed their suspicions of the cause of the frequent fires, by revealing to them declarations her husband had made to her in regard to firing the buildings, which she had never dared to divulge before.

Sunday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the Hendricks household was startled to see Dildine drive up with a horse and carriage, and alight. He came into the house, and seeing his wife, at once commenced to abuse her for leaving him, and demanded a private interview. She refused to grant it, and he attempted to force her into another room. Her father and mother interfered, and he did not succeed. He then swore that he would take his boy back home with him. The child had climbed into its mother's lap when Dildine entered the house. The latter seized the boy, and tearing it despite its screams from its mother's arms, started to leave the house. George Hendricks, the brother of Mrs. Dildine, now arose from his chair, and drawing a revolver, charged Dildine not to leave the house. He paid no attention to the young man, however, and hurried out into the yard toward the wagon, followed by Mrs. Dildine begging for the return of her child. Young Hendricks also went out, and without another word fired. The shot plainly took effect, but Dildine did not stop. Two more shots were fired, when Dildine turned about, attempted to take a step forward, and fell to the ground with the child in his arms. His wife stooped down and took her child from him, and ran into the house. Young Hendricks went up to Dildine and saw at once that he was fatally wounded. Hendricks is a leading church member and a local preacher in Troupsburg. He took Dildine's hand and leaning over him, asked him if he had any hope in Christ. Dildine replied that he had none whatever, and in a few seconds expired. Hendricks at once proceeded to North Cameron and told Coroner Ellison of the shooting. The Coroner took charge of the case, and on Monday held an inquest. The jury found a verdict to the effect that Dildine had come to his death at the hands of George E. Hendricks. He was taken into custody, and yesterday brought to this place and lodged in jail.

Dildine was shot in three places. One ball entered beneath his left shoulder, passed through his right lung and his heart, and lodged in his left lung. Another struck him in the right hip, and the other in his left leg below the knee.

Hendricks says he does not feel that he has committed a crime, and that God will hold him guiltless for his act.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims the following business was transacted:

Judgments were rendered in favor of the claimants in case No. 284, E. C. Marshall, $550; in No. 1,132, C. C. North & Co., $3,989 34; No. 248, B. Winslow, $1,189; No. 478, A. T. Nash, $575; No. 542, W. Bonney, $365; No. 867, James Dowden, $1,800; No. 1,151, Julia M. Cox, Administratrix, $1,140 25; No. 557, E. S. Davis, $890 87; No. 340, John W. Thompson, $1,174; No. 819, George W. Briggs, $210. In connection with the destruction of the William C. Nye, case No. 457, J. C. Merril, $5,736 97; George H. Moore, $13,750; Patrick Cootey, $10,312 50; Tubbs & Co., $3,439 50, and Bennett Hoar, Administrator, $3,437 50, with the additional sum of $6,143 50 to be received and distributed by the owners as catch, including the pay of officers and seamen. In connection with the loss of the bark Virginia, the following judgments were entered: William Hathaway, $9,205; William Hathaway, Trustee, $2,930; H. A. Barling et al., $5,750; Richard G. Luce, $5,750; Stephen W. Cary, Administrator, $2,875; Lorenzo Smith, $8,875; Benjamin C. Cromwell, $733 50; Jos. & William R. Wing, $685 50; Mary L. Jones, $1,465; Richard C. Nichols, $975; interest in all cases from date of loss. Case No. 233, Lord and Munn, submitted on printed testimony; Corwine & Son for claimant; No. 219, M. H. Dudley; No. 223, W. H. Dailey: Nos. 795, 796, and 797, Thomas H. Selby et al., executors. No. 1,198, H. M. Hueston, and No. 1,199, H. M. Hueston et al., submitted upon testimony and oral argument of counsel; Edward Jordan, counsel for claimant.

Case No. 574, Horstman and Hufschmidt, submitted. Case No. 939, David Meeker, submitted; Cornelius Cole for claimants. Case No. 622, Edward A. Tyler, submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of counsel; E. F. Brown, counsel for claimant. This exhausted the list of granted cases, and the calling of the calendar was resumed. When case No. 250 had been reached, on motion of Hon. John A. J. Creswell, the court adjourned out of respect to the memory of Judge Martin Ryerson.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A VARIETY OF TOPICS.

AFFAIRS IN COLOMBIA—GEN. CAMARGO STILL A PRISONER AT PANAMA—COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE CAUCHO EXPEDITIONISTS AND THE INDIANS—BREAK ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PANAMA, June 16.—Matters on the Isthmus in a political point of view remain pretty much what they were at last mail. The coast States of Magdalena, Bolivar, and Panama, having unmistakably declared their adhesion to the candidature of Dr. Nuñez, are now quietly waiting to see whether President Perez, either by intrigue or by force, will try and coerce some of these States, if not all, to declare for the Government candidate Senor Parra. Panama having placed herself in a position of direct and active antagonism to the Administration, and, in fact, become technically a rebel State in the Colombian Union, people are waiting to see what will come out of it. As before noticed, Gen. Camargo is still kept a prisoner in the barracks in Panama. This action on the part of the State Government is looked upon as somewhat like cutting the claws of a cat to keep it from doing harm. It will be remembered that this gentleman came to Panama as chief of the national forces on the Atlantic. No one, not even Congress, knew what were the instructions he received from President Perez, who appointed him. It was at once assumed that, as diplomacy hereabouts means bad faith, Gen. Camargo would show his gratitude to President Perez by revolutionizing the State by means of the national troops stationed in Panama, and so get the vote of Panama for Señor Parra, the favorite candidate of President Perez, and some say of ex-President Murillo also. To prevent any such disorder, President Miro, of this State, took the General and locked him up just as he was about to make a grand and magniloquent speech to the national battalion, (most of whom, however, had already declared themselves Nuñez men,) and having advised the Federal Executive of what he had done, and his reasons for so doing, he, along with everybody here, anxiously awaits the result.

The *Nacional*, a Carthagena paper, has declared that if President Perez resorts to force against Panama on this account, Bolivar and Magdalena are bound to sustain the sovereignty of the State of Panama. The attempt to bring troops from Bogota to punish Panama would result in a general war between the Coast States and those of the interior. The recent news from Washington that the United States Government would not look with indifference on any country that would endanger the transit will doubtless have a good effect in bringing about peace.

The State Government, being in want of money, and there being in existence a law authorizing the Executive to increase taxes on extraordinary occasions, it issued a decree on the 21st of May last, imposing on the merchants double their contributions for six months. An arrangement was come to on the 11th ult. by which the merchants will advance to the Government, by way of loan, without interest, a sum equal to six months' contribution, payable in installments of one-fourth now and a fourth each in one, two, and three months. This loan, if not paid within a year, will after that time be legal tender in payment of taxes. The Government on its part obliges itself to receive every month, in payment of the ordinary commercial tax, an order on the Treasury for $500 until the debt contracted by it on account of the loan of 1873 is entirely redeemed.

With respect to affairs in Darien, a private letter from Yarisa, dated the 8th inst., says: "Preliminaries of peace have been established between the Caucho expeditionaries and the Indians of Guala (Chucunaque.) To-day 100 men will start to mark out, along with the Indian envoys, the limits of the lands the Indians cede for collecting rubber."

A serious break occurred in the track of the Panama Railroad on the 13th inst., interrupting the traffic of the road for two days. The California passengers for New-York per steam-ship Acapulco should have gone over yesterday, but the damage had not been sufficiently repaired to allow of a train passing. They leave here to-day at 1 P. M.

The United States steamer Omaha was to have sailed from Callao on the 6th inst. for Guayaquil and Panama. She is expected here daily.

The United States steamer Ossipee, Commander Breese, left Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th inst., for a short cruise to Greytown, and will return in fifteen days.

The Pacific Mail steamer Winchester, Capt. Whiteberry, when entering the port last night, and not many miles from her anchorage, had a serious break in her engine, which completely disabled her. The company's steamer City of Panama, which sailed hence last evening for Central America, met the Winchester, and towed her into port this morning. The nature of the damage is not yet fully known, but it is considered as very serious, and likely to lay the steamer up for many weeks.

Mr. J. L. Paniza, tried for the killing, in this city, of Mr. Leopoldo Cocheco on the 12th of March last, has been acquitted.

THE CUCUTA CALAMITY.

No further details of the earthquake in the Valley of Cucuta have been received.

REVOLUTION IN MAGDALENA.

A private letter, dated Barranquilla, June 1, 1875, says there are unmistakable signs of a revolution in the State of Magdalena.

Col. Farias, a man of good position and influence, has declared against the Government of the State, and has collected in the neighborhood of Rio Hacha a large force.

Dr. Del Real has been sent to Bogota, as Commissioner from the State of Bolivar, to represent to the National Government that in case it should attempt to interfere with the sovereignty of any of the Coast States, these States will combine and resist the Government.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steam-ship Winchester, from the Central American coast, arrived in port this morning with later dates from the different republics.

Costa Rica refuses to accept the proposal of Nicaragua to refer the questions in dispute between them to a tribunal of arbitration. The President of Costa Rica will submit the affair to Congress for its decision and guidance. President Chamorro, of Nicaragua, has been making an official tour from Managua to Leon, and was enthusiastically received everywhere on the route.

The claims demanded by the United States Government of that of Honduras for insults to its Consul and flag at Omoa, during the bombardment of that port when occupied by Gen. Streber, have been amicably settled to the satisfaction of the United States.

PERU.

Dates from Peru are up to the 5th of June. There is not much that is new. A decree regarding nitrate was issued by the President, imposing an outward duty of thirty cents per quintal, to take effect immediately, and will probably be approved by Congress. The leading features of the decree are, first, every outgoing quintal of nitrate to pay thirty cents duty; second, vessels that were loading before June 5 to pay only fifteen cents.

The Senate Committee on Finance has presented a favorable report concerning Mr. Meiggs' letter to the President about the railways now in course of construction, and which was indorsed by a strong recommendation from the Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Pierola, the arch revolutionist, is safe in Chili, and from all the departments of Peru come reports of their tranquillity and order.

An abominable outrage took place at Iquique on the 24th of May last. M. Ramos, the editor of a paper there, had offended the Inspector of Police. The latter in revenge took two or three of his subordinates, sought a quarrel with Ramos, tried to make him swallow the paper that was obnoxious to this Police dignitary, and then shot the editor through the stomach. Ramos being a Chilian subject, the Chilian Consul took the matter up, and insists on justice being done.

A bill is before Congress asking for $1,000,000, to promote immigration from Europe to Peru.

Much regret has been felt in the American colony at Lima for the death of James Faulkner, Jr., a nephew of Mr. John G. Meiggs.

CHILI.

VALPARAISO, May 26.—The all-absorbing news from Chili is about a terrible storm that has caused great damage to shipping and loss of life in the harbor of Valparaiso, which took place on the 23d and 24th. Nothing like it has been seen in Chili since ancient times. The Valparaiso papers of the 25th of May describe what took place as follows:

On the 23d the Chilian man-of-war Valdivia broke adrift by the force of the waves and wind and ran into the Thalaba and the Esmeraldas, damaging each other's bows and bowsprits. The confusion became great on board of the Valdivia, for it was momentarily expected that she would break and sink. Under these circumstances it was decided to lower away a boat with some dozen apprentices. The boat hung to the davits by the bow and threw the occupants into the sea, and eight or ten of the boys were drowned. The following is a list of the vessels lost in the gale: The Esmeralda; all the crew saved. The Guatemala bark Eden on shore; crew saved. The Nicaragua brig Trujillo broken to pieces; Capt. Lonens and his son drowned. The French bark Jules Bords broke adrift and went on shore. The Pearl of the Ocean, a cargo launch, sunk, and another, called the Egeria, was sunk by the English bark Laura McLenman, of which Capt. Harris and his wife and seven children were drowned. It is stated that the number of persons drowned during this terrible norther amounted to fifty. Capt. Mills, of the Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Limena, lowered his boats and saved sixty lives. No damage was done to American shipping.

THURSDAY MORNING'S METEORS.

REMARKABLY BRILLIANT DISPLAY AT UTICA—THE NOISE OF THE EXPLOSION HEARD.

From the Utica Herald, June 24.

This morning at 1:40 the most beautiful meteor seen in this vicinity for years flashed across the northern sky nearly from horizon to horizon. To an observer on the corner of Genesee and Whitesboro streets, the meteor first appeared over the top of the Globe Hotel. When first seen it seemed like a stationary globe of fire. This may have been because it was coming directly toward the observer. Very soon, however, it began to oscillate, and then it shot rapidly across the sky, disappearing over the top of Bagg's Hotel. The nucleus of the meteor had an apparent major diameter of eight inches, and a minor diameter of six inches. Following it was a train apparently six feet long. The sky was partly cloudy, and so brilliant was the light of the flying body that as it passed on the other side of the clouds it illuminated them with fully the intensity of moonlight. The meteor was in sight for about six seconds, and as it dodged in and out among the dark clouds it exhibited a most beautiful phenomenon. The nucleus was of a brilliant white light, the tail of a crimson color, scintillating like sparks from an anvil. About three minutes after it passed out of sight to Private Watchman O'Brien, at the station mentioned, a dull explosion, like that of a heavy cannon at some distance, was heard. A gentleman who was in the top-story of the Dudley House, followed the meteor with his eye until it reached a point in the sky north-east by east, and twenty degrees from the horizon. By that time the body had lost its brilliant white light and tail, and looked like a red ball of fire. At this point it exploded. The gentleman says a portion seemed to drop down, leaving some fragments, and then the light from all went out. About three minutes afterward he heard the dull explosion which had reminded Private Watchman O'Brien of his army days. Officers Hess and Cahill, who were on the Genesee street canal bridge at this time, after a hasty chase after the meteor from Franklin square, say the body exploded like a rocket, throwing its fragments into a circle eight feet in diameter.

To our reporter the meteor appeared to move almost in a horizontal line—that is, with but little of the apparent curvature characteristic of the path of such bodies. A hissing sound was also detected as it shot through the air. These phenomena would indicate that the stranger was comparatively near the earth, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact that the sound of the explosion was distinctly heard. The interval of three minutes that elapsed between the sight of the explosion and the sound, however, would indicate that the body was either some distance from the earth or had progressed considerably to the eastward before it exploded. What the substance of the meteor was can be but conjecture. The intense brilliancy of combustion through friction with the air would indicate that the body was of solid substance, perhaps meteoric iron. In this event some of our eastern readers may be able to pick up some portions of the aerolite upon their premises. We trust the explosion sent none of the pieces through the roofs of their houses.

A SIMILAR SIGHT IN TROY.

The Troy *Press* of last evening says: "About 2:30 o'clock this morning a most beautiful meteor was seen in the heavens moving from west to east, and passing very near the zenith. A sound like escaping steam was heard while the wanderer was passing. It was visible about six minutes. The path of the body seemed to be horizontal, and this fact, together with the hissing sound and the explosion that was distinctly heard, indicates that the stranger was very near the earth. Some of our eastern readers may be able to pick up some portions of the aerolite upon their premises."

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A GEORGIA JUDGE FEELS MOURNFULLY SAD OVER IT.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* prints the following letter from ex-Congressman Hiliyer, of that State, written in response to the "Invitation Committee," of the Fourth of July Celebration in that city:

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19, 1875.

Messrs. H. V. M. Miller, George Hillyer, Marcus A. Bell, Committee:

I received your letter inviting me to be present and participate in the public celebration in Atlanta of the ninety-ninth anniversary of American Independence. No man would excel me in enthusiastic exultation at the commencement of the hundredth year of our government as our fathers gave it to us with our State rights and our normal-glorious institution of slavery, with its clear, social distinctions of race and color, under the absolute control of the several States. But there is something mournfully sad in being summoned to celebrate the ninety-ninth anniversary of a country rent and lacerated by civil war, culminating in the destruction of private property unprecedented in the history of the civilized world. In my heart I feel that the existence of the Government which dawned on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, perished in 1861, and this is the fourteenth year of the present government. I can't perceive how any Southern man can, with patriotic pleasure, participate in the celebration of the anniversary of a government that has long ceased to exist. Yet out of respect for those many friends in whose judgment I have confidence, I purpose to be with you on the next 4th of July, and to participate in the ceremonies of that occasion not as the anniversary of my country, (for a government of force can never be my country,) but in sad remembrance of my ancestors, and of a day and a significance that is gone forever. I feel honored, and am grateful to you for remembering me, and for your invitation to be with you on the occasion referred to.

Very respectfully, JUNIUS HILLYER.

The *Herald* says that the writer of the foregoing has probably been in more complete seclusion since the war than any other public man of Georgia. All his sons, however, it adds, "with a rare common sense that comes as a natural inheritance, have accepted the situation, and are active agents in the good work of 'bridging the chasm.' One of them, Major George Hillyer, in whose opinion the Judge has more confidence than in the opinion of any other living man, save his own, is the Centennial Commissioner for Georgia, and one of the committee that solicited his participation in the enjoyment of the Fourth."

YELLOW FEVER.

THE DISEASE RAGING AT RIO—DEATHS ON BOARD THE VESSELS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The mails for the Navy Department from the South Atlantic station have not yet arrived, though they are hourly expected, and therefore the department has no official advices of the existence of yellow fever on United States vessels in those waters. A private letter received here to-day by an officer of the Navy Department, from a brother officer at Rio, dated May 22, reports that the yellow fever was raging at that place, and the number of deaths were from fifteen to twenty. During the first half of March 192 deaths were reported. On the United States steamer Lancaster there were several cases. Fleet Surgeon Denby and Assistant Surgeon Fassig had died, the former on the 3d of April, at Bahia, Brazil, but the date of the death of the latter is not mentioned. There had been much sickness on board the Lancaster. On the Brooklyn several cases of fever were reported, and two sailors died in April. She arrived at Rio on the 20th of May, and was then reported by the Surgeon as in good sanitary condition. There were a few cases on the Monongahela, but no deaths mentioned. When she left Rio several officers and seamen remained in the hospital on shore, but all had recovered except Assistant Surgeon Waugh, who, it was expected, would soon be able to start for home.

THE INDIANS.

SQUATTERS ON THE BLACK HILLS RESERVATION—THE REPORTED WARLIKE MOVEMENTS OF THE SIOUX DISCREDITED BY THE INDIAN BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Nothing has been heard at the Interior Department from the Black Hills since Prof. Janney's dispatch of yesterday. It is probable that the miners found there will not be disturbed at present, as the Government does not propose to furnish free transportation back to Cheyenne for all adventurers found there.

The Indian Bureau does not credit the report that all the Sioux are on the war-path. They believe that neither Spotted Tail's nor Red Cloud's men are engaged in any warlike demonstrations, and feel confident that if any Sioux are mixed up with lawless movements, they are only a few roaming raiders who are not under the control of these chiefs, and it would hardly be fair to hold the Sioux, as a nation, responsible for any raids or depredations committed by these lawless bands.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT—BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEGREES CONFERRED AND MEDALS DISTRIBUTED.

The twenty-third annual Commencement of the College of the City of New-York took place last night at the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the great heat, the house was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the atmosphere was impregnated with the perfumes of flowers with which the building was most bountifully supplied. On the stage, set as a parlor, in three grooves, were seated the Faculty of the College and the majority of the Board of Trustees. Mr. A. S. Webb, the President, presided, and Profs. Docharty and Werner were near him. The exercises, which comprised music, addresses, conferring of degrees, and the distribution of prizes, were introduced by the performance of the overture to "Oberon" by the orchestra, under the direction of F. Rietzel; then the grand march, during which the platform was occupied by those above-named, and the silence that followed was broken by the prayer of Rev. Mr. Walker. The following was the lengthiest part of the programme:

Salutatory addresses, and second honorary oration, "Noblesse Oblige," Howard R. Burk; fourth honorary oration, "The East and the West," Peter Alexander; second dissertation, "Mind and Money," Nelson S. Spencer; third honorary oration, "The Power of Truth," Daniel P. H. Mahoney; fifth honorary oration, "Extreme Liberalism" Abraham Goldsmith; first dissertation, "The Spirit of Change," Louis Werner; fourth dissertation, "The Cathedral," William B. Tuthill; third dissertation, "Italian Art," Henry E. Jenkins; fifth dissertation, "Aristocracy of Wealth vs. Birth," Christopher S. Witherstine; first honorary oration and valedictory addresses, "The American Gentlemen," Hanford Crawford.

The addresses were all applauded, and had one characteristic that would have commended them to more unfriendly auditors—it was brevity. None of them took more than fifteen minutes in delivery. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred upon John Voorhees Black, Albert Barnes Cristy, Edward Dix Fisher, Abraham Goldsmith, William Franklin Greene, James Thorne Harper, Wilbur Larremore, Henry Levy, George Harrison McAdam, James Crawford McCreery, Spencer Gill McNary, Roe Purdy, Gibson Putzel, Nelson Stanley Spencer, Curtis McDonald Townsend, William Burnet Tuthill, Joseph Ullman, Simson Wolf, and the degree of Bachelor of Sciences upon Peter Alexander, Howard Richards Burk, Hanford Crawford, George Frey, Henry Edward Jenkins, Henry Kahrs, Daniel Patrick Henry Mahoney, George Nichols Messiter, Israel Salhinger, John Randolph Steneck, Isaac Weil, Louis Werner, and Christopher Sumner Witherstine. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Samuel Greenbaum, A. B.; David C. Cocks, A. B.; and John Henry Fruitnight, A. B. That of Master of Science upon Henri I. Haber, B. S. Certificates of the completion of the post-graduate course in engineering were given to Benno Lewinson, B. S.; Wenzel A. Raboch, B. S.; and Louis H. Rullman, B. S.

The medals, testimonials, and prizes were next distributed in the following order:

The Pell gold and silver medals for the greatest proficiency in studies during the year, to William E. Daw and H. Crawford.

Burr medals for mathematics, Senior Class—Gold medal to H. Crawford; silver medal to Peter Alexander.

Cromwell medals for best student in history and belles lettres—Gold medal, L. S. Burchard and Leigh H. Hunt.

Riggs medals, for best English prose composition, Senior Class, Wilbur Larremore; Junior Class, Albert J. Philip.

Claflin medals, for excellence in Greek, Joseph Ullman; excellency in Latin, Philip H. Klein, W. R. Legget, David A. Maas, L. S. Burchard, and Charles H. Wilson.

Board of Education prizes for excellence in prose declamations, James M. Smith; for best declamation of a selected poem, Paul Krotel. Lockwood prize; for best translation of French into English, Bernard Loth.

The Ward bronze medals—Chemistry, Howard R. Burke; Natural History, Gustav LeGras; Natural Philosophy, Howard R. Burke; Moral Philosophy, Leigh H. Hunt; Law, Joseph Ullman; English, William H. Kenyon; Greek, Maurice Rapp; Latin, Maurice Rapp; French, Bernard Loth; Spanish, Leo L. D'Atassy; German, Edward C. Henderson; Oratory, Louis Werner; Composition, W. B. Tuthill; Logic, Edward C. Henderson; Astronomy, H. Crawford; History, Julius C. Morgentnau; Drawing, Charles C. Provheroe; Algebra and Geometry, Gustav Le Gras; Descriptive Geometry, Edward C. Koch; Hygiene, Francis S. Williams.

At the close of the distribution, the orchestra played Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," and after the Benediction the audience dispersed.

THE LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The exercises connected with the annual Commencement of the Long Island College Hospital took place last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was literally packed from top to bottom, and hundreds went away unable to gain admittance. Hon. Thomas H. Rodman, President of the Board of Regents, presided, and on the platform were several prominent gentlemen of Brooklyn, among them Judge Van Cott, Hon. J. C. Smith, Hon. Demas Barnes, Prof. Crittenden, of Packer Institute, and Prof. Taylor, of the Adelphi Academy. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, after which Theodore L. Mason, M. D., President of the collegiate department, proceeded to confer the degrees, having first administed the oath of Hippocrates to the members of the graduating class. Samuel G. Armor, M. D., LL. D., Dean of the Faculty, awarded prizes to the successful competitors, as follows: From Prof. Wight, for the best report of his clinical lectures on surgery, a case of surgical instruments, to Evan B. Jones, of Brooklyn; from Prof. Bunker, two prizes: First, for the best report of his lectures on Obstetrics, a case of instruments, to B. C. K. Lucas; second, for the second best report of the same, A. Rockwell's forceps, to E. C. Dudley, of Massachusetts. John G. Saxe, LL. D., delivered the oration, and E. G. Dudley, M. D., of the graduating class, pronounced the valedictory address. Appropriate music was furnished by Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band. The graduating class consisted of forty-four members, as follows:

Emilius C. Dudley, John B. Abercrombie, George A. Babbitt, James H. Bates, James C. Beach, James P. Boyd, William Craige Burke, Jr., John Buzzard, Reuben D. Clark, Martin Coffin, Robert G. Cornwell, Richard H. Crisler, John S. Daniels, James M. Earnst, George Fletcher, J. C. Merriman Floyd, Ruel S. Gage, Charles A. Gallagher, Philip F. Goldberg, William J. Harris, M. D., Joseph B. Heald, Oliver J. D. Hughes, Herbert L. Hulburd, W. H. Harrison Hutton, M. D., Calvin J. Heckert, Clark M. Jackson, George H. Jennings, Evan B. Jones, E. A. Z. Klien, Walter Lindley, Berridge C. K. Lucas, John Merritt, E. Livingston Mulligan, Alva C. Paul, Philip O. Porter, James F. Preston, G. Manly Ransom, Frank J. Robinson, Samuel Russell, Jr., Henry B. Savage, James H. Shorter, James J. Terhune, George A. Wood, Joseph Healy.

The exercises closed with the benediction, after which the members of the class, and their friends, returned to the college, where a collation was served.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The late examinations at the Normal College resulted in the graduation of 148 students of the sixth grade, the three highest honor students being Misses Betsey B. Davis, Sarah Cummings, and Kate Noble Davies. The regular competitive examinations resulted as follows: The prize in elocution was awarded to Miss Mary MacFarlane, Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, S. D. Alexander, and David B. Scott being the judges; Misses Janet Russell, Barbara Thimson, and Minnie Mason receiving honorable mention. The examination in physiology, under the supervision of D. B. St. John Roosay and J. N. S. Amos, resulted in the award of the prize to Miss Bowes, Misses Margaret Merrington, Fanny Hassell, and Julia M. Dennison receiving honorable mention. In Latin, the prize was awarded to Miss Margaret Merrington, Miss Lizzie Doherty receiving honorable mention, the judges being C. D. Foss, D. D., Eugene Puignet, and C. G. Hebermann. In German the judges, Adam E. Schulte. J. Stranhenmüller, and Peter W. Moeller, awarded the gold medal to Miss E. F. Doherty, and the silver medal to Miss J. Lindheimer, Misses Emma Mack, Rachel Walters, Mary Gallagher, Sylvia Hoffmann, Margaret Merrington, and Ellie Funk receiving honorable mention. The examination in physics, under the charge of George W. Plympton, resulted in the award of the prize to Betsey B. Davis, honorable mention being made of Misses Sarah Neely, Mignonette Erbschloe, and Kate N. Davies. In the competitive contest in singing, Leopold Damrosch and Henrietta Corradi acting as judges, the first prize was awarded to Miss Zetzman, and the second to Miss Mary Merrington. On Wednesday, June 30, the Commencement exercises will be held in the college chapel at 10 A. M., the regular three months' vacation commencing on July 1.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

During the past three weeks the members of the graduating class of Manhattan College have been subjected to a very searching examination, oral and written, in the matter, literary and scientific, necessary for obtaining the degree of B. A. The principal subjects of examination were the Greek and Latin classics, logic, and metaphysics, English literature and composition, philosophy of literature, French, the higher mathematics, chemistry, and history. Though the college curriculum was raised last year by the President, Brother Paulian, the graduating class passed a most creditable examination in the subjects mentioned. The degree of Bachelor of Arts will be conferred upon twenty students. The examination of the other college classes is still continued with the same strictness and severity as that of the graduates. The annual commencement will take place at the college on Friday, July 2, at 3:30 P. M. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey will be present on the occasion. Judge Brady has consented to address the graduates.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—CONFERRING OF DEGREES—CHARLES O'CONOR RECEIVES THE DEGREE OF LL. D.

HANOVER, N. H., June 24.—This village is to-day filled with people to attend the Commencement exercises at Dartmouth College. Degrees out of course were conferred as follows: That of A. M. upon twelve members of the Class of '72; LL. D. upon Charles O'Conor, of New-York City; N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., and Harvey Jewett, of Boston, Mass.; D. D. upon W. J. Tucker, of New-York City; H. N. Bouton, of Sandusky, Ohio; S. H. Willey, of Santa Cruz, Cal.; A. M. upon P. C. Cheney, Governor of New-Hampshire; J. H. Burleigh, of South Berwick, N. H.; W. F. Norris, of Concord, N. H.; E. C. Bailey, of Hopkinton; G. W. Murfray, of Canaan; J. H. Machie, of New-Bedford, Me.; Paul Doulet, of Springfield, Mass. J. L. Spring, of Lebanon, and L. C. Baxter, of Essex, Vt.

The Sophomore Latin prizes were awarded as follows: First prize to J. H. Smith, of Norwich, Vt. The second was divided between C. R. Dustin, of Manchester, N. H., and J. De F. Haskell, of Ascutneyville, Vt.

The mathematical Junior prizes were awarded: The first to Arthur Hay, of Fruitland, Md.; the second to E. K. Blanchard, of Lambrata, Minn.; the degree of Civil Engineer to H. M. Paul, of Dedham, Mass.; E. E. Andrew, of Warren, Me., and J. H. Snow, of Mitford, N. H.

The Commencement exercises in the college church began at about 10 o'clock A. M. There were twenty-two orations and dissertations. After the conferring of degrees the procession of the Alumni marched to Conant Hall, where the Commencement dinner was served. A brilliant ball at Culver Hall to-night closes the Commencement at Dartmouth.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

At a recent meeting of the New-York Association of Alumni of the University of Virginia the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent the association at the semi-centennial celebration of the university, to be held on the 30th June and 1st July: Francis R. Rives, Thomas L. Snead, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, W. Farley Gray, Virginius Dabney, C. Edward Rives, J. R. Trueheart, S. P. Tuck, W. S. Lewis, and E. J. Myers.

A part of the exercises on the 30th inst. will consist of a historical address by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and a poem, written for the occasion, by Daniel P. Lucas, of Virginia. On the 1st July Hon. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, will deliver an oration before the Society of Alumni, after which the society will meet at its annual dinner. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of at least 3,000 Alumni who are expected to attend from all parts of the Union.

DEGREES CONFERRED AT THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—At the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, to-day, the honorary degree of "LL. D." was conferred upon Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., President of the North-western University, and the honorary degree of "A. M." upon Rev. Wesley R. Davis, Rev. Charles M. Griffin, and Robert R. Meredith. The degree of "A. B." was conferred upon the graduating class of the university, numbering forty-three members, and the degree "A. M." in course upon twenty-one graduates. There is a prospect of a large freshman class at the commencement of the next term.

DARTMOUTH NECROLOGY.

The following is the Dartmouth Necrology for the college year ending June 24, 1875:

Class of 1807.—Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL. D., died in Dorchester District, Mass., Oct. 27, 1874, aged eighty-six.

1811.—Hon. Nathaniel Wright, LL. D., died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 20, 1875, aged eighty-five.

1813.—Hon. Thomas Mackay Edwards, died at Keene, N. H., May 1, 1875, aged seventy-nine.

1814.—Hon. Horace Chase, died at Hopkinton, N. H., March 1, 1875, aged eighty-six.

1816.—Medical Department—Dr. Josiah Crosby, died at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 7, 1875, aged eighty-one.

1821.—Medical Department—Dr. Enos Hoyt died at Framingham, Mass., March 25, 1875.

1821.—Rev. John Kimball Young, D. D., died at Laconia, N. H., Jan. 28, 1875, aged seventy-two.

1822.—Medical Department 1828—Dr. George Nelson.

1823.—Dr. Samuel Gilman Tenney died at Springfield, Vt., Dec. 5, 1874, aged eighty-one.

1826.—Medical Department—Dr. Jeremiah Stone, died April 23, 1875, aged seventy-six.

1829.—Calvin Morrill, died at Webster, N. H., May 14, 1875, aged sixty-nine.

1829.—Hon. Hamilton Smith, died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1875, aged seventy-one.

1831.—Medical Department—Dr. Francis Perry Fitch, died at Vineland, N. J., Dec. 24, 1874, aged (about) sixty-seven.

183[illegible].—Rev. Amos Brown, LL.D., died at Havana, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1874, aged seventy.

1832.—Medical Department—Dr. Alpheus Morrill, died at Concord, N. H., May 9, 1875, aged sixty-two.

1835.—Medical Department—Dr. William Whittier Brown, died at Manchester, N. H., Jan. 6, 1875, aged seventy.

1835.—Rev. James Tomb McCollom, died at Medford, Mass., Nov. 25, 1874, aged sixty.

1836.—Medical Department—Dr. Daniel Kingsley Underwood, died at Adrian, Mich., May 8, 1875, aged seventy-one.

1837.—Thomas Burns Avery, died at Gilford, N. H., June 27, 1874, aged fifty-six.

1842.—Prof. Samuel Josiah Stevens, died at Raleigh, N. C., April 26, 1875, aged fifty-three.

1848.—Medical Department—Dr. Byley Lyford, died at Tilton, N. H., Jan. 23, 1875, aged (about) fifty-five.

1846.—Anson Southard Marshall, United States District Attorney, New-Hampshire, died at Concord, N. H., July 4, 1874, aged forty-nine.

1849.—Medical Department—Dr. Windsor Howe Bigelow, died December, 1874, aged fifty-one.

1850.—Medical Department—Dr. David S. Prescott, died at Laconia, N. H., March 25, 1875, aged fifty-three.

1851.—Medical Department.—Dr. John Smith Little, died March 23, 1875, aged forty-six.

1854.—Medical Department.—Dr. Nathan Call, died at Suncook, N. H., June 15, 1875, aged (about) forty.

1862.—Dr. Augustus Wiswall Wiggin, died at Fort Stephens, Oregon, March 9, 1875, aged thirty-three.

1863.—Solon Shumway Sanborn, died at Santiago, Cal., Feb. 11, 1875, aged forty-four.

1865.—Walter Wells Chase, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 5, 1874, aged thirty.

1866.—Warren Gookin Hutchins, died at Riverside, Cal., May, 1875, aged twenty-nine.

1868.—Eugene Beauharnais Gale, died at North Haverhill, N. H., March 13, 1875.

1870.—Frank DeMerritte.

1871.—James Elkanah Cowles.

CLASS DAY AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—To-day was class day at Trinity College. William J. Roberts, of Detroit, Mich., was the orator of the day, and George M. Hubbard, of San Francisco, the poet. The oration at the planting of the ivy was by William D. Sawtelle, of Hallettsville, Texas. The Tuttle prize for the best essay on "The Norman Element in English Civilization," was awarded to Edward A. Worthington, of Batavia, N. Y.; the Chemical prizes to Washington Bryan, of Newbern, N. C., first, and to George W. Lincoln, of Savannah, Ga., second; the Latin prize to Henry G. Cameron, of Brooklyn—next in rank, Isaac Hoster, of Reading, Penn.; the French prize to Sydney D. Hooker, of Watertown, N. Y.; the geometry prize to John Williams, of Pontiac, R. I. The Warner prizes offered by the Society for the Increase of the Ministry were awarded to the following: Senior, George M. Hubbard, of San Francisco; junior, Charles E. Moore, of Warren, R. I.; sophomore, John Huske, of Fayetteville, N. C.; freshman, George S. Chipman, of Philadelphia.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT HOLY CROSS COLLEGE.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 24.—The graduation exercises of the College of the Holy Cross took place this morning in this city. There was a large attendance of the Catholic clergy of New-England. Gov. Gaston was present and presented the prizes, but made no formal address.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

The Commencement and semi-centennial reunion exercises at Cazenovia Seminary, New-York, will begin July 2, and continue until the 8th. An attractive programme has been prepared.

The closing exercises of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute will be held on Friday, June 25, 1875, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 43 Washington square (south.)

The Class of '77 of the College of the City of New-York held its annual dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday evening. After the collation was disposed of, addresses were made by R. H. McCutcheon, President; P. Krotel, Vice President; A. T. Horn, orator; E. A. Huber, poet; L. S. Burchard, toast master, and others. The class then marched up Broadway, and participated with the Class of '75 in the ceremonies incident to "planting the ivy" in the college grounds.

The annual graduating exercises of the female department of Grammar School No. 10 were held at the school-house in Wooster street yesterday afternoon. The large hall in which the exercises were held was crowded with the friends and guests of the graduates. Diplomas were awarded to the sixteen graduates, and medals to Misses Emma Vildran, Mary Parsons, Mary Marcus, Cora Fisher, Jennie Fairchild, Elise Amuel, Theodora Weindorf, Maggie McGlynn, and Mary Dooley. Similar exercises in the male department of the same school were held on the preceding day.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Frank Hardenberg.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Few incidents in public life have occurred for fifteen years past which ought to cause greater pleasure in every part of the Union than the enthusiastic reception given to the Southern soldiers in Boston. They went there to take part in the centennial celebrations, and it may almost be said that they were made the centre of attraction. The kindness, even affection, with which they were greeted had no bounds. Would that we could see this spirit spreading in every part of the country! Bring the people together, with no barriers between them, and they will shake hands like brave and generous men who have quarreled and forgiven each other, and who desire to live in future in peace together. The incident of last week is one of the happiest which we have been called upon to record for many years, and it will do more to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country than a dozen sessions of Congress.

Since the return of the Southern soldiers, Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE made a short speech at Norfolk, Va., in which he showed how deeply the hearts of his comrades were touched by their reception in Boston. "Do you know what all this means?" he said. "It means at that end of the line precisely what the outpouring of your people at this end of the line to meet us on our return means, viz.: That the people of this country have taken this matter of reconstruction out of the hands of the politicians; that the crust which separated them has been broken at last, and the men of the North and South are at last allowed to see each other face to face." He is right. The politicians have fanned the embers of old animosities, until once or twice there seemed a danger of their breaking out into a flame again—but the good feeling and good sense of the people will triumph over these devices, as they have done over many others. The good results of the centennial at Boston are, we hope, only a faint promise of the still greater good to be accomplished next year at the National Centennial in Philadelphia.

An interesting debate has recently taken place in the English House of Commons on the management of the Post Office Savings Banks, which is not without bearing on the proposition made two years ago and renewed last Winter, that our own Government should go into a similar line of business. The British system is freely criticised by some of the most careful of the London journals. The objections to it are: First, that in the attempt to introduce the new system and compensate those interested in the old, grave injustice has been done; second, that the Government does not keep a sufficiently large reserve to enable it to meet its promises to the depositors in case of a panic; and third, that the faults in the management of the banks are due to a fear of offending the large number of local magnates who are interested, as trustees, in the old banks. These certainly are grave objections, and we can readily understand that they are of a kind that would be aggravated under our own system. The power of our governmental machinery to deal with a business of such magnitude and delicacy is by no means so great as that of the British Government. If the latter encounters serious obstacles, we should obviously do better to leave the matter alone.

With astonishing coolness, the grumblers are already saying that the Government is to blame for the possible massacre of Black Hills miners by the Sioux. Their method of reasoning is this: The Government spread reports of gold being found in the Black Hills; the Government failed to buy the country from the Sioux when the excitement caused a considerable emigration thither; therefore, since people are bound to go, their blood will be on the heads of those who tempted them, and failed to make it safe for them to go. There is no necessity for anybody to go to the Black Hills. Emigrants know that they take their lives in their hands when they go. Furthermore, the newspapers which spread the unfounded reports of gold in the country are the very ones which are now blaming the Government for their own false stories. Moreover, the Sioux do not want to sell out their property, and an attempt at compulsion by the Government would be made the occasion for a howl over the "Oppression of the Indians."

The managers of the Children's Aid Society have established a "Sea-side Home" for poor and destitute children, which they hope to keep open throughout the Summer. We have already published the chief details in relation to this most charitable undertaking, and we now once more call attention to it for a practical purpose. A kind-hearted lady has given $1,000 toward the Home, and collected $1,500 more from her friends. With this money two houses have been taken at Bath, Long Island, a stock of provisions has been laid in, three cows bought, and other arrangements made for the comfort and welfare of the children who will be sent down this Summer. At an expense of $4,000, fifteen hundred children can be given the great boon of a few weeks at the sea-side, and Mr. BRACE and his associates can be trusted to pick out the children who are likely to be most benefited by the change. The sum of $1,500 more will enable them to accomplish this object, and we are quite sure that mothers and fathers who are able to send their own children to the sea-side at this time of year will cheerfully subscribe this small amount for the benefit of the sick and the crippled boys and girls, who are only too numerous in this great City. We are always reluctant to appeal to the public for money—but this is so good a cause that many of our readers will thank us for making them acquainted with it. Contributions should be sent to Mr. C. L. BRACE, Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, and that gentleman will doubtless promptly acknowledge them through these columns.

Mr. Vice President WILSON, in a letter which we print this morning, gives the public considerable information regarding his intentions and motives in his recent journey to the South and on sundry other occasions. We presume that it will be read with interest. The people are generally interested in what concerns a man prominent in public life, even though it be of small account actually. It may, therefore, find pleasure in the perusal of Mr. WILSON's declaration that, whatever may be his intention concerning a Presidential candidacy, he has never yet made it known, and of his somewhat detailed account of his opinions and feelings on the venerable third-term question.

If the California Independents were remarkable for what their platform did not say about national affairs, the kindred party in Iowa is remarkable for pursuing an entirely different course. The Adullamites of Iowa, composed of the lame, halt, blind, and those in distress or debt, or with a grievance, devote themselves exclusively to the doctrines of JEFFERSON and MADISON, State Rights, the tariff, the President's salary, public lands, and national banks. As a sort of side issue, these queer people say that they want specie payments in course of time, but they favor an expansion of the currency in the meantime. Taken altogether the platform, like the party, is patchwork.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

We should be extremely pleased to hear how the gentlemen who were honestly engaged in the "Liberal" movement of 1873-4 like the present position of the party which has been set upon its feet largely through their instrumentality. There were some reasons for discontent with the Republican Party which, though they by no means seemed to us to make desertion from its ranks a sensible thing, were strong enough to explain considerable apathy in sustaining the Republican cause. But those who thought that the best thing for the Republican Party and for the country would be an interval of Democratic supremacy, can now see how their experiment is working. Perhaps they can make up their minds whether we have had enough of it. The Democrats will have a strong majority in the next House of Representatives, and it is hardly too soon to tell what they are likely to do with it. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, has, in part, let us into their plans. Though a professed Republican still, Mr. KELLEY is in a position to judge what the opponents of the Republicans in the House are likely to do on the subject of finance. Mr. KELLEY is "out" with the Republicans as to their financial policy. He believes it ruinous, and he has announced his intention to join hands with any party that will oppose it. In this spirit he has been studying the probable course of the next House, and he assures us that it will repeal the laws passed last session looking toward resumption. We presume our readers do not need to be told what that means. It is repudiation pure and simple, and the "independent voter" who does not see it is blinded by something far more perverting than mere partisan prejudice. Twelve years ago or more the Government borrowed a large amount of money on notes which named no specific date of payment. Last session, Congress, by a distinct act, of precisely the same character and weight as the original act, promised payment of outstanding notes on presentation after Jan. 1, 1879. This is one of the acts which Mr. KELLEY says that his friends the Democrats will repeal. But a nation cannot "repeal" its promises. It can repudiate them, and that is what the Democrats mean to do.

That Mr. KELLEY is not wide of his reckoning is easily enough seen. The inflation leaders in Ohio evidently expect the same thing, and are working for it. They are more powerful in the Democratic Party than they were a year ago. They have succeeded in muzzling Mr. THURMAN, who appears to think that there is no way of reaching the Presidency but by silently following in their train, or else indirectly sustaining them, and the course of this once distinguished politician is a striking proof of the direction taken by the Democratic Party. So that as the first positive result of the experiment of Democratic domination, we have a well-matured plan to repudiate the most binding obligations of the nation, and to plunge it headlong into the gulf of irredeemable paper money.

This is certainly a fact for which the independent voters who have indirectly brought it about were not prepared, and which a large majority of them must see with great regret. They never could have intended to subject the country to so great a peril and a possible disgrace so overwhelming. They certainly can see in such a result no improvement on the condition of things under the rule of the Republican Party. That party may have been responsible for some grave errors, but they were not in this direction, and it has always been careful in protecting the national credit. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that the duty of the independent voters to whom we have referred is plain. They certainly cannot be asked to advance the Democratic Party any further in the path which that party has chosen to take. If they entertained any hopes that their new associates would better the condition of the country, those hopes are no longer reasonable. Whatever else we can afford to sacrifice for the sake of political reform, we cannot afford to run the risk of putting a party of repudiationists in possession of the National Government.

OUR POLICE FORCE.

We had occasion recently to remark upon the deficiency of our Police force as an agency for the prevention and the detection of crime. Under the late Superintendent KENNEDY it had been brought to a very creditable, and in some respects admirable, degree of discipline. It had acquired, what before it had altogether lacked, *esprit de corps.* It had been brought to a very effective point of drill and subordination. Prompt and absolute obedience to orders had become the almost invariable rule. It could be relied upon to face a mob calmly and without flinching, no matter what the degree of excitement of which the disturbance was the fruit, or what its political aspect. It had even been carried beyond the point of the influence of nationality or of religion. The services of the Police of New-York in the great riot of 1863, and subsequently in the Orange procession riot, will never be, and ought not to be, forgotten. And at the present time there are in the force a large number of patrolmen, as well as of Captains and Sergeants, who do credit to the training of that courageous, sagacious, and inflexible disciplinarian, and who are in character and in efficiency his worthy disciples. We have now not only the nucleus but the frame-work of a Police force which might be made second to none in the world for discipline and for efficiency; and we have even reached the point of having department traditions, the conservative and stimulating power of which in such a body can hardly be overrated.

But in one respect our Police never have been, as a whole, worthy of that entire respect and confidence which the members of such a body should be able to command from their fellow-citizens. It has never been, as a whole, even creditably free from the taint of corruption; and, if we are to believe not only rumor, but evidence so good as to be entitled to credence, it has been deteriorating in this respect during the last ten years grievously. We do not mean to hold up the members of the force as exceptionally culpable in this respect, either as individuals or as Police officers. Probably no body of Police in the world is without members, considerable if not large in numbers, who do take bribes, or, to put the case mildly, fees and perquisites, which very seriously affect their action in the discharge of their duties. Their position peculiarly exposes them to temptations of this kind, and the offense easily committed is in most cases very difficult to be proved. We all know that it is generally believed that there are *few* members of the Police in the various capitals of Europe who are above the mollifying influence of a *douceur.* Moreover, in this respect our policemen have only yielded to the corrupting agencies which, it is sad to confess, have been at work of late among all classes of society. What must that religion be of which the god is a monkey? What can we expect to be the official morality of a city of which the supreme ruler was for years a TWEED? And when Congressmen, and Judges, and Members of the Legislature were, in some cases, his willing tools, and in too many his rivals and emulators, can we look for a higher standard in a body of men whose position and whose means are inferior, whose needs are greater, and whose opportunities of corruption are comparatively more frequent? Remembering that the Galileans whose blood PILATE mingled with their sacrifices, were not sinners above all the other Galileans, and that the men upon whom the tower of Siloam fell were not sinners above all others in Jerusalem, we must admit that corruption is not a crime peculiar to policemen.

But although we may feel thus charitably toward them as men, we cannot be blind to, or seeing we cannot pass over, their offenses as public officers; and these according to all the evidence are many, great, and continuous. Setting aside the floating stories, some of which get into the newspapers and in a few instances bring about a trial, let us look at the testimony of a single Sergeant before the Committee on the Causes of the Increase of Crime in New-York. According to this officer's memorandum, between the 7th of February and the 25th of March, 1874, six weeks and four days, there were fourteen complaints made of robberies in the lowest sort of disorderly houses in the Eighth Precinct, which includes Mercer and Wooster streets. These houses are kept for the very purpose of robbing the unwary, who are enticed into them by the vilest sort of abandoned women. And according to this report the business must be profitable, for the losses ranged from $50 and a gold watch and chain up to $1,400. These cases were all reported to the department detective, and yet nothing whatever was done in regard to them. And these particular cases were not entered on the precinct daily blotter, nor were they reported at Head-quarters. This involves others of the force in that precinct besides the detective in the concealment; and the reason for it is obvious in the profitable nature of the business, and the freedom with which those engaged in it are willing to pay for a convenient neglect of duty on the part of the Police officers who have them under supervision. This natural inference is confirmed by the testimony of the same witness, who seems to be clear-headed, exact, and straightforward. He charges direct interference to prevent the reporting of these cases, and the payment of regular fees, or bribes, to the patrolmen, which are shared by their superior officers. Now, here is something tangible; and here is a good starting point for a thorough reform of the force in this respect, which ought to begin at once. We may not have the liveliest sympathy with men who lose watches and thousands of dollars in this manner; but the tolerated existence of houses within a stone's throw of Broadway, for the purpose of sheer robbery, is an outrage upon the public which should not be endured for a week. We may not demand that the Police shall be the custodians of public morals; but we have the right to insist that they shall not be, *ex officio,* chartered plunderers of the very people whose property they are paid to protect.

EMPTY RESOLUTIONS.

When a suburban fire company or squad of target-shooters makes an excursion, the occasion becomes one fruitful in resolutions. Gratitude and sly fun gush out together in complimentary terms applied to sundry persons, and in mysterious references to the fleeting jokes of the day. "Also, the gentlemanly clerk; may his shadow never grow less." "Also, the urbane and accomplished Captain, (or railroad conductor;) long may he wave." These are in the spirit of the declarations which are solemnly and eloquently put forth as the only possible expression of the feelings weighing upon the manly bosoms of the excursionists. Or, when a member dies, his surviving comrades, suddenly recognizing an overruling Providence, of which they have heretofore been apparently ignorant, elaborate a preamble and resolutions, which set forth in affectionate but untruthful terms the many virtues of the deceased, who, in his lifetime, was voted a nuisance and a fraud. These and similar wordy and insincere resolutions are framed and glazed and hung up in the engine-house or drill-room for the admiration of posterity. The family of "our departed brother" has a duplicate copy of the mortuary panegyric, which they regard with something of that secret surprise that may be supposed to startle a ghost when he reads the lying epitaph on his own tombstone. Then there is the trades-union which, in the most revolutionary language, denounces bloated employers, resolves never, never to go to work until certain things are done or undone, and calmly resumes labor next day on the old terms, just as if nothing had ever been said. "I have been in many conspiracies," said a veteran French statesman, "where everybody held up his right hand and swore tremendous oaths, and then went about his business, and nothing ever came of it." So a company of reformers may meet and highly resolve that "the traffic in ardent spirits is deleterious to the health of the community," and then separate and calm their perturbed feelings with something strong.

The fact is that next to speech-making, resolution-passing is the strong point of the Anglo-Saxon race. A knot of Americans or Englishmen, assembled on a miserable island under the equator, or at the poles, will celebrate the Fourth of July, or the Queen's Birthday, in a preamble of countless "whereases" and a long string of resolutions which may well terrify the soul of the editor who is eventually asked to print them. Political resolutions—otherwise known as platforms—are at best but perfunctory affairs. Sometimes they are called "molasses to catch flies with," and sometimes they are the varied views of the leaders happily condensed in a series of inanities. Generally speaking, however, they are the expression of the sentiments and purposes which their framers would like to have people believe are theirs. So, when the Ohio Democrats said, in substance, "Resolved, that the President's salary ought to be reduced; and further resolved, that a part of the national debt ought to be repudiated," they meant to be understood as making a bid for popularity. They believed some voters would like it. Very much like this, a company of skeptics might sit down and resolve that there is no hereafter, and then return to their farms and merchandise with the calm consciousness that the question was settled. In some such manner, the California Independents, in a long and windy set of resolutions, have gone over the domestic affairs of that State with an industry and minuteness which must challenge admiration. They have sent us nearly two solid columns of remarks upon their intention to regulate railroads, steam-boats, traveling expenses, water-rates and rights, ferry-boats, the price of bread and whisky, the temperature of the atmosphere, the relation of the interior to the sea-board, and numerous other "interests." Of course, it is not expected that anybody will believe this, or give it a second thought. But like a certain kind of speech, it relieves somebody's mind. It is like the preposterous style of resolve ineffectually offered by the Democrats in Congress during the war, of which THADDEUS STEVENS complained that "each had a speech concealed in its belly."

Affairs, public or otherwise, are not to be settled by resolutions. If they were, the Ohio Democrats would resolve the national currency into chips and sawdust to-morrow. And, if they did that, we should have another company of charlatans resolving that the position of the equator shall be regulated by the balance of trade. We have had so much of this idle literature that even the politicians who are chiefly responsible for it begin to see that the business is overdone. In some cases they admit that a platform is a ruse; again, it is intended to "steal the thunder" of political antagonists. Men, rather than resolutions, are demanded nowadays. We should know just what to expect of a homeopathic practitioner elected to office on a platform affirming undying devotion to the system of allopathic treatment.

AN ACTIVE DOCTOR.

No law cases exhibit human nature in a more revolting aspect than some of those which are connected with wills. A particularly bad case of the kind has just been tried at Baltimore. Miss MARIA STEINECKE was a lady of nearly seventy years of age, when, in 1868, she went from Baltimore, her usual abode, to spend some weeks at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. Like so many other elderly maiden ladies, she was a determined hypochondriac, and in a perpetual state of fuss about her health. Lately she had conceived the idea of going to Germany, where she thought that the native wines and mineral waters would be of service to her, and with this view she had at threescore years and ten commenced learning the language. She was, therefore, it may be presumed, the more inclined to look with favor upon a German doctor, and at Carlisle called in a young *soi disant* physician—for there is nothing which people seem so ready to take upon mere assumption as a medical man—Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE. Judging by the fact that she died at the end of the following January, his treatment was not very successful, but before long circumstances came to light which gave rise to the suspicion that at all events it was so in his view, for he was arrested on a charge of poisoning her, indicted, and convicted. But somehow this clever Doctor contrived to make great interest for himself, and under a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which has been known before now to do many remarkable things, and some of whose members may have been influenced by that fellow-feeling which makes us so wondrous kind, he was granted a new trial and acquitted.

Encouraged by the support of the Solons of Harrisburg, this interesting young German proceeded, in 1872, to file a petition in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, praying that Miss STEINECKE's estate might be made over to him as her husband. A large amount of documentary evidence was adduced by him in proof of this marriage—including letters of a grossly amorous character, purporting to have been written by the deceased to him within a short period of her death, such as could only have emanated from a very depraved mind, and are utterly inconsistent with the character of a very reputable old lady of seventy years. The trial came on in March, 1874, and in the course of it many edifying particulars of the Doctor's career were brought to light. It seemed to have been specially active in Berlin, for although, strangely enough, nothing is said of a certificate of the medical authorities of that capital, there was one from the Police, showing that in the leisure intervals of a professional career this learned man had found time for "larceny, forgery, and extortion," and had been convicted of the same. Forgery, in fact, seemed a special weakness, for the criminal records of Chicago were searched successfully in proof of the truth of the saying, *Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt,* and the Doctor is now a pensioner on the tax-payers of Illinois, for a little lapse of this kind.

It happened that poor Miss STEINECKE had executed a very careful will, which has been duly proved, and this Dr. PAUL did not for a moment dispute; he only submitted that the lady's marriage had made it null and void. However, the glorious uncertainty of the law is proverbial, and the court, after a long period of deliberation, positively came unanimously to the conclusion, announced last Saturday, that MARIA M. STEINECKE never did become Mrs. PAUL SCHOEPPE, and sustained her will. For how long a period Illinois intends to keep the Doctor we are unable to say, but we must express the hope that so soon as she has done with him, Maryland will not fail to claim him for her own, and indict him for forgery. If arrangements could be made for keeping him exclusively among the Solons of Harrisburg who evinced so benevolent an interest in him, we should have slight objection to his release, but failing this—and their company might pall on him after a time—we trust that no pains will be spared, in the interest of the community at large, to keep so subtle and energetic a practitioner under lock and key as long as possible.

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN DECAMP.

Rear Admiral John Decamp died at Burlington, N. J., yesterday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The deceased officer, who was born in New-Jersey, entered the navy from Florida, on 1st of October, 1827. He served on the sloop Vandalia, of the Brazil Squadron, was promoted to the rank of Passed Midshipman in 1833, and was transferred to the frigate Constellation of the West India Squadron, receiving his commission as Lieutenant in February, 1838. He saw service on the sloops Peacock, Boston, and Falmouth until 1855, when he received his commission as Commander, and was transferred to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. He served as Light-house Inspector from 1858 to 1860, commanded the store-ship Relief in 1861, and subsequently commanded the steam-sloop Iroquois of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. He commanded the Iroquois at the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip at the capture of New-Orleans and in the various battles on the Mississippi, including the battle of Vicksburg. The deceased officer was commissioned as Captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the frigate Wabash of the South Atlantic Squadron in 1864. He received his commission as Commodore, in September, 1866, and commanded the Potomac, as store-ship at Pensacola, Florida, in 1866-7, and as receiving-ship at Philadelphia, in 1868-9. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and placed on the retired list in 1871, being over sixty years of age.

CAPT. WILLIAM HOWLAND.

Capt. William Howland, whose death is announced in another column, was born in Poughkeepsie April 29, 1822, and was consequently in the fifty-fourth year of his age. While a young man he came to this City, and learned the trade of wood-engraving in the establishment of Benjamin J. Lossing. He subsequently engaged in business for himself and became one of the first artisans of his day. He served a term of seven years in the Seventh Regiment, and during his term of service was never absent from a drill or parade. In the year 1862 he raised a company for the volunteer service during the short space of forty-eight hours, and accompanied it to the war as Captain after its incorporation in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers. The regiment received the title of the "Monitor" Regiment from Capt. Howland, and was known by that name during the war. Owing to the immense fatigue which Capt. Howland sustained previous to his departure for the war, he was stricken with paralysis soon after his arrival at the front, and was obliged to return to his home. In 1870 he was afflicted with blindness. He was a prominent member of Dr. Burchard's church, and possessed the affection and esteem of a large circle of friends. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 111 West Sixteenth street, to-morrow, at 8:45 A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown for interment.

THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

A MIXED PARTY WITHOUT A NAME—NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, AND SUPREME COURT JUDGE—PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 24.—The Opposition Convention here to-day was attended by representatives from only seventy-one out of the ninety-nine counties, and was smaller both in delegates and counties represented than the gathering of last year. Henry B. Fouke, of Dubuque County, presided. An attempt was made to call the party Democratic, another to call it Democratic-Liberal, and an excited discussion ensued, in which intimation came from the Anti-monopolists' faction that any name ignoring them would drive them from the party. The amendments were finally voted down, and the party goes into canvass without a name. The prohibition plank would have awakened discussion if an attempt to amend it had not been choked off.

The following are the nominations: For Governor, Shepperd Leffler, of Des Moines County; for Lieutenant Governor, Emmet B. Woodward, of Lucas; for Judge of the Supreme Court, William J. Knight, of Woodbury County. Mr. Leffler was in Congress during Polk's Administration, and has been out of public life for over twenty years. The nomination for Judge is a strong one, but the other two are weak. There was little enthusiasm, and the names brought before the convention for nomination indicate little expectation of being able to shake the Republican nominations in Iowa. The Republican Convention, to sit next Wednesday, will probably be the largest held in the State since the war.

The platform of the Democrats, Liberal-Republicans, and Anti-monopolists of the State of Iowa in delegate convention assembled, declare as a basis of permanent organization and united action the following principles:

First—A firm adherence to the doctrines of political government as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and others, fathers of the Republic.

Second—A strict construction of the Constitution in all measures involving constitutional powers.

Third—The supremacy of the radical government within the sphere and reservation of the local authority of the Constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized Government.

Fourth—Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local and State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of State Legislatures, except in the manner defined in the Constitution.

Fifth—Honesty in the administration of the public offices, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

Sixth—All officers to be held to a rigid accountability for misuse of the public funds, or for the prostitution of their powers for private uses.

Seventh—Reservation of all the legal rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color, the reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

Ninth—Restoration of the Presidential salary to $25,000, and no third term.

Tenth—That we are in favor of resumption of specie payments as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country; meantime providing a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes. Opposition to the present National Banking law.

Eleventh—A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of agricultural interests.

Twelfth—We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law and the enactment of a full framed practical license strictly enforced as the best guard against the solution of the evils of intemperance.

Thirteenth—That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

The platform concludes with the Ohio arraignment of the Republican Party, and an invitation to all parties to co-operate for the expulsion of the Republican Party from power.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.

ENGAGING TO MARRY WITHIN THREE MONTHS—SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE UNSUCCESSFUL SUITOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 24.—A novel case came up for trial in the County Court at this place on Tuesday, arising out of a written contract made by James O. Schoonmaker and Stephen J. Case, of Kerhonkson, in which Schoonmaker agreed, should Case get married within three months, to pay one-half of the minister's fees at the wedding, furnish a team and carriage for the bridal couple, and board the bride for six months, without charge. Case, on his part, bound himself to "use his utmost endeavors" to get married within the time specified, and if he did not comply with the terms of the contract, to forfeit a certain amount of money and damages. The contract reads as follows:

KERHONKSON, April 6, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that should Stephen J. Case get married within or at the expiration of three months from date, that I, James O. Schoonmaker, do promise and agree to board and lodge the wife of said Stephen J. Case for six months, free of all cost, and I do also agree to board and lodge the said Stephen J. Case for the same time, six months, for $5 per week, the above agreement to commence July 7, 1874. And I do also agree to let the said Stephen J. Case have the use of the best team, two horses and the carriage that I own, for two days free of cost at any time within three months and one day from date, upon giving James O. Schoonmaker one week's notice. And I do also agree to pay one-half of the wedding or minister's fee for the said Stephen J. Case, said Case to use his utmost endeavors to get married within the time specified. And if it should appear that said Case fails to comply with the above, he agrees to pay for the use of the team and carriage for one day, besides damages.

JAMES O. SCHOONMAKER,
STEPHEN J. CASE.

JOHN F. CASH, Witness.

Immediately after the execution of the above instrument Case went in search of a wife. He labored zealously and traveled far, but, though a comely youth, was unsuccessful, the females of marriageable age in that section not caring to marry on so short a notice, and the consequence was that at the end of the three months Case had no wife. Schoonmaker then brought an action before a Justice of the Peace, claiming $200 damages, and the case was tried before a jury. Schoonmaker recovered judgment, and the defendant appealed. When the cause came up in the County Court the contract was examined by several competent lawyers, who decided that it was void and that Schoonmaker could not recover. The judgment of the lower court was then reversed, with a heavy bill of costs, which Schoonmaker will have to pay.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESLEYAN CREW AT SARATOGA—DARTMOUTH TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The Wesleyan crew arrived in Saratoga this afternoon, and, after dining at Congress Hall, went to their quarters at the lake, (Ramsdell's, on the west side.) They brought with them three boats, a new six-oared shell, a gig, and a pair-oar. Only one substitute, Sewell, accompanies the crew. Five colleges are now represented on the lake, and Dartmouth will be here to-morrow. The crews now here and in practice are Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, Union, and Wesleyan.

WASHINGTON.

MURTAGH'S ADVERTISING SPECULATION.

AN EFFORT TO FLEECE THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE DISTRICT OUT OF $75,000—THE COMMISSIONERS' CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The *National Republican* was delayed in its issue to-day till late in the afternoon. The report was circulated about the streets that it had met with an accident, and that broken machinery was the cause of its failure to appear in the morning. When it did come out it was discovered that the immense tax list of fifty-two pages was the real cause of the delay. This new publication was a public surprise, and has, of course, occasioned much comment. The list had already been printed four times, which was the lawful number of publications. The bill of a dollar a line for the four insertions—93,000 lines, $93,000 in round numbers—had been presented, and it had been regarded as a matter of course that the bill would be paid. Why then the fifth publication, delaying the regular issue several hours? The Commissioners of the District were naturally asked for information, but they would only say the list was printed without their authority, and clearly in violation of law. It was stated a few days ago that Murtagh's contract for printing the tax list was $1 a line for eight insertions, which would be at the rate of twelve and a half cents each time. This contract was made when the law required eight publications; but the Deficiency bill of last March postponed the advertisement from March to June, and reduced the number of insertions to four. This should have caused a reduction of one-half in Murtagh's bill. From the unexpected reappearance of the push-carts filled with tax lists, after the lawful publication had been completed and the bill rendered, it is surmised that there has been trouble about the payment, or that Murtagh is trying to lay a foundation for a further claim. The Commission has managed the affairs of the District apparently with great economy, and it does not seem possible that they would consent to levy a forced contribution upon the people of the District for the support of a newspaper that could only do them harm by speaking well of them, and that is what the allowance of the bill would really enforce. At twelve and a half cents a line the *Republican* would make a clear profit of at least $25,000, but Murtagh has been boasting that he would make $75,000, and, on his bill as rendered, his profits would reach at least that sum—a gain of 300 per cent. on the money advanced.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The report of the Commission of Architects which has examined the Chicago Post Office building, instead of ending the violent controversy that the investigation has given rise to, promises to stimulate and enliven discussion. Mr. Mullett is about to sail for Europe, and his picturesque interviews will soon cease to illustrate the Chicago and Cincinnati papers. But interests of far greater public importance than the personal ones of Mr. Mullett are involved, and his absence will not postpone discussion. Buena Vista stone is a Cincinnati product, so to speak, and Cincinnati feels hurt when the character of that stone is assailed. Two millions of the public money is involved. Half of the Chicago people think the building is all right, and urge that the work proceed. The other half think it all wrong, and demand its demolition. Nobody will be suited by the decision of the Secretary, who has, however, taken a prudent course, which must be approved by all who are not parties to the controversy. The million dollars of the appropriation still unexpended was provided by Congress to erect, not to tear down, a building, and it is possible the Controller could not allow the money to be drawn for that purpose. After such a report from such a commission no Secretary could take the responsibility of going on. There is only one course left, and that is to stop. Mr. Post, of the Commission, is an architect and civil engineer. He is a Chicago man. Mr. Smith is an architect and is a graduate of West Point. Mr. Norcross is a practical builder of Worcester, Mass. The photographs and drawings alluded to in the report illustrate in a graphic manner the statements of the commission. Mr. Mullett must stop swearing and address himself to disproving the allegations of the report if he would retain the confidence that has hitherto been placed in him.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

In conversation to-day Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, said that he has recently conversed with a number of those gentlemen elected to the next Congress from Southern States who were officers in the rebel army, and is led to believe that they will be more conservative in speech and national in their actions on the floor of Congress than very many Northern Democrats who will be members of that body. They are determined to avoid everything that might be construed as sectionalism, and will strive to discharge their public duties in such manner as will command the respect and confidence of the people of the entire country. The Senator believes that those who expect to see these ex-Confederates moving to undo the results accomplished by the war, advocating payment of debts incurred by the late rebellious States, or any other follies so frequently alluded to in this connection, will be egregiously disappointed. He says some of the more prominent of this class express the belief that they will find more difficulty in curbing some of the Northern Democrats than in disciplining their own number. They will, he thinks, prefer to follow Gordon and Lamar rather than hot-heads like John Young Brown.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

GENERAL CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—St. John's Day is being celebrated in nearly all the cities and larger towns of New-England by parades, picnics, &c. In many of the manufacturing cities the factories and mills are closed, to allow the operatives an opportunity to participate in the observances of the day.

IMPOSING MASONIC CELEBRATION IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—The anniversary of St. John the Baptist to-day was commemorated in this city by the whole Masonic fraternity of Rhode Island. The procession included four commanderies, eight chapters, and twenty-nine lodges, with numerous bands of music, and made a fine appearance. After the march the column proceeded to the site of the new City Hall, and the corner-stone of that edifice was laid by officers of the Grand Lodge with the customary ceremonies. An oration was delivered by Gen. Horatio Rogers and a eulogy on Masonry by Rev. H. W. Rugg. The day was warm, but pleasant, and the programme was carried out very successfully.

CELEBRATION BY COLORED MASONS.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—The delegates of the Grand Lodges of colored Masons, who have been attending the centennial exercises in this city of Prince Hal Lodge, made a street parade to-day. The Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, South Carolina, Ontario, Canada, and the District of Columbia were represented. Four bands were in the procession, which attracted much notice.

TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY."

EXTRACTS FROM ADVANCE SHEETS OF THE DRAMA.

THE MARRIAGE OF PHILIP AND MARY—THE BEHEADINGS FOR TREASON AND BURNINGS FOR HERESY THAT FOLLOWED—MARTYRDOM OF CRANMER—SONGS—DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

We are indebted to Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. for advance sheets of Tennyson's drama, "Queen Mary," from which we give extracts. In the third act the marriage of the Queen to Philip, Prince of Spain, occurs, and the pageant and other incidents are described, with the bloody work that preceded and followed that event.

SCENE I.—THE CONDUIT IN GRACE CHURCH.

PAINTED WITH THE NINE WORTHIES, AMONG THEM KING HENRY VIII. HOLDING A BOOK, ON IT INSCRIBED "VERBUM DEI."

Enter Sir Ralph Bagenhall and Sir Thomas Stafford.

BAGENHALL.
A hundred here and hundreds hang'd in Kent.
The tigress had unsheath'd her nails at last,
And Renard and the Chancellor sharpen'd them.
In every London street a gibbet stood.
They are down to-day. Here by this house was one;
The traitor husband dangled at the door,
And when the traitor wife came out for bread
To still the petty treason therewithin,
Her cap would brush his heels.
STAFFORD.
It is Sir Ralph,
And muttering to himself as heretofore.
Sir, see you aught up yonder?
BAGENHALL.
I miss something.
The tree that only bears dead fruit is gone.
STAFFORD.
What tree, sir?
BAGENHALL.
Well, the tree in Virgil, sir,
That bears not its own apples.
STAFFORD.
What! the gallows?
BAGENHALL.
Sir, this dead fruit was ripening overmuch,
And had to be removed lest living Spain
Should sicken at dead England.
STAFFORD.
Not so dead,
But that a shock may rouse her.
BAGENHALL.
I believe
Sir Thomas Stafford?
STAFFORD.
I am ill disguised.
BAGENHALL.
Well, are you not in peril here?
STAFFORD.
I think so.
I came to feel the pulse of England, whether
It beats hard at this marriage. Did you see it?
BAGENHALL.
Stafford, I am a sad man and a serious.
Far liefer had I in my country hall
Been reading some old book, with mine old hound
Couch'd at my hearth, and mine old flask of wine
Beside me, than have seen it, yet I saw it.
STAFFORD.
Good, was it splendid?
BAGENHALL.
Ay, if Dukes, and Earls,
And Counts, and sixty Spanish cavaliers,
Some six or seven Bishops, diamonds, pearls,
That royal commonplace too, cloth of gold,
Could make it so.
STAFFORD.
And what was Mary's dress?
BAGENHALL.
Good faith, I was too sorry for the woman
To mark the dress. She wore red shoes!
STAFFORD.
Red shoes!
BAGENHALL.
Scarlet, as if her feet were wash'd in blood,
As if she had waded in it.
STAFFORD.
Were your eyes
So bashful that you looked no higher?
BAGENHALL.
A diamond,
And Philip's gift, as proof of Philip's love,
Who hath not any for any—tho' a true one,
Blazed false upon her heart.
STAFFORD.
But this proud Prince—
BAGENHALL.
Nay, he is King, you know, the King of Naples.
The father ceded Naples, that the son
Being a King, might wed a Queen—O he
Flamed in brocade—white satin his trunk hose,
Inwrought with silver,—on his neck a collar,
Gold, thick with diamonds; hanging down from this
The Golden Fleece—and round his knee, misplaced,
Our English Garter, studded with great emeralds,
Rubies, I know not what. Have you had enough
Of all this gear?
STAFFORD.
Ay, since you hate the telling it.
How look'd the Queen?
BAGENHALL.
No fairer for her jewels.
And I could see that as the new-made couple
Came from the Minster, moving side by side
Beneath one canopy, ever and anon
She cast on him a vassal smile of love,
Which Philip with a glance of some distaste,
Or so methought, return'd. I may be wrong, sir.
This marriage will not hold.
STAFFORD.
I think with you.
The King of France will help to break it.
BAGENHALL.
France!
We once had half of France, and hurl'd our battles
Into the heart of Spain: but England now
Is but a ball chuck'd between France and Spain
His in whose hand she drops; Harry of Bolingbroke
Had holpen Richard's tottering throne to stand,
Could Harry have foreseen that all our nobles
Would perish on the civil slaughter-field,
And leave the people naked to the crown,
And the crown naked to the people; the crown
Female, too! Sir, no woman's regimen
Can save us. We are fallen, and as I think,
Never to rise again.
STAFFORD.
You are too black-blooded.
I'd make a move myself to hinder that:
I know some lusty fellows there in France.
BAGENHALL.
You would but make us weaker, Thomas Stafford.
Wyatt was a good soldier, yet he fail'd,
And strengthen'd Philip.
STAFFORD.
Did not his last breath
Clear Courtenay and the Princess from the charge
Of being his co-rebels?
BAGENHALL.
Ay, but then
What such a one as Wyatt says is nothing:
We have no men among us. The new Lords
Are quieted with their sop of Abbeylands,
And ev'n before the Queen's face Gardiner buys them
With Philip's gold. All greed, no faith, no courage!
Why, ev'n the haughty prince, Northumberland,
The leader of our Reformation, knelt
And blubber'd like a lad, and on the scaffold
Recanted, and resold himself to Rome.
STAFFORD.
I swear you do your country wrong, Sir Ralph.
I know a set of exiles over there,
Dare-devils, that would eat fire and spit it out
At Philip's beard: they pillage Spain already.
The French King winks at it. An hour will come
When they will sweep her from the seas. No men?
Did not Lord Suffolk die like a true man?
Is not Lord William Howard a true man?
Yea, you yourself, altho' you are black-blooded:
And I, by God, believe myself a man.
Ay, even in the Church there is a man—
Cranmer.
Fly, would he not, when all men bade him fly.
And what a letter he wrote against the Pope!
There's a brave man, if any.
BAGENHALL.
Ay; if it hold.
CROWD (*coming on.*)
God save their Graces!
STAFFORD.
Bagenhall, I see
The Tudor green and white. (*Trumpets.*) They are coming now.
And here's a crowd as thick as herring-shoals.
BAGENHALL.
Be limpets to this pillar, or we are torn
Down the strong wave of brawlers.
CROWD.
God save their Graces.
[*Procession of Trumpeters, Javelin-men, &c.; then Spanish and Flemish Nobles intermingled.*
STAFFORD.
Worth seeing, Bagenhall! These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely. Who's the long-face there,
Looks very Spain of very Spain?
BAGENHALL.
The Duke
Of Alva, an iron soldier.
STAFFORD.
And the Dutchman,
Now laughing at some jest?
BAGENHALL.
William of Orange,
William the Silent.
STAFFORD.
Why do they call him so?
BAGENHALL.
He keeps, they say, some secret that may cost
Philip his life.
STAFFORD.
But then he looks so merry.
BAGENHALL.
I cannot tell you why they call him so.
[*The* KING *and* QUEEN *pass, attended by Peers of the Realm, Officers of State, &c. Cannon shot off.*
CROWD.
Philip and Mary, Philip and Mary.
Long live the King and Queen, Philip and Mary.
STAFFORD.
They smile as if content with one another.
BAGENHALL.
A smile abroad is often a scowl at home.
[KING *and* QUEEN *pass on. Procession.*
FIRST CITIZEN.

I thought this Philip had been one of those black devils of Spain, but he hath a yellow beard.

SECOND CITIZEN.

Not red like Iscariot's.

FIRST CITIZEN.

Like a carrot's, as thou sayst, and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice; but I thought he was a beast.

THIRD CITIZEN.

Certain I had heard that every Spaniard carries a tail like a devil under his trunk hose.

TAILOR.

Ay, but see what trunk-hoses! Lord! they be fine; I never stitch'd none such. They make amends for the tails.

FOURTH CITIZEN.

Tut! every Spanish priest will tell you that all English heretics have tails.

FIFTH CITIZEN.

Death and the Devil—if he find I have one—

FOURTH CITIZEN.

Lo! thou hast call'd them up! here they come—a pale horse for Death and Gardiner for the Devil.

Enter GARDINER (*turning back from the procession.*)

GARDINER.
Knave, wilt thou wear thy cap before the Queen?
MAN.
My Lord, I stand so squeezed among the crowd
I cannot lift my hands unto my head.
GARDINER.
Knock off his cap there, some of you about him!
See there be others that can use their hands.
Thou art one of Wyatt's men?
MAN.
No, my Lord, no.
GARDINER.
Thy name, thou knave?
MAN.
I am nobody, my Lord.
GARDINER (*shouting.*)
God's passion! knave, thy name?
MAN.
I have ears to hear.
GARDINER.
Ay, rascal, if I leave thee ears to hear.
Find out his name and bring it me (*to Attendant.*)
ATTENDANT.
Ay, my Lord.
GARDINER.
Knave, thou shalt lose thine ears and find thy tongue,
And shalt be thankful if I leave thee that.
[*Coming before the Conduit.*
The conduit painted—the nine worthies—ay!
But then what's here? King Harry with a scroll.
Ha—Verbum Dei—verbum—word of God!
God's passion! do you know the knave that painted it?
ATTENDANT.
I do, my Lord.
GARDINER.
Tell him to paint it out,
And put some fresh device in lieu of it—
A pair of gloves, a pair of gloves, Sir; ha?
There is no heresy there.
ATTENDANT.
I will, my Lord.
The man shall paint a pair of gloves. I am sure
(Knowing the man) he wrought it ignorantly,
And not from any malice.
GARDINER.
Word of God
In English! over this the brainless loons
That cannot spell Esaias from St. Paul,
Make themselves drunk and mad, fly out and flare
Into rebellions. I'll have their Bibles burnt.
The Bible is the priest's. Ay! fellow, what!
Stand staring at me! shout, you gaping rogue.
MAN.
I have my Lord, shouted till I am hoarse.
GARDINER.
What hast thou shouted, knave?
MAN.
Long live Queen Mary.
GARDINER.
Knave, there be two. There be both King and Queen,
Philip and Mary. Shout.
MAN.
Nay, but, my Lord,
The Queen comes first, Mary and Philip.
GARDINER.
Shout, then,
Mary and Philip.
MAN.
Mary and Philip!
GARDINER.
Now,
Thou hast shouted for thy pleasure, shout for mine!
Philip and Mary!
MAN.
Must it be so, my Lord?
GARDINER.
Ay, knave.
MAN.
Philip and Mary.
GARDINER.
I distrust thee.
Thine is a half voice and a lean assent.
What is thy name?
MAN.
Sanders.
GARDINER.
What else?
MAN.
Zerubbabel.
GARDINER.
Where dost thou live?
MAN.
In Cornhill.
GARDINER.
Where, knave, where?
MAN.
Sign of the Talbot.
GARDINER.
Come to me to-morrow.—
Rascal!—this land is like a hill of fire,
One crater opens when another shuts.
But so I get the laws against the heretic,
Spite of Lord Paget and Lord William Howard,
And others of our Parliament, revived,
I will show fire on my side—stake and fire—
Sharp work and short. The knaves are easily cow'd.
Follow their Majesties.
[*Exit. The crowd following.*
BAGENHALL.
As proud as Becket.
STAFFORD.
You would not have him murder'd as Becket was?
BAGENHALL.
No—murder fathers murder: but I say
There is no man—there was no woman with us—
It was a sin to love her married, dead
I cannot choose but love her.
STAFFORD.
Lady Jane?
CROWD (*going off.*)
God save their Graces.
STAFFORD.
Did you see her die?
BAGENHALL.
No, no; her innocent blood had blinded me.
You call me too black-blooded—true enough
Her dark dead blood is in my heart with mine.
If ever I cry out against the Pope
Her dark dead blood that ever moves with mine
Will stir the living tongue and make the cry.
STAFFORD.
Yet doubtless you can tell me how she died?
BAGENHALL.
Seventeen—and knew eight languages—in music
Peerless—her needle perfect, and her learning
Beyond the churchmen; yet so meek, so modest,
So wife-like humble to the trivial boy
Mismatch'd with her for policy! I have heard
She would not take a last farewell of him,
She fear'd it might unman him for his end.
She could not be unmann'd—no, nor outwoman'd—
Seventeen—a rose of grace!
Girl never breathed to rival such a rose;
Rose never blew that equall'd such a bud.
STAFFORD.
Pray you go on.
BAGENHALL.
She came upon the scaffold,
And said she was condemn'd to die for treason;
She had but follow'd the device of those
Her nearest kin; she thought they knew the laws,
But for herself, she knew but little law,
And nothing of the titles to the crown;
She had no desire for that, and wrung her hands,
And trusted God would save her thro' the blood
Of Jesus Christ alone.
STAFFORD.
Pray you go on.
BAGENHALL.
Then knelt and said the Miserere Mei—
But all in English, mark you; rose again,
And when the headsman pray'd to be forgiven,
Said, "You will give me my true crown at last,
But do it quickly;" then all wept but she,
Who changed not color when she saw the block,
But ask'd him, childlike: "Will you take it off
Before I lay me down?" "No, Madam," he said,
Gasping; and when her innocent eyes were bound,
She, with her poor blind hands feeling—"where is it?
Where is it?"—you must fancy that which follow'd,
If you have heart to do it!
CROWD (*in the distance.*)
God save their Graces!
STAFFORD.
Their Graces, our disgraces! God confound them!
Why, she's grown bloodier! when I last was here,
This was against her conscience—would be murder!
BAGENHALL.
The "Thou shalt do no murder," which God's hand
Wrote on her conscience, Mary rubb'd out pale—
She could not make it white—and over that,
Traced in the blackest text of hell—"Thou shalt!"
And signed it—Mary!
STAFFORD.
Philip and the Pope
Must have signed too. I hear this Legate's coming
To bring us absolution from the Pope.
The Lords and Commons will bow down before him—
You are of the House? What will you do, Sir Ralph?
BAGENHALL.
And why should I be bolder than the rest,
Or honester than all?
STAFFORD.
But, sir, if I—
And over sea they say this state of yours
Hath no more mortise than a tower of cards;
And that a puff would do it—then if I
And others made that move I touch'd upon,
Back'd by the power of France, and landing here,
Came with a sudden splendor, shout, and show,
And dazzled men and deafen'd by some bright
Loud venture, and the people so unquiet—
And I the race of murder'd Buckingham—
Not for myself, but for the kingdom—Sir,
I trust that you would fight along with us.
BAGENHALL.
No; you would fling your lives into the gulf.
STAFFORD.
But if this Philip, as he's like to do,
Left Mary a wife-widow here alone,
Set up a viceroy, sent his myriads hither
To seize upon the forts and fleet, and make us
A Spanish province; would you not fight then?
BAGENHALL.
I think I should fight then.
STAFFORD.
I am sure of it.
Hist! there's the face coming on here of one
Who knows me. I must leave you. Fare you well,
You'll hear of me again.
BAGENHALL.
Upon the scaffold.
[*Exeunt.*

In the fifth scene of the third act the following song is sung:

MILK-MAID, (*singing without.*)
Shame upon you, Robin,
Shame upon you now!
Kiss me would you? with my hands
Milking the cow?
Daisies grow again,
Kingcups blow again,
And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.

Robin came behind me,
Kiss'd me well I vow;
Cuff him could I? with my hands
Milking the cow?
Swallows fly again,
Cuckoos cry again,
And you came and kiss'd me milking the cow.

Come, Robin, Robin,
Come and kiss me now;
Help it, can I? with my hands
Milking the cow?
Ringdoves coo again,
All things woo again,
Come behind and kiss me milking the cow!

The following is the description of the martyrdom of Cranmer:

HOWARD.
But see,
Enter PETERS.
Peters, my gentleman, an honest Catholic,
Who followed with the crowd to Cranmer's fire.
One that would neither misreport nor lie,
Not to gain paradise: no, nor if the Pope
Charged him to do it—he is white as death.
Peters, how pale you look! you bring the smoke
Of Cranmer's burning with you.
PETERS.
Twice or thrice
The smoke of Cranmer's burning wrapt me round.
HOWARD.
Peters, you know me Catholic, but English.
Did he die bravely? Tell me that, or leave
All else untold.
PETERS.
My Lord, he died most bravely.
HOWARD.
Then tell me all.
PAGET.
Ay, Master Peters, tell us.
PETERS.
You saw him how he past among the crowd;
And ever as he walked the Spanish friars
Still plied him with entreaty and reproach:
But Cranmer, as the helmsman at the helm
Steers, ever looking to the happy haven
Where he shall rest at night, moved to his death;
And I could see that many silent hands
Came from the crowd and met his own; and thus,
When we had come where Ridley burnt with Latimer,
He, with a cheerful smile, as one whose mind
Is all made up, in haste put off the rags
They had mock'd his misery with, and all in white,
His long white beard, which he had never shaven
Since Henry's death, down-sweeping to the chain,
Wherewith they bound him to the stake, he stood,
More like an ancient father of the Church,
Than heretic of these times; and still the friars
Plied him, but Cranmer only shook his head,
Or answer'd them in smiling negatives;
Whereat Lord Williams gave a sudden cry:—
"Make short! make short!" and so they lit the wood.
Then Cranmer lifted his left hand to heaven,
And thrust his right into the bitter flame;
And crying, in his deep voice, more than once,
"This hath offended—this unworthy hand!"
So held it till it all was burn'd, before
The flame had reach'd his body; I stood near—
Mark'd him—he never uttered moan of pain:
He never stirr'd or writhed, but, like a statue,
Unmoving in the greatness of the flame,
Gave up the ghost; and so past martyr-like—
Martyr I may not call him—past—but whither?
PAGET.
To purgatory, man, to purgatory.
PETERS.
Nay, but, my Lord, he denied purgatory.
PAGET.
Why then to heaven, and God ha' mercy on him.
HOWARD.
Paget, despite his fearful heresies,
I loved the man, and needs must moan for him;
O Cranmer!
PAGET.
But your moan is useless now:
Come out, my Lord, it is a world of fools. [*Exeunt.*

The following song is sung by the Queen in the second scene of Act V.

LADY CLARENCE.
Long live your Majesty! Shall Alice sing you
One of her pleasant songs? Alice, my child,
Bring us your lute (ALICE *goes*). They say the gloom of Saul
Was lighten'd by young David's harp.
MARY.
Too young!
And never knew a Philip (*re-enter* Alice,) Give me the lute.
He hates me!
(*She sings.*)
Hapless doom of woman happy in betrothing!
Beauty passes like a breath and love is lost in loathing:
Low, my lute; speak low, my lute, but say the world is nothing—
Low, lute, low!
Love will hover round the flowers when they first awaken;
Love will fly the fallen leaf, and not be overtaken;
Low, my lute! oh, low, my lute! we fade and are forsaken—
Low, dear lute, low!
Take it away! not low enough for me!

The last scene of the drama closes thus:

MARY.
What is the strange thing happiness? Sit down here.
Tell me thine happiest hour.
LADY CLARENCE.
I will, if that
May make your Grace forget yourself a little.
There runs a shallow brook across our field
For twenty miles, where the black crow flies five,
And doth so bound and babble all the way
As if itself were happy. It was May-time,
And I was walking with the man I loved.
I loved him, but I thought I was not loved.
And both were silent, letting the wild brook
Speak for us—till he stoop'd and gather'd one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots,
Look'd hard and sweet at me, and gave it me,
I took it, tho' I did not know I took it,
And put it in my bosom, and all at once
I felt his arms about me, and his lips—
MARY.
O God! I have been too slack, too slack;
There are Hot Gospellers even among our guards—
Nobles we dared not touch. We have but burnt
The heretic priest, workmen, and women and children.
Wet, famine, ague, fever, storm, wreck, wrath,—
We have so play'd the coward; but by God's grace
We'll follow Philip's leading, and set up
The Holy Office here—garner the wheat,
And burn the tares with unquenchable fire!
Burn!—
Fie, what a savor! tell the cooks to close
The doors of all the offices below.
Latimer!
Sir, we are private with our women here—
Ever a rough, blunt, and uncourtly fellow—
Thou light a torch that never will go out!
'Tis out—mine flames. Women, the Holy Father
Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole—
Was that well done? and poor Pole pines of it,
As I do, to the death. I am but a woman.
I have no power.—Ah, weak and meek old man,
Sevenfold dishonor'd even in the sight
Of thine own sectaries—No, no. No pardon!—
Why that was false; there is the right hand still
Beckons me hence.
Sir, you were burnt for heresy, not for treason,
Remember that! 'twas I and Bonner did it,
And Pole; we are three to one—Have you found mercy there,
Grant it me here: and see he smiles and goes,
Gentle as in life.
ALICE.
Madam, who goes? King Philip?
MARY.
No, Philip comes and goes, but never goes.
Women, when I am dead,
Open my heart, and there you will find written
Two names, Philip and Calais; open his,—
So that he have one,—
You will find Philip only, policy, policy,—
Ay, worse than that—not one hour true to me!
Foul maggots crawling in a fester'd vice!
Adulterous to the very heart of Hell.
Hast thou a knife?
ALICE.
Ay, Madam, but o' God's mercy—
MARY.
Fool, think'st thou I would peril mine own soul
By slaughter of the body? I could not, girl,
Not this way—callous with a constant stripe,
Unwoundable. Thy knife!
ALICE.
Take heed, take heed!
The blade is keen as death.
MARY.
This Philip shall not
Stare in upon me in my haggardness;
Old, miserable, diseased,
Incapable of children. Come thou down.
[*Cuts out the picture and throws it down.*
Lie there. (*Wails.*) O God, I have killed my Philip.
ALICE.
No,
Madam, you have but cut the canvas out,
We can replace it.
MARY.
All is well then; rest—
I will to rest; he said, I must have rest.
[*Cries of* "ELIZABETH" *in the street.*
A cry! What's that? Elizabeth? revolt?
A new Northumberland, another Wyatt?
I'll fight it on the threshold of the grave.
LADY CLARENCE.
Madam, your royal sister comes to see you.
MARY.
I will not see her.
Who knows if Boleyn's daughter be my sister?
I will see none except the priest. Your arm.
[*To* LADY CLARENCE.
O Saint of Aragon, with that sweet worn smile
Among thy patient wrinkles—Help me hence.
[*Exeunt.*
The Priest Passes. Enter Elizabeth and Sir William Cecil.
ELIZABETH.
Good counsel yours—
No one in waiting? still,
As if the chamberlain were Death himself!
The room she sleeps in—is not this the way?
No, that way there are voices. Am I too late?
Cecil * * * God guide me lest I lose the way.
[*Exit* ELIZABETH.
CECIL.
Many points weather'd, many perilous ones,
At last a harbor opens; but therein
Sunk rocks—they need fine steering—much it is
To be nor mad, nor bigot—have a mind—
Nor let Priests' talk, or dream of worlds to be,
Miscolor things about her—sudden touches
For him, or him—sunk rocks; no passionate faith—
But—if let be—balance and compromise;
Brave, wary, sane to the heart of her—a Tudor
School'd by the shadow of death—a Boleyn, too,
Glancing across the Tudor—not so well.
Enter Alice.
How is the good Queen now?
ALICE.
Away from Philip.
Back in her childhood—prattling to her mother
Of her betrothal to the Emperor Charles,
And childlike-jealous of him again—and once
She thank'd her father sweetly for his book
Against that godless German. Ah, those days
Were happy. It was never merry world
In England, since the Bible came among us.
CECIL.
And who says that?
ALICE.
It is a saying among the Catholics,
CECIL.
It never will be merry world in England,
Till all men have their Bible, rich and poor.
ALICE.
The Queen is dying, or you dare not say it.
Enter Elizabeth.
ELIZABETH.
The Queen is dead.
CECIL.
Then here she stands! my homage.
ELIZABETH.
She knew me, and acknowledged me her heir,
Prayed me to pay her debts, and keep the Faith;
Then claspt the cross, and pass'd away in peace.
I left her lying still and beautiful,
More beautiful than in life. Why would you vex yourself,
Poor sister? Sir, I swear I have no heart
To be your Queen. To reign is restless fence,
Tierce, quart, and trickery. Peace is with the dead,
Her life was Winter, for her Spring was nipt:
And she loved much: pray God she be forgiven.
CECIL.
Peace with the dead, who never were at peace!
Yet she loved one so much—I needs must say—
That never English monarch dying left
England so little.
ELIZABETH.
But with Cecil's aid
And others, if our person be secured
From traitor stabs—we will make England great.
Enter Paget, and other Lords of the Council, Sir Ralph Bagenhall, &c.
LORDS.
God save Elizabeth, the Queen of England!
BAGENHALL.
God save the Crown! The Papacy is no more.
PAGET, (*aside.*)
Are we so sure of that?
ACCLAMATION.
God save the Queen!

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, June 24.—There was a large attendance at Beacon Park to-day, the two races on the programme being considered among the best of the meeting. The first race, 2:40 class, for which there were fifteen entries, brought out a field of seven starters, and was won in three straight heats by the ch. g. John Virgin.

The second race, 2:24 class, with nine entries, brought seven starters to the post, and was won by the g. m. Sea Foam.

The following are the summaries: Beacon Park, June 24—First Race, 2:40 class. Purse $1,000; $600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third:

Farrell and Flemming's ch. g. John Virgin	1	1	1
M. Carroll's blk. g. J. G. Blaine	2	2	3
William Lovell's s. g. Whirlwind	4	3	2
R. G. Slater's b. g. Carrolton	5	4	4
J. F. Kilcommon's g. m. Frances	3	5	dr.
Geo. James' b. m. Lady Blanche	dist.		
A. Tutts' b. m. Nellie	dist.		

Time—2:29, 2:30¾, 2:34.

SAME DAY.—Second race: 2:24 class: purse $1,500; $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.

J. Trout's g. m. Sea Foam	4	1	2	1	2	3	1
M. Carroll's b. g. Comee	2	4	1	6	5	1	2
Dan Mace's blk. g. Vanity Fair	7	6	3	5	1	2	3
Robert Merrow's spt.g. Spotted Colt	1	3	7	4	4	4	4
J. A. Batchelder's b. g. John H.	6	2	4	2	dis.		
John Baker's b. g. Tom Keeler	3	7	5	3	3	r. o.	
Thomas Connor's b. g. George	5	5	6	dis.			

Time—2:26¾, 2:26, 2:26, 2:27, 2:28, 2:30¼, 2:30¼.

RACING AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—For the two-mile hurdle race to-day there were four entries, viz.: Helen Bennet, (the favorite,) of Toronto; Lillie, of Saratoga; Lobelia, of Ogdensburg, and Jock o' the Green, of Ottawa.

In the race the favorite threw her rider at the third hurdle, and Lillie won in 4:08. Jock a close second, and Lobelia third, riderless. The mare galloped in, taking all the hurdles in the first mile.

The 2:44 race was won by Northwood, of Syracuse, in three straight heats. Time—2:39, 2:39¾, 2:40.

The attendance to-day was large. The races close to-morrow.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—The Hudson River Bridge Company has held two meetings, the last being a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day. The company has been reorganized, with John P. Winslow as President. The Finance Committee was to-day instructed to send to the principal bridge constructors for proposals for a bridge across the Hudson at this place, and also to open books of subscription in all the principal towns and cities along the proposed new route from the East to the coal fields. It is intended to raise $1,000,000 by subscription, when the work of building the bridge will be commenced.

WHAT IT IS TO BE POPULAR.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

No man can sell anything in Brooklyn now if he doesn't say that Beecher is a slandered angel and Tilton a black-souled horse-thief. The signs on Brooklyn places of business may be supposed to read something like this: "Metropolitan Paroxysmal Osculatory Carpet Store;" "Song-in-the-Heart Bird-cage Works;" "Ragged Edge Restaurant;" "Anxiety Machine-shop and Plow Manufactory;" "J. William Brown, Plastering Done with True Inwardness;" "Moral Niagara Bathrooms;" "Leavenwish Snuff Factory;" "Cave of Gloom Distillery;" "Susan Smith, Laundress and Nest-Hider;" "Conspirators' Hotel;" "Anti-Tiltonian Tripe for Sale Here;" "Down & Out's Brass Works."

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY IN THE M'LAUGHLIN HOMICIDE TRIAL.

The trial of Edward McLaughlin, the ex-policeman, charged with the murder of John Stewart, in a bar-room fight in September last, was continued before Judge Brady and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. In addition to the testimony already in, several other witnesses were examined as to the good character and quiet disposition of the prisoner. The case was then summed up by Mr. Charles W. Brooke, on the part of the prisoner, and by District Attorney Phelps on the part of the people. At about 4:30 P. M. Judge Brady gave the case to the jury, who, after a deliberation of several hours, came into court, and the foreman stated that there was no probability whatever of an agreement. The jury were then discharged by Judge Brady, to meet again on Monday next, at 11 A. M. They stood nine to three for conviction.

POPULATION OF PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The census of this city is so nearly completed that we are able to announce that our population on the 1st of June was a little over 100,700. This indicates a gain of about 2,200 since last year, when the enumeration was made by the Police. At that time an error in the addition of the figures of a district made it appear that the population was about 1,300 more than the fact, and the mistake remained undiscovered until a comparison was made with the results of the present census. The increase in population during the past year has been largely in the Tenth Ward."

NEW-JERSEY WIFE-BEATERS.

On Wednesday night, Jocob Nane, a German residing in Guttenberg, went home in an intoxicated condition, and on being upbraided by his wife, seized a large billet of wood, and struck her a terrible blow on the head with it. She fell against the stove, and then the brutal ruffian commenced kicking her and beating her about the head with the stick. Her screams attracted the attention of some of the neighbors, who came to her assistance, and took Nane into custody. He was taken before Justice Dwyer, who committed him to the County Jail to await the result of his wife's injuries, which are thought to be probably fatal. Cornelius Ryan, residing at No. 122 Grand street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday for committing an atrocious assault and battery upon his wife. She was standing on the sidewalk talking with a neighbor, when he flung an axe out of a third story window at her, striking her on the lip and inflicting a terrible gash, besides knocking out five of her teeth. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

THE SHELL HEAPS IN MAINE.

Prof. W. D. Gunning, of Maine, writing of the shell heaps at Damariscotta, that State, estimates that within an area of one hundred rods in length and eighty in width there are piled 100,000,000 bushels of oyster shells. And all this refuse thrown down by human eaters! One dome-shaped hillock is nearly one hundred feet in height. He thinks the multitude of eaters may not have been great, but that the hillocks tell of time rather than number. Within the memory of man the oyster has not lived in this river. Stone gouges, arrow heads, bone needles, pottery, and copper knives are the only human relics found among the shells. No geological event at any moment has occurred since the formation of the heaps.

FRIED POTATOES AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.

The Elmira *Gazette* says that the case of the People versus Alexander Burrows, the Triangle clergyman convicted in September, 1873, of assault upon his wife, was argued on appeal at the General Term, in Elmira, last week and reversed. The case was tried at the Court of Sessions, on the 19th of January preceding. The specific charge was that on the morning named—being Sunday morning—he became angry at the breakfast table and threw a plate of apple-sauce at his wife, and also rubbed some fried potatoes and grease into her hair. The charge was sustained by her evidence. He was sworn, and denied throwing the plate of sauce, but he admitted that he put potatoes and grease into her hair, claiming, however, that it was done to tease, but not to injure her. The jury found a verdict of guilty of assault only. The jury imposed a fine of $150, and a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

REPLY TO ADVERSE CRITICISMS.

THE VICE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HIS RECENT TOUR IN THE SOUTH AND WEST—HIS EFFORTS TO WIN BACK DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS—ASPIRATIONS TO THE PRESIDENCY DENIED—OPPOSITION TO THE THIRD TERM—THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—A MAGNANIMOUS POLICY RECOMMENDED AND VICTORY PROPHESIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—Vice President Wilson has given for publication the following letter concerning his trip South, his aspirations for the Presidency, and his views on the need of winning back the so-called Liberal Republicans who have deserted the Republican Party:

NATICK June 23, 1875.

Recognizing, to the fullest extent, the right of the press to review and criticise the words and acts of public men, I claim the right, and believe it to be sometimes the duty of those so criticised to vindicate those words and acts. Acting upon these convictions, I purpose to notice some adverse criticisms that have recently appeared in a few Republican presses.

Eight years ago there was printed at the capital a journal which assumed to be the organ of Andrew Johnson and the exponent of his "policy." That journal still lives, and seems to be hugely gratified with the imputed reputation of being the organ of the present Administration. Recently returned from a short journey in a few of the States, South and West, I find myself and trip to have been the innocent cause of extreme solicitude to the conductors of this assumed organ and to those who inspire it, if there be any, of which I entertain more than a doubt. But all such solicitude, I assure them, is uncalled for. That little journey of mine was but the carrying out of advice to take a few weeks of rest before I commenced upon the task I had marked out for the Summer and Autumn. Kindly welcomed by the people of both races—by Democrats, Republicans, and Conservatives—I visited colleges, schools, and marts of varied industries. Being welcomed by people and presses of every shade of opinion, I said nothing in the twenty-nine brief addresses I made of public affairs or of party politics. I spoke of law, order, peace; of industry, material development, education, temperance; of justice to black men and of a generous policy to white men. I visited the graves of Jackson and Clay, of Taylor and Polk, of Crittenden, Bell and Benton. I visited, too, a dying ex-Vice President, and chatted a moment with Mrs. Jefferson Davis in the streets of Memphis. Never did I make a more innocent or agreeable journey than was crowded into those six weeks. But I find on my return that all this is very "significant." These welcomes from all, without distinction of race or color; these brief speeches; this visit to the couch of a dying man; that little talk with the wife of the President of the late Confederacy, were full of meaning. The "wandering Vice President" was "too unanimous," he was "the victim of Presidential aspirations," and he must be rebuked as other gentlemen suspected of like desires had been.

To all this I reply that I indulge with thousands of my countrymen the idea that the Presidency is a lofty and responsible position; that to be elected to that high office, and clothed with its vast powers for good by forty millions, is an honor by the side of which uncounted wealth must weigh as nothing. But, notwithstanding this high estimate, I assure the organ and all others alike exercised that there is not one being in all this broad land to whom I have ever written, spoken, or even hinted that I desired, hoped, expected, or intended, to be a candidate. I assure them, too, that I have been so neglectful, not to say discourteous, as not to reply to letters written me upon a subject these imaginative ones deem me so interested in. It may soothe their anxiety further if I assure them that I have neither money, nor patronage, nor an organ; that I never made a promise, in a political life of thirty-five years, to give office or patronage to persons or presses for votes or influence, and that I never intend to do so. No money! no patronage! no organ! Surely this pitiable condition should console and reassure, if it does not placate, these distressed gentlemen, who see such mighty influences in money, patronage, and organs, and protect me from their jealousies and their suspicions.

But there is another offense, hardly less heinous. On the morning of my return to New-York I was visited by a reporter of a morning paper, who propounded several questions concerning my visit, and the condition of public and party affairs. Those questions I answered frankly as I would have done for any other paper, and these answers were published without any revision of mine. They were intended to reach and influence, if possible, those Republicans who supported Mr. Greeley and the tens of thousands of Republicans who aided last year by their votes, or by not voting at all, in losing two-thirds of the States we had carried in 1872, and in converting a Republican majority of three-quarters of a million to a minority of half a million. They who do not see that these Republicans of 1872 and those now deeply dissatisfied, but who are still proud of the record the party has made, hold in their hands the fate of the next Presidential election, little comprehend the condition of public affairs, and of what is necessary to success.

A journal that does not see the wisdom of trying to influence dissatisfied Republicans says that a New-York paper has said sundry unkind things of me, and it taunts me with being "the most forgiving of men," and declares that my action may be "excellent Christianity," but it is not "self-respect" or "manliness." I came to the conclusion years ago that life is too short to be spent in revenging mere personal wrongs, and I have been for a long while forgiving men and presses that have said unkind, unjust, or untruthful things of me. I expect to forgive those who are so foolish as to say untruthful things of me now. They need forgiveness, and if I can act in the spirit of "excellent Christianity," I can afford to let my "self-respect" and my "manliness" take care of themselves.

I am accused, too, of not treating the President with becoming respect. Where? When? How? I am surely unconscious of any such purpose. I have seldom obtruded my opinions upon the President; and whenever I have made suggestions it has been because I religiously believed that what I deferentially suggested would be for the credit of his Administration, the success of the party and the good of the nation. My opposition to the third term folly has been construed, too, into opposition to the President. But nothing is more untrue. When I saw that issue raised and pressed with such disastrous effect upon the party, by the adroit representations of its enemies, I took early occasion to say to timid friends that there was no real danger; that it was contrary to the settled convictions and traditions of the people, and that they would elect no man President for a third term. I was actuated by no hostility to the President, nor by favor to any one desirous of being his successor. I deemed the proposition, by whomsoever favored, quite as fatal to the Republican Party as would have been a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to elect a President for life.

Having opposed the policy of reconstruction when adopted, it is not surprising that the organ sees little or no progress in the Southern States, and that it criticises me for expressing the opinion that there has been progress, and that there is a better feeling than heretofore. Having been an anti-slavery man for thirty-nine years, and having read and thought much of Southern affairs, I examined with some care the present condition of the South. There have been unquestionably mistakes, mismanagement, and in some cases corruption on the part of those called to the high duty of working out the practical problem of a reconstruction in those disordered and devastated commonwealths. But with all these mistakes and corrupt practices, I saw progress—slow, but I think sure. Had a prophet at the close of the war predicted that in the short space of ten years there should happen just what has happened, few would have believed him. Then the colored race, just emancipated, had neither property, homes, education, nor political or civil rights. Now, though little accustomed to habits of economy and thrift, it possesses millions of property, has hundreds of thousands of children in schools, has been clothed with civil and political rights, occupies high positions at home, and has representatives in Congress. Then the white race, with institutions, industries, and labor disorganized, unaccustomed to toil, disappointed and defeated, were careless alike of the rights of black men and of the opinions of their countrymen. Now States, industries, and institutions have been reorganized, labor is becoming more honorable and more universal, the Government is more respected, the old flag is more loved, and the favorable opinions of the Northern people more highly appreciated. Much remains to be done; but a beginning has been made, and hopeful progress has been already secured. There are yet unscrupulous men who are seeking to divide society and parties upon the perilous line of race. Enemies of their country, of mankind and of God, these reckless men should receive the sternest condemnation of the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian. In spite, however, of all untoward influences, there is unquestionably a kindlier and better feeling pervading the South. I pity the head of that man who does not see and comprehend it, and the heart of him who does not acknowledge, hail and welcome it with gratitude to God and with hope for humanity and the nation.

It may be that I have spoken too often and too much; but my convictions have forced me to raise quite often the voice of entreaty, advice, warning, remonstrance, and protest. I fear from the present outlook and the temper of a few presses it will be my duty, as it will be the duty of all devoted, experienced, and thoughtful Republicans, to continue to do so, however distasteful it may be to those who seem to heed not the lessons of defeat. I am not one of those who believe that the way to make a party strong is to make it indefensible, or to close its ranks to the believers in its principles. The sin for which I am now so sharply rebuked by self-constituted censors appears not to be unfaithfulness to the Republican platform and organization, but my continuous efforts to win back to the Republican ranks honest men who still adhere to the Republican faith. Having advocated the ideas embodied in the Republican creed and illustrated in Republican deeds, in nearly 1,500 speeches, in twenty-seven States, I ought to know something of the feelings, desires, and purposes of the American people. Finding nothing in the Constitution, nor in the traditions of the people, that forbid a Vice President to entreat or advise political associates to heed the lessons of experience in legislation and administration, I have warned, remonstrated, and protested against mistakes I believed would bring defeat, if not dishonor.

Eighteen months ago I thought I saw danger looming up in the near future. I warned my Republican friends of the impending peril, and advised that we should, by wise and prudent legislation and administration, and by timely and efficient organization, strive to save the present House. But I was considered, by some who did not "scare well," an alarmist, and was told with that supercilious arrogance which has driven from us so many Republicans accustomed to organize victories, that "the Vice President had better not play the rôle of a political prophet." In spite, however, of confident assurances of these presuming, but not very sagacious politicians, unexampled disaster came.

I had no doubt then that these were Republican defeats rather than Democratic victories. Nor have I any doubt now that a majority of the nation still adhere to the distinctive principles of the Republican Party, and can recover what was then so heedlessly thrown away. So believing, I think duty to the country demands that Republicans should do all they can to so reinstate their party that it shall again invite and command the support of all who profess to believe in its principles, and who rejoice over every reform of acknowledged abuses. I have endeavored to look the situation squarely in the face, and I have done and I intend to do all in my power, in spite of carping and captious criticisms, to reunite Republicans and to secure again the ascendancy of the party that has saved the Union and emancipated a race.

Believing the continued success of the Republican Party to be conducive to the sure and more speedy development of the nation in its varied interests, upon the achieved basis of human rights, I think its presses and its leaders should now, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, subordinate their personal aspirations, rivalries, and ambitions, and welcome all to their ranks with generous magnanimity, and so leave to a reunited, reorganized, and reinspired party the selection, at the fitting time, of its candidate for the Presidency. They should now forgive and forget; and by a reformatory and generous policy, and by earnest and honest appeals for unity, win back, in the elections of this Autumn, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, California and Massachusetts. Successes, so won, will assure a national victory in 1876. Such a victory will give to the Republican Party, with its brilliant record for liberty and union, a grand opportunity to illustrate the opening of the second century of the Republic with glorious deeds. HENRY WILSON.

THE CROPS.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—The *Western Rural* has collected a large amount of information about the crops in the North-west, which it will publish in this week's edition. The following is a summary:

Wheat.—The reports clearly indicate that the acreage of wheat this year in the Western States is much less than it was last year. Thus in Illinois but three reports indicate an increased acreage, while twice as many show but one-half as much, or even less, and in Wisconsin no reports show an increase, and but two an equal acreage, while seven show not more than one half. In Iowa nearly the same condition is shown. In Michigan the acreage was not materially reduced. In some of the newer States an increased acreage is reported. As to condition the reports are not unfavorable, the majority of all indicating, at least, an average condition. Michigan makes a poor showing; Illinois stands well; Wisconsin and Iowa very largely; and the general average is not bad.

Corn.—Undoubtedly the acreage planted in the West was larger than in any previous year. In Illinois no report shows a less acreage than last year; and the increase is estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent. In Iowa the same is true, with several reports showing an increase of 50 per cent. Wisconsin is not a great corn State, but there is an increase there of at least 25 per cent. in the acreage. Michigan and Missouri also show considerable increases. The reports of the condition are not so good as is desirable; but it is probable that many unfavorable reports indicate the lateness of the crop rather than bad condition otherwise, bearing in mind the comparative quantities grown in the different States, and our reports show a prospect at the middle of June of about four-fifths of an average crop.

Oats.—The acreage in oats is considerably increased over that of last year, and the general prospect is of at least a full average crop. Illinois gives several reports of less than an average condition, but Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c., in nearly all cases show good prospects.

Barley.—Illinois shows a reduced acreage; Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska an increase. The prospect for the crop as a whole is below an average. In very few cases is an increase of injury from insects compared with last year reported. Of course this does not include the grasshopper districts; but there are many more cases in which grasshoppers have done less injury than last year than where they have done more.

Chinch and potato bugs are very plentiful in many places, but, as a whole, not so numerous as last year. It is a cause for rejoicing that although there are few regions in which some crop does not make a poor showing, still in a number of localities the most of the crops look up promisingly, and the general crop prospect, especially in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, is of an aggregate full average yield of the great farm staples.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 25—1 A. M.—Very warm, clear, or partly cloudy weather and southerly winds prevail over the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the highest barometer is in the latter section. Southwest to south-east winds, stationary barometer, increasing cloudiness on the lakes. Variable winds, mostly southerly, and clear warm weather, in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. In the North-west, stationary or higher pressure, southerly winds, and clear weather. The rivers have risen at Omaha and Memphis, and fallen at Keokuk, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary or lower pressure, stationary temperature, southwest to south-east winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, south-westerly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain in the western portions.

For the lower lakes, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, partly cloudy, slightly cooler weather, southerly winds, and nearly stationary pressure.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or lower pressure, warm, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and south-easterly winds.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large flour mills known as Pell's Mills, located east of Frederick Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and owned by Andrew J. Delashmutt, of Frederick, were burned on Wednesday night, together with a large quantity of wheat, flour, &c. The loss is about $15,000; partially insured.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad bridge across Jack's Creek, Hunter's Point, was maliciously set on fire on Wednesday, just as an eastward bound train had left the depot. The fire was extinguished happily before any considerable damage was done.

THE LATE PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON ERA.

In the will case of Ledger vs. Ledger & Bellamy, already mentioned in THE TIMES, after a summing up by the Judge, the jury, without leaving their box, found that when the last codicil was made the deceased, Frederick Ledger, was of sound mind, memory, and understanding, and approved and knew of the contents. Sir James Hannen thereupon pronounced for the will and codicils, but made no order as to costs.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

DILLENBECK—ROVER.—On Thursday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 135 West 12th st., by Rev. Mr. Chamberlin, MORRIS H. DILLENBECK to A. LOUISE ROVER, daughter of Henry Rover, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

☞ Herkimer County papers please copy.

HEATH—WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the bride's grandparents, Park place, Utica N. Y., Wednesday, June 23, Mr. HENRY R. HEATH, of New-York City, to JENNIE B., daughter of Hon. Aras G. Williams, of Brooklyn.

KING—CHAFFEE.—At Albany, N. Y., June 23, by Rev. A. J. Upson, D. D., J. HOWARD KING to HENRIETTA S. EMERSON, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass.

ROMAINE—WILSON.—On Wednesday, June 23, at Germantown, by Rev. J. Frederic Dripps, GEORGE H. ROMAINE, of New-York City, to ELEANOR J., daughter of Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, D. D., of Germantown, Penn.

SHEPHERD—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, June 23, by Rev. S. B. Rossiter, W. JAY SHEPHERD, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. HARRIET H. TAYLOR, of this City.

SLOAT—SCHULTZ.—On Wednesday, June 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George Pierson, H. R. SLOAT, of Sloatsburg, N. Y., to CARRIE W., daughter of J. O. Schultz, of Florida, N. Y.

STOCKTON—CARTER.—In the Church of the Holy Saviour, on Wednesday, June 23, by the Rector and Rev. William R. Stockton, CHARLES H. STOCKTON, United States Navy, and CORNELIA A., daughter of Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D.

WILLIAMS—ROGERS.—At Princeton, N. J., June 21, by Rev. J. M. Rogers, ALBERT WILLIAMS, JR., of San Francisco, Cal., to ANITA B. ROGERS, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BARBER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 24th inst., after a long and painful illness, SAMUEL BARBER, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 18 Remsen st., Brooklyn, on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURT.—On Wednesday, June 23, 1875, ANNA MARIA BURT, wife of Charles Burt, aged 49.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 25th inst., from her late residence, No. 32 Marcy av., Brooklyn, E D.

BOWNE.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at Staten Island, ELIZA AKERLY, wife of Samuel Bowne, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Akerly, of New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence, Stapleton, Staten Island.

CARTER.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday the 23d inst., FRANK CARTER, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Broadway, White Plains, on Friday at 4 o'clock.

☞ Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

COLT.—On Tuesday, June 22, of diphtheria, HARRY G., son of J. B. and Julia C. Colt, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 265 Livingston st., Brooklyn, Friday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

CASSEL.—Lieut. Commander DOUGLAS CASSEL, United States Navy, died at Germantown, Penn., June 15, 1875, aged 29 years.

DE PEYSTER.—At Little Ferry, N. J., on Wednesday June 23, GERARD DE PEYSTER, in the 92d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Saturday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Jersey Midland Railway trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., returning at 5:20 P. M.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, June 23, MARY EMMA, wife of Dr. George W. Hall.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Milton st., Greenpoint.

HOFFMAN.—On the morning of the 24th inst., FRANK L. HOFFMAN, aged 24 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 215 East 52d st., at 2 P. M., Saturday, June 26, 1875. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on the 3:50 P. M. train of Harlem Railroad.

HOWLAND.—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., WILLIAM HOWLAND, late Captain Company A One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York State Volunteers, "Monitor" Regiment, aged 53 years 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral takes place at his late residence, No. 111 West 16th st., on Saturday at 8:45 A. M. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HOFFMANN.—At Hoboken, N. J. June 23, at 1:50 A. M., CHRISTIAN J. S. HOFFMANN, in the 35th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at 10 A. M. Friday, June 25, from his late residence, No. 257 Garden st., Hoboken, N. J.

HOGENCAMP.—On Wednesday, June 23, SOPHIE, daughter of Daniel and the late Clarissa Hogencamp, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 145 West 125th st., on Friday afternoon, 25th, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Oak Hill, Nyack.

KINGSLAND.—At Boonton, N. J., of diphtheria, FANNY B., daughter of Edmund W. and Marcia A. Kingsland, aged 11 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, at Boonton. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 8:10 A. M. train of Boonton Branch Road from Barclay st., New-York.

MARTIN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., at early dawn of June 24, EMMA ROSS, wife of Johnson Martin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on College av., at 2:30 o'clock, on Monday, June 28, without further notice.

McNAUGHTON.—Of diphtheria, on Tuesday night, June 22, BESSIE WALKER, eldest child of Daniel C. and Jennie W. McNaughton, aged 4 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, on Friday.

PARKER.—On Thursday morning, at Rochester, JOHN G. PARKER, aged 81.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WANN.—On Staten Island, 24th June, JANE, wife of Samuel Wann.

Funeral from residence, Homeland, Staten Island, at 4:30 P. M. on Saturday. Carriages will be waiting at Vanderbilt Landing for 3 o'clock boat from City.

WHITNEY.—In Pottsville, Penn., June 24, ELIZABETH RITTER, widow of the late John F. Whitney.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon next.

WHEELER.—At North Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday, June 22, 1875, SARAH M. BROWNING, wife of Maj. Dudley R. Wheeler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are pleasant to take; children like them, but the worms don't.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF Life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure Sold everywhere.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "A PAIR OF BLUE EYES," "FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD," &c.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, OF TO-MORROW, JUNE 27, WILL CONTAIN THE CONTINUATION OF MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS, ENTITLED
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

The Sunday Edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
Commenced in THE TIMES of Sunday last, will be found the most interesting story yet given to the public, from the pen of Mr. HARDY. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ART SALE.
POSTPONEMENT.
R. Guerrero's collection of paintings, now on exhibition at the art rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, June 28 and 29, commencing at 4 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE ANNIHILATED.—The bodily secretions if vitiated develop acids which enter the circulation and produce gout, rheumatism, and gravel. MILK OF MAGNESIA annihilates these elements of disease and prevents their development. Sold by all druggists.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 26, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC!—"MARCH TRIOMPHALE," Rud. Aronson, 40c.; "Sleigh-ride Galop," 50c.; "Two Orphans" Waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" March, 75c.; "Firm Step" March, 40c.; "Embarrassment," Abt, 30c.; "One Hundred Years Ago," vocal march, 40c.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

CUBAN GOSSIP.

GENERAL ISLAND NEWS.

PETTY ENCOUNTERS—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—GEN. COUNT VALMASEDA ILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

The latest official advices concerning affairs in the insurrectionary districts are to the effect that on the 15th inst. the Catalan Battalion surprised an insurgent encampment situated in the Vargas hills and occupied by some two hundred insurgents belonging to the band commanded by Cecilio Gonzalez. The Catalans dispersed them, killing five men, and capturing eighteen horses and sixty-three women and children. The Spaniards suffered no loss whatever. On the same day a part of the same band is said to have been overtaken by the Leon Battalion, and to have lost three men killed. On the 16th inst. a small party of insurgents endeavored to sack several houses of the Vernia village at night, but, the alarm being given, the Spanish forces repulsed them with a loss of five horses. From Cienfuegos we learn that on the night of the 11th a party of 200 insurgents tried to get possession of the estate Caledonia, but the force of twenty-two volunteers garrisoning the estate kept up a fire of some forty minutes on the insurgents, killing two men and repulsing the remainder.

There is quite a dearth of news regarding other military operations. The Fifth Battalion of Havana Volunteers, Col. Ramon de Herrera, left for campaign duty on the 16th. Col. Jimenez, of the First Light Infantry, returned to Havana on the 15th, having fallen from his horse and broken his leg. Count Valmaseda himself has been unwell during the past few days. Last Wednesday morning he was seized with a cerebral attack, the result of overwork, and was obliged to take to his bed. This morning's bulletin states that he is entirely recovered, and that he expects to leave to-morrow morning to resume command of operations in the field.

Don Julian de Zulueta, the Alcalde Corregidor, sailed for Spain on the 15th, with six months' leave of absence. The previous departure of Don Manuel Calvo to the United States, and now that of Zulueta to Spain, set the tongue of rumor to wagging with reports of intended conferences with the Cuban Junta by Calvo, and representations to the Home Government by Zulueta, all to the end of settling the difficulties of the island.

The Intendente, Gutierrez de la Vega, is vigorously making war upon the various Custom-house Rings, and is determined to enforce a more strict morality in that branch of the public service. He has surely field enough for work.

The United States steamer Shawmut, Commander Norton, appeared off this port Thursday evening, but did not come in. Next morning, however, a boat, with two officers and Mr. Cooper, the British Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, was sent ashore. The Shawmut is from Hayti, Santo Domingo, and the Windward Isles, and lastly from British Belize, Honduras, leaving there on the 14th; from this latter place she brought Consul Cooper, who happened to be there on some business. The Shawmut sailed the same afternoon for Key West.

The weather has been very warm during the past week, and a few heavy showers of rain have fallen. Yellow fever, however, does not prevail to any extent.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDING CONDEMNED.

Messrs. Post, Norcross, and Smith, the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the Custom-house, Court-house, and Post Office building at Chicago, have made their report to Secretary Bristow. The committee condemn the foundation and the stone used in the building in unmeasured terms, and recommend that the building be torn down and the stone abandoned. Secretary Bristow will immediately give orders that all work shall be stopped, and that steps be taken to preserve the structure in its present condition until the matter can be submitted to Congress, which will be as early as possible after that body convenes in December next.

ARMY TRANSFERS.

Post Chaplain O. E. Herrick has been relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass., and ordered to report for duty at Fort Monroe, Va., in place of Post Chaplain Mark L. Chevers, who has been granted leave of absence for six months; Capt. J. M. Marshall, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and ordered to the Department of Missouri, to relieve Capt. W. F. Howell, Assistant Quartermaster, who has been ordered to this city to settle his accounts.

THE KANSAS COLLECTORSHIP—RECALL OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The President, at the request of many prominent politicians of Kansas, has recalled his letter of a recent date sent to Internal Revenue Collector Anthony, of Kansas, asking for his resignation.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon John Murray Steel has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York; Assistant Surgeon R. H. McCarty has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Past Assistant Paymaster H. T. Skelding has been ordered to duty as Naval Store-keeper at Nagasaki, Japan, per steamer of the 14th of August from San Francisco; Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Grew has been detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York and ordered to the Swatara; Paymaster J. H. Stevenson will be detached from duty as Naval Store-keeper at Nagasaki, Japan, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Kearsarge; Past Assistant Paymaster S. Rand has been detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

THE NEW FOREIGN POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Post Office has devised means whereby Spain will be the only country that will be inconvenienced by the stipulation of France not to enter into the postal arrangements made at Berne till Jan. 1, 1876. It was first announced that Spain, Portugal, and Greece would be excluded from the privileges of that treaty from July to January, on account of the arrangement made with France, but the department will now send all mail matter for Greece through Germany, and that for Portugal will be dispatched from England by packet direct to that country, leaving only Spain unprovided for at the five-cent rate.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,322,335; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $64,345,000; coin, including $21,150,200 in coin certificates, $72,109,430; outstanding legal-tenders, $377,064,000.

The Customs receipts to-day were $287,858, and the Internal Revenue receipts, $424,008.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued to the various bureau officers of the Treasury a circular, and blank forms, requiring them to furnish on or before the 1st of October next their annual estimates for the public service for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1876.

TESTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

A general order was to-day issued from the War Department amending the executive order of March 25, 1875, appointing a board of army officers to test iron and steel at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., so that the board shall receive its instructions from and make its report to the President of the United States, instead of the Chief of Ordnance.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the Citizens' National Bank of Ashland, Penn., with a capital of $100,000, to commence business.

PERSONAL.

Attorney General Pierrepont and Secretary Bristow have returned to Washington. The Postmaster General will return to-day.

A CENTENNIAL INCIDENT.

The Boston *Herald* tells this: "The day following our centennial festivities the following incident occurred in a South End saloon: A friend had invited one of the South Carolina soldiers into the saloon to put another turf on the buried hatchet. While standing at the bar a stranger came in. The Carolinian suddenly dropped his glass and closely eyed the stranger. His gaze was so steady and peculiar that the friend began to be alarmed and to fear that the hatchet was about to be dug up again. Directly the Carolinian asked the stranger if he knew him. There was no recognition, whereupon the Carolinian asked him if he was not in the late war. 'Yes,' was the reply. 'And you were once stationed at such a place?' 'Yes.' 'And took part in such a skirmish?' 'Yes.' 'Well, I thought so,' replied the Carolinian, and raising his hat showed a large scar on his forehead, saying, 'There's your sabre mark, my boy; come up and take a drink.'"

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales, all under Supreme Court decisions, were effected at the Exchange yesterday:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., in foreclosure, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, two lots together, in size 50 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street, sold for $25,250 to Samuel Hoffman, but the purchaser failing to comply with terms, resold for $23,500 to Henry Cohen, plaintiff.

By James M. Miller, in partition, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, one three-story brick store, with lot, 20 by 50, on Greenwich street, north-west corner of Duane street, sold for $23,000 to Henry Rankin.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., in foreclosure, R. P. Lee, Esq., Referee, one plot, 222.3 by 100, with small buildings thereon, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 225 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $18,060 to Eliza Naylor, a party in interest.

By same auctioneers, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick store and tenement, with lot, 20 by 78, on Third avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Eighty-eighth street, sold for $15,200 to Hugh Brian.

By H. W. Coates, in foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 25 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Sold for $800 each to George H. Peck, plaintiff in the legal action.

The legal sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Fifty-eighth street, was adjourned to July 1, and the sale by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., of a house with six lots, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, West of Tenth avenue, to July 29. While in the matter of the sale by D. M. Seaman, of a lot on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, east of Second avenue, the auctioneer did not put in an appearance.

A report of the auction at Elizabeth, N. J., conducted yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 90.11, on West One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, and ten lots, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of plot of land, 50 by 201.6, on Hillside avenue, south side, 302 feet east of Broadway or King's Bridge road; one plot, 50 by 201.9 by 50 by 202.6, 100 feet east of the above, and one plot 55 by 222.9 by 50 by 245.1, 100 feet east of the above.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 144 10, on West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, south side, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of two five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 26 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 48.11 feet north of East One Hundred and Twelfth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
2 lots, 5th av., s. e. corner of 109th st., each 25x100, sold in one parcel	$23,500
By James M. Miller.	
1 three-story brick store and lot, Greenwich st., n. w. corner of Duane st., lot 20x50	$23,000
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 plot, with small buildings, East 109th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., plot 222.3x100	$18,060
1 five-story brick store, tenement and lot, 3d av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 88th st., lot 20x78	$15,200
By H. W. Coates.	
6 lots, West 148th st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x99.11, $800 each	$4,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 23.

Spring st., n. s., (No. 273,) 25x114; J. W. C. Leveridge, Referee, to P. Wagner	$10,100
48th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.5; E. Bloomer, to G. D. Bayurd	26,000
Same property; G. D. Bayurd to R. L. Bayurd	26,000
50th st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.5; P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to J. M. Sichel	10,050
50th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., runs w. along said st. 75 ft., thence n. 39.3 ft., thence s. e. 75.10 ft. to line parallel with 10th av., thence e. 28.1 ft.; R. Hayes to D. Christie	6,778
52d st., n. s., 521.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 23.6x100.4; W. H. Ryan, Referee, to J. Aitken	53,100
55th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 106x100.5; G. Rowe to D. Dinkelspiel and E. Oppenheimer	60,000
Same property; D. Dinkenspiel and E. Oppenheimer to S., J. E. and R. K. Styles	65,000
84th st., s. s., 415 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x102.2; T. W. Smith, to J. H. Havens	15,000
85th st., n. s., 67.2 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x102.2; G. D. Bayurd to R. L. Bayurd	22,000
88th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th av., 100x100.8; C. Duggin to R. Arnold & J. M. Constable	22,500
93d st., n. s., 395 ft. e. of 3d av., 80x100.8; E. D. Gale, Referee, to J. H. Browning	6,790
102d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 200x100.11; J. J. Buchell to J. McGuinness	10,000
132d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 37.3x99.11; J. W. Cammett to J. W. Bell	4,000
Avenue C, n. w. corner 5th st., 50x122; W. H. Byrne to F. Mulligan	500
11th av., e. s., (No. 768,) 20x72; Ottile, wife H. Hemer to Clara Wilkeson	13,000
Premises bounded on s. w. s. by Waverly place, 67 ft.; on n. w. s. by land of Aaron Voorheis, 200 ft.; on n. e. s. by lot No. 122, on map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 67 ft., and on s. e. s. by lot No. 110, on said map 200 ft.; West Farms; Margaret Grogan to G. H. Rowland	1,500
Premises beginning at point on westerly property line of New York and Harlem Railroad, distant in a n. e. direction 317.6 ft. from n. e. s. of Southern boulevard; thence runs n. 40 ft. to e. s. of proposed road to lead to proposed new railroad depot; thence s. 94.8 ft.; thence e. 40 ft.; thence n. 90 ft.; Amelia Oliver to D. R. Kendall	125
LEASE.	
Park av. No. 3, 3 years; per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

CHEAP HOUSE AT HARLEM.—BEST LOCAtion near Madison av.; high-stoop, brown stone; price asked, $15,000. Terms very easy. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE hour from New-York, and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood; photographs at office.

S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

$1,000,000.—REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN AND NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Two fine cottages with good barn; all just finished and for sale at cost on easy terms. Houses for rent, for balance of the year, for half the usual rate.

Col. J. A. MARTIN, Box No. 74 Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LET
EVERY MAN OWN REAL ESTATE
Peremptory Sale of Forty-one Lots.

GEO. HOBART SCOTT, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at auction at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of

Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe, and Fowler, Attorneys,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, M.,

The property comprising most of the block bounded by 1st av., East River, and 100th and 101st sts.

These lots will in five years be surrounded by houses and have quadrupled in value. This is the last opportunity to get cheap lots in New-York City.

NO RESERVE.

Terms easy. For particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st., or to the attorneys, Drexel Buildings, Wall st., New-York.

J. R. FOLEY, Auctioneer.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

On the premises,

at

WESTCHESTER.

Under the direction of Oliver Bryan, on TUESDAY, June 29,

of

300 BUILDING LOTS,

the property of S. L. Haight, on the line of the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, adjoining the depot. Streets and avenues laid out ready for building.

FREE EXCURSIONS

to the ground on day of sale.

Free tickets, maps, and circulars at office of

OLIVER BRYAN,

No. 229 Broadway.

Or

J. R. FOLEY & CO., Auctioneers,

No. 2,286 3d av., near 124th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. This property comprises six acres of land, with the first-class brick dwelling erected thereon. The house contains all modern improvements, has wide piazzas front and rear, and is suitable for a Winter or Summer residence, or for a hotel or college. The land extends from Broadway to the Hudson River, with water grant on the same. The place is supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, garden, &c.; also large stable and carriage-house, and is about five minutes' walk from the depot. The location and neighborhood are unrivaled. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine street.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, IN BERGEN AV.—A fine family mansion, in superb order, with all the modern improvements and done up in superior style; large plot of ground beautifully laid out, with plenty of shade and fruits; also, stable, cow-house, hennery, &c.; convenient to cars, schools, stores, and churches, and in locality the best on the Heights; price, $1,000. Address Box No. 384 New-York Post Office, or call on S. GARABRANT, Real Estate Agency, in Bergen square, Jersey City Heights.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON, TO LET—Fifteen rooms; five minutes from Mansfield Avenue Station; fruit, shade, river view; grounds ample; season, $600; year, $800. Apply to E. WESTON, Nyack, N. Y.

A FEW EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE, centrally located, furnished and unfurnished houses, left over from May, to lease low; bargains. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TWENTY-SIXTH ST., ADJOINING 4TH AV.—A thoroughly furnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling to rent low. Owner would reserve one room with board. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Bay Shore, Great South Bay, Long Island; to let for the year or season; immediate possession given; drives, boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; rent $250 the season.

J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE AT SEA CLIFF, 14 rooms; on the shore; charming location for the Summer; fine fishing and bathing. Inquire of J. SAMMIS, No. 337 West 35th st., or SAMUEL COX, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—OFFICES WITH ELEVATORS FOR COMpanies, lawyers, agents, and others. And also, offices on first and second floors, at greatly reduced rents, in buildings, Nos. 117, 119, and 145 Broadway. Also, two offices on second floor in the new Western Union Telegraph Building. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

DEFAULTED

RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

By the old established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:

$75,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.

$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds," Nos. 548, 549, 550. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held June 15, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

William Moir,
Simon Shindler,
John W. Lewis,
Thomas Williams,
Abraham Leggett,
Cornelius Stephens,
Matthias Bloodgood,
Charles F. Hunter,
Henry David,
John A. C. Gray,
Frederick V. Price,
James. E. Hedges,
Joseph B. Miller,
Albert Mann,
Peter J. Shults,
John F. Van Riper,
Samuel Raynor,
Joseph H. Wood,
W. Alfred Gedney,
William C. Miller.

And at a meeting of the board held this day Frederick V. Price, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota, and Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Companies will be held on TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Room No. 12 Parker House, to hear the report of the Committee of Investigation.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the committee.

CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, Secretary.

BOSTON, June 18, 1875.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares presented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.

THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

E. F. BACON, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

Corner Broad and Wall sts.,

For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

A MEETING OF HOLDERS OF TOLEDO and Wabash Seven per Cent. Equipment Bonds, will be held at No. 13 William st., (third floor,) MONDAY, June 28, at 12 M., to adopt measures to protect their interests.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.,

due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon some of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania, from which two and one-half million tons of coal were mined in 1874. A sinking fund of ten cents for every ton mined is provided for the redemption of the bonds. Each bond bears the following indorsement, authorized by a special act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, passed March 21, 1874: "For value received, the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY hereby guarantees the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the within bond, at the times and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, in pursuance of resolutions of the board and the assent of the stockholders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said company has caused this guaranty to be signed on its behalf by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be affixed."

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., 50 Wall st.
G. G. HAVEN & CO., 17 Wall st.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, }
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

ALSO, OTHER A 1,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

Interest promptly paid.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.

SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—VIRginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana State Bonds; New-Orleans City Bonds and past due coupons; Memphis City Bonds and past due coupons, wanted by

ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now draws interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGERSHALL, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.

HENRY BRENT, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner East 15th st.—Dividend to July 1, 1875, payable July 19, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING Works, No. 148 East 50th st., near 3d av., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.

R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—At less than half its cost, a large Iron-Rolling Mill, adjoining a blast furnace, with steam and water power; new machinery, of latest improvements; a new building 100x140 feet, with all other necessary buildings, and a steel-converting furnace. Nine acres of land on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a thriving village, seventy-eight miles from New-York. Address the RUSSEL IRON WORKS, G. W. Brown, Agent, No. 55 Liberty st., Room 8, New-York.

$15,000 WANTED FOR AN INTEREST in an established business; satisfactory security given for capital; no loss can be made; a profit guaranteed. Address H. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SMALL CANDY STORE FOR SALE.—THREE rooms to live in; rent, $16. No. 113 Mott st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuleau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD
SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF
DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH and English, wishes to make an engagement for now or next Fall with a family where her services as a teacher would procure her a home or some reduction in board; would for the Summer months be willing to go to any country place where a number of ladies might want instruction in German; is well prepared for a course of literature. Address H. D., at Mr. Brentano's Literary Emporium, No. 39 Union square.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A TEACHER OF LANGUAGES AND DRAWING wishes to pass his Summer vacation in the country as tutor. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE IS ANXIOUS to secure situations for three most excellent servants; a cook who has lived with her six years, is competent and trustworthy; a laundress and chamber-maid, and a waitress. Can be seen at residence, No. 22 West 10th st.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, and French servants only; all Protestant; for all positions.

MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., between 35th and 36th sts., families can obtain servants of all nations; City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable English girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and industrious, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl who understands her business thoroughly; is neat and tidy; wears print dresses; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th avs., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 306 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; perfectly understands her business; first-class washer and ironer; best City references. Address M. D., Box No. 318, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the washing; is willing, obliging, and has the best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent laundress for City or country; or for laundress; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl; thoroughly understands chamber-work and waiting; best City or country reference. Can be seen at No. 484 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl; thoroughly understands chamber work and sewing; best of reference. Can be seen at 484 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent laundress for City or country; has good references and is a civil and capable servant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private boarding-house; best City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 114 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A nice girl, in a quiet private family; can help with any work; good place preferred to big wages; City reference. Call at No. 329 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 286 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A MOST valuable chamber-maid; is capable of filling any position. Apply at present employer's, No. 31 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, with good City references; she is quick, tidy, and a first-class servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and assist at washing and ironing; reference. Apply at No. 528 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH SEVeral years' City recommendations; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and capable washer and ironer, or general house-work for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch woman; is a first-class cook; makes bread, biscuit, pies; is a first-class laundress; is very quick about her work; has very good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED, NEAT woman; a very good family cook; can do excellent baking, and takes good care of her kitchen; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED woman; good cook, washer, ironer, and general house-work; for City or country; with good references. Seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 16 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a steady, reliable woman; for hotel or Summer boarding-house or steamboat; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO IS A good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging; cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts, up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl, to cook, wash, and iron; no objections to the country; best references. Call for one day at 332 1st av., between 19th and 20th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl, to cook, wash, and iron; or would do general house-work in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., intelligence office.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, who can take charge of milk and butter; is a good baker and a first-class cook, with good recommendations; country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a small private family as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl, with eight months' reference from last place; she can make good bread; is a very good plain cook. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook, in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the coarse washing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 312 5th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook; the other as waitress or to do the entire work of a private family; both understand the work perfectly; best of reference; City or country. Call or address No. 241 East 75th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 43 King st., in the rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook and excellent laundress; is willing and obliging; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT PERson as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 413 East 17th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook and first-class laundress; has four years' City references from her last place. Call at 845 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts.; ring first bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook or a first-class pastry-cook; good City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker work by the day or week; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker desires a few more engagements by the day or week, in private families. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER, A GOOD fitter, can do all kinds of sewing, wants employment by the day; can operate on the machine. Call at No. 563 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. K., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement by the day or week, or would make suits at home at reasonable terms; best reference given. Call at No 166 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address M. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE AMERICAN young woman as housekeeper in a private house; will be found trustworthy; understands sewing on machine, and also children; City reference. Address F. W. G., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW; fully competent; understands the care and instruction of children; is also a competent seamstress and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and trim for ladies and children; would leave the City. Address Dress-maker, No. 146 Spring st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work, in City or country; is a respectful, economical and reliable servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook; and is strong and willing; for City or country place; has good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av. between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; reference if required. Call at No. 1,145 2d av., near 61st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman to do general house-work in a small private family, either City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN PERSON as lady's maid; speaks English and French; dresses hair well; also good dress-maker. Apply for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, puffing, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman as first-class laundress; box-plaiting, puffing and all kinds of fine washing; and all kinds of fine cooking; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av. between 8th and 9th sts. up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best reference. Apply at No. 325 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands puffing, fluting, and polishing; has best of City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; knows her business in all its branches; City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., basement.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; can dress hair and is a dress-maker, and operates on the machine; City references. Apply at No. 302 West 20th st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, REMOVED TO NO. 1,282 BROADWAY.—Thirty-three select Protestant servants, all nationalities; great demand; lady attending.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GERman girl, with the best of references from her present employer, with whom she has lived for five years as nurse and seamstress, wishes to meet a lady going to Europe and return, needing such service. Address or call at No. 27 Washington square, second door from Macdougal st., for two days.

NURSE.—FOR A CHILD, OR FOR CARE OF CHILdren, by a careful child's nurse, or for ladies' maid, by an intelligent, pleasant young woman; she can speak French, German, and English; has excellent references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, REspectable young girl, who is fond and kind to children; is also a good family seamstress; has no objection to help with chamber-work or make herself otherwise useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO SPEAKS ENGlish; is a fair seamstress; understands the care of children; is willing to make herself useful; City or country. Apply at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady, or chamber-work and waiting; City or country; reference where the lady can be seen. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, HIGHLY recommended as to honesty, neatness, and efficiency in taking care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, by addressing at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO CHILdren out of arms; speaks French, English, and German; no objection to the country. Address H. M., No. 63 Greenwich st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and good plain seamstress; trustworthy and fully competent, with best City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as nurse in any kind of sickness, or would travel with an invalid lady; first-class references. Call or address Nurse, No. 248 West 49th st.

NURSE.—WANTED—A BABE TO BRING UP ON the bottle. Call at No. 21 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse; will be found faithful and fond of children; best City reference. Address A. A., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse; can bring baby up on the bottle from its birth; willing to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 540 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON SPEAKING ENGlish well, as excellent nurse; no objections to the country; best reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE FOR children not under seven years of age; is a good plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 1,409 Broadway, corner 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE, OR would wait on an invalid lady and sew; operates; best of City references. Call at No. 259 West 29th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS NURSE AND seamstress; fully competent; with best City references. Apply at No. 317 East 37th st., room No. 14.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT by the week or month as first-class seamstress; can bring her own machine. Call at No. 450 4th av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 628 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts, in fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; will wait on a lady; will take the entire care of a grown child. Call at present employer's, No. 37 West 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A MOST HIGHLY RECOMmended waitress; very industrious; understands the care of silver and china; would also take a place as chamber-maid, which duty she can fulfill to satisfaction; country preferred. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young, tidy girl, who is very highly recommended by all her employers with whom she has lived to be very neat in her work and person. Call at 602 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; she is thoroughly competent, neat, and active. Can be seen at her present employer's by addressing at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS. Apply on Thursday at No. 377 5th av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress desires to do one or two families' washing at her own residence; has a good yard for drying. Apply at No. 136 West 33d st., first floor.

MALES

$100 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY PERSON procuring for me a clerkship in a bank or counting-house; state the salary. Address, for three days, CONFIDENCE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A COURIER—WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXperience in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving, would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best references from families in the City; willing to pay own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

A GENTLEMAN SPEAKING ENGLISH AND French with equal facility, and bearing unexceptionable references, desires a position in an importing wholesale warehouse. Address, appointing interview, E. G. P., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE, MIDDLE AGED, ARE perfectly competent to take full charge of a house, either private or boarding, in City or country. Call at No. 131 East 13th st., between 10 and 12 th's day.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy young man; single, safe, experienced; accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; not afraid to work; keeping lawn and roads in order; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address for two days A. G. D., No. 532 Pearl st., in the store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing to assist in a small garden; can furnish the best City and country references; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address S. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Englishman, middle-aged, as coachman and groom, in City or country; can give unexceptionable City references, and would make himself generally useful, if required. Address R. C., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WELL EXPErienced in the care and management of horses; a safe City or country driver; can do other work, if required; best reference from last and former employer. Address S., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business, and can give seven years' best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. M., No. 144 5th av., harness store, or Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young married Scotchman; no incumbrance; can milk and do plain gardening; willing and obliging; City or country; very best reference. Address R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A GERMAN aged thirty-eight years, who can care and groom horses, drive, keep carriages and harness in good order, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man aged twenty-three years, who is a good driver, also a good groom; can also do plain gardening, mow lawns, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; seven years' satisfactory reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days M. R., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing, sober, and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good, careful driver; can furnish the best of City and country references; is willing to make himself useful. Call or address J. C., No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will be highly recommended in every particular as a careful driver and an excellent groom; is strictly temperate, neat appearance; willing and obliging. Call on or address James, at Mr. Cunningham's stable, No. 121 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO HAS the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; no objections to the country. Call or address R. M., No. 144 5th av., or address BOX NO. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man, sober and steady, willing and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address B. R., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 144 5th av., in Stilding's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; NO objections to going in the country; can give the best of City reference. Address William D., No. 136 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; has four years' City reference from his last place. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, (married;) is a competent City driver; willing and obliging; six years with present employer. Call on or address Richard Farrell, No. 130 East 17th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; willing to assist in a small garden; can furnish the best City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. S., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; is willing and industrious; best reference. Address D. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY, who understands his business in every department and can furnish best of City references; would go as a single man if desired; would not object to go to any part of the country. Call or address, for three days, E. J. C., at Bridgeman's, No 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A GERman man and wife; man as plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; wife as cook and laundress, and attend to milk and butter. Call at No. 528 Pearl st.

JANITOR OR OTHER POSITION REquiring a reliable man; is a good penman and correct at figures; not afraid of work; best reference. Address Smythe, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN AND COACHMAN.—BY A Swede; has good references as a willing, intelligent man; takes care of horses, drives, milks, work in garden; speaks English; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man aged forty years, who can drive and care horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET OR TRAVELING ATTENDANT.—By a young man, aged thirty, with a gentleman or family; is thoroughly posted in European traveling; no objection to invalids; good references. Address A. C. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN AS valet, or to travel with a family going to Europe; good references. Address H. T., care of I. Brown, No. 8 West 17th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WORK either by the day or week; will work satisfactory and on reasonable terms. Can be seen at No. 87 4th av., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, HAVING THE BEST City references, as a first-class waiter; he is honest, sober, neat, willing; able to take any waiter's place. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN WITH ELEVEN YEARS' City references, as a competent waiter; neat, willing, and obliging; is a very useful man; wages low. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BANK, A YOUNG MAN AS MESsenger. Address Post Office Box No. 1,208, giving residence, age, previous occupation, if any, with references; must reside in City with relatives; bonds required.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS without children; man as gardener and coachman, woman as laundress; short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, from 10 to 12, at No. 134 Pearl st., room No. 14.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A PRIVATE house; one capable and willing to work; satisfactory reference required. Call at No. 716 5th av. Thursday and Friday, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.—A STRONG, TIDY, PROTESTANT woman as kitchen-maid; wages $14; good references required. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital from 1 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; MARried. Address, giving name of references, &c., P. Box No. 140 Post Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN who must be a thorough scholar in English, French and German, and able to translate these languages with correctness and literary skill; one possessed of mechanical tastes and knowledge preferred; any one possessing the above acquirements, and prepared to accept a small salary, can find a good position and prospects of advancement. Address MORGAN, Box No. 2,874 Post Office, New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2500 Western Union.	74⅛	200 Rock Island	103⅛
2500 do.	74¼	1200 Lake Shore	62⅜
7500 do.	74⅜	2200 do.	62½
3900 do. s3.	74¼	4300 do.	62⅜
300 do. c.	74⅜	500 do. s10.	62¼
1300 do. b3.	74½	1500 do. s3.	62¼
300 do. c.	74½	1900 do.	62¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	103	3400 do.	62⅛
500 do. b3.	103	2300 do. s3.	62
200 Ohio & Miss.	23⅝	500 do.	61⅞
540 Pacific Mail	40	2700 do.	62
1000 do.	40¼	100 do. c.	62
1000 do.	40	700 do.	62⅛
500 do.	40½	300 do. c.	62
100 do.	40¼	200 At. & Pac. R. R.	15½
1500 do.	40½	100 do.	15¾
500 do.	40⅜	300 Union Pacific	73⅝
1000 do.	40¼	100 do.	73⅞
500 do.	40	200 do.	74
2500 do.	39⅞	100 do.	73⅞
2000 do.	39¾	100 Ohio & Miss	23½
1800 do.	39⅞	200 do. s3.	23⅜
8500 do.	40	500 North-western	38⅜
2800 do.	40⅛	800 do.	38¼
800 do.	40	100 do.	38⅛
2500 do.	39⅞	100 North-west. Pref.	50
300 do. c.	39⅞	200 Tol. & Wab.	7
800 do.	39¾	400 C., C. & I. C.	4⅞
1000 do.	39⅝	300 do.	5
1200 do.	39½	100 do.	4⅞
600 do.	39⅝	300 do. b3.	4⅞
100 do.	39¼	100 St. Paul	33⅛
600 do.	39⅜	200 do. s3.	33¼
800 do.	39⅝	50 do.	32⅞
1100 do.	39¾	100 do. b3.	33⅜
100 do. c.	39¼	300 do.	33¼
1700 Erie Railway	14⅛	100 do.	33
400 do. s3.	14¼	100 do. b15.	33
400 do.	14⅜	200 Pac. R. R. of Mo.	50
400 do.	14¼	62 do.	49⅞
100 do. s60.	14	12 do.	50½
100 do. s3.	14⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..b.c.	120½	$6,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R., 12	117⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, new,		100 Mich. Cen.b.c.b3.	67½
Non-fund.	5½	200 do.	67½
6,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	48¼	100 Cleve. & P. Guar.	90¾
10,000 do.	48	20 do. b.c.	90⅞
20,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72⅛	3300 Pac. Mail...b.c.	39⅞
25,000 do.	72¼	2100 do.	39¾
1,000 Mil.& St.P.1st,		2800 do.	39⅝
LaC. Div.	91	1400 do.	39½
1,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10	90½	2900 do.	39⅜
10,000 Long Dock B.	101	1500 do. s3.	39¼
2,000 Mich. So. 2d.	101½	700 do.	39⅜
1,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.	110½	800 do.	39½
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102⅞	200 do.	39⅝
5,000 Har.1st,7s,C.	110⅜	500 do.	39½
10,000 do. b3.	110½	300 do.	39⅜
1,000 Erie 1st...b.c.	102½	600 do. s3.	39¼
1,000 West.Pac bds.	99	1000 do.	39⅛
1,500 West. U. T.7s.	101	2000 do.	39
10,000 U. P. R. R.1st.	105¾	1000 do.	38⅞
10,000 U. Pac.7s. L.G.	98¾	1500 do	38¾
2,000 U.Pac.S. F.b3.	93⅞	100 do. b3.	38⅞
3,000 O. & M. C. S.F.	99	1500 do. s3.	38¾
2,000 Cl. & P. C.S.F.	105	100 do. s3.	38⅝
11,000 D.&H.R.B.,'91.	110	100 do.	38¾
4,000 N. J. Cen. C.	107½	700 do.	38⅞
3,000 L. & N. C.,'98.	87½	1600 do.	39
124 Bank of Com. x d.	120	33 N. J. Cen....b.c.	110¾
6 Continental Bk.	103½	200 L. S & M. S...b.c.	62⅛
50 Consol. Coal..b.c.	46	800 do.	62
100 M. L. & M., as. p.	9	2000 do. s3.	62
120 do. b.c.	9	1800 do.	61⅞
500 do.	9¼	100 do. c.	61⅞
300 do.	9⅛	200 do. b3.	61⅞
200 do.	9¼	100 do. c.	61¾
200 do.	9⅛	1500 do. s3.	61¾
100 M. L. & M. Pref.,		1400 do. s3.	61⅞
as. paid.b.c.s60.	9	500 do.	61⅞
100 do.	9¼	200 do. c.	61⅞
100 do.	9⅛	100 do. b3.	62
100 do. s3.	9¼	1000 do.	61⅞
200 At.&Pac.Tel..b c.	24	1000 do.	61¾
100 do.	23½	500 do. b3.	61¾
100 do. s3.	23¼	900 do.	61⅝
100 N.Y. C.& Hud.b.c.	102⅞	700 do. s3.	61½
400 do. b3.	103	100 do. s3.	61⅝
1700 West. Un...b. c.	74½	1000 do.	61½
3500 do.	74⅝	100 do.	61⅝
3300 do. s3.	74½	600 Chi. & N.W.b.c.s3.	38
400 do. s3.	74⅜	500 do.	38
200 do. b3.	74½	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c.	50
110 do.	74⅜	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c	33
200 do.	74½	200 do.	32⅞
1100 do.	74⅜	100 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c.	54¾
200 do. b3.	74⅜	20 Del., L & W..b.c.	120
200 do. b3.	74½	25 Chi. & A.Pref.b c.	108
500 do.	74½	17 do.	107¾
11 Adams Ex.	100	100 Han. & St. J.	23½
400 Erie Railway.b.c.	14¼	100 do. b.c.	23¼
600 do. s3.	14⅛	10 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	50½
100 do.	14¼	200 Atl. & P. Pref.b.c.	15¾
600 do.	14⅛	10 RenoR.E.2d Pf.b.c.	63
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	23½		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Mar. L. & M.Pref.		2300 Pacific Mail	38⅞
ass paid....s3.	9⅛	1000 do. s3	38¾
400 Western Union.	74⅜	800 do.	38⅞
100 do. b3.	74½	900 do.	39
200 do. s3.	74½	100 do. c.	38⅞
100 Erie Railw'y..s10.	14	200 do.	39
100 do.	14⅛	600 do.	39⅛
300 Lake Shore	61⅝	300 do. b3.	39⅛
400 do. b3.	61⅝	500 North-western	38
100 do. s3.	61⅝	30 N. J. Central	111
100 do.	61⅝	26 Del., Lac. & W.	119⅞
500 do.	61¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref.	15¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		$1,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.	125¼
'64	118⅞	10,000 U. S. 10-40, R.	117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	47¾	500 Pacific Mail..b.c.	39
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.	47⅜	600 do.	39⅛
2,000 do.	47½	1200 do.	39
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	47¾	400 do. s3.	38⅞
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72	800 do.	38¾
15,000 Mo.6s,F'd bds.		1800 do.	38⅝
'94......b.c.	103	900 do.	38½
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	105⅞	1100 do.	38⅝
6,000 Un. P. 7s. L.G.	98⅜	1600 do.	38¾
31,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	93¾	800 do.	38⅞
10,000 Long Dock bs.	101	100 do. s3.	38¾
8,000 D.& H. R., '91	110	200 do. b3.	38⅞
8,000 M. & St. P. 8s,		1000 do.	38¾
1st,La C. div.	91	1100 do.	38⅝
6,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C.	81½	100 At.& P. Tel..b.c.	23½
2,000 North Mo. 1st.	91¼	200 N.Y.C. & H...b.c.	103
3,000 Pac.7s,guart'd		500 Erie R'y...b.c.s3.	14
by St. of Mo.	103¾	100 do. s5.	14
100 Mar. L. & M., ass.		300 do.	14
paid......b60.	9⅜	500 do.	14⅛
700 do. b. c.	9¼	10 Erie R'y Pref..b.c.	21¾
50 do.	9	200 Harlem......b.c.	130½
200 do.	9⅛	100 Chic.&N.W.b.c.c.	38
600 do.	9¼	100 do.	38
100 Quicks'r M...b.c.	16	200 Mich. Central	68
500 West. Un. T..b.c.	74½	100 L. S. & M. S.. b. c.	61¾
500 do.	74⅜	1100 do.	61¾
300 do. s3.	73⅞	1000 do. s3.	61½
300 do. s3.	74¼	2400 do.	61½
100 do.	74¼	100 do. c.	61½
100 Ohio & Miss.b.c.	23⅝	500 do. s3.	61½
200 do. b3.	23⅜	1100 do. s3.	61⅜
200 do.	23⅝	600 do.	61⅜
100 H.&St.J.Pf.b.c.b30.	31	100 N. J. Central.b.c.	111
25 Col.,C.&Ind.C.b.c.	4	200 C.,M.& St. P..b.c.	32¾
100 Pac.R. of Mo.b. c.	49⅞	100 Tol.Wab.&W.b.c.	7⅛
50 do.	50	160 Del., L. & W..b.c.	120

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	47¾	700 West. Union	74⅜
5,000 Harlem 1st C.	110⅜	1800 do.	74½
3,000 H. & St. Jo 8s,		300 do.	74⅜
Con.	81½	1500 do.	74½
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	105⅞	500 Erie Railway	14⅛
100 Consol. Coal	45	100 North-western	37⅞
1100 Mar L. & M.Ass.		300 Lake Shore...s3.	61⅜
Paid.	9¼	100 do. b3.	61½
100 A. & P. Tel	23⅛	800 do.	61½
50 Wells Fargo Ex.	78¾	300 do. s3.	61½
100 American Ex.	54	300 do. b3.	61⅝
900 Pacific Mail	38⅝	1100 do.	61⅝
700 do.	38¾	100 do.	61½
1100 do.	38⅞	300 Rock Island..b3.	103
1000 do. b3.	39	100 St. Paul	32⅞
1000 do.	39	100 do. s3.	32⅞
400 do.	39⅛	200 do. b3.	32⅞
800 do. b3.	39	100 do. s3.	32¾
1300 do.	39	100 Tol. & Wabash	6⅞
400 do.	38⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.	23⅝
1000 do.	39	200 do.	23½
200 do.	39⅛	400 do. s3.	23⅜
200 do.	39	100 St. L. & Kan. C.	7¾

THURSDAY, June 24.—P. M.

To-day was less excited than yesterday at the Stock Exchange, and the volume of business showed a falling off. The early dealings were most animated in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Western Union; in fact, outside of these shares, the transactions throughout the day were uncommonly light. At the opening, Pacific Mail reached 40½, the highest price made since the present upward turn commenced. A reaction, however, set in, and the price gradually settled down to 38½, with a final rally to 39⅛. The price holds up remarkably well, considering the sharp upward movement in the stock, which naturally has induced liberal realizations from time to time. This fact, doubtless contributes to the strength of the general market, and has helped the recovery in values from the artificially low basis which obtained just before the close of the railroad war. Lake Shore was next in prominence, advancing during the early dealings to 62½. A reaction of about 1 ⅌ cent. followed, the price being steady at the close under fresh purchases at 61½@61⅝. Western Union displayed great firmness, advancing from 74⅛ to 74⅝, with last sales at 74½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose to 24, and, later, dropped to 23½. St. Paul and North-western opened strong, advancing to 33⅜ and 38⅜ respectively, but afterward fell off about ½ ⅌ cent. in sympathy with the general market. Rock Island was firm at 103⅛, New-York Central at 103, and Union Pacific at 73⅝@74. Erie, after recording an improvement of ½ ⅌ cent., reacted. Investment shares were strong and in demand. The prospective investment of capital when the July disbursements are in progress stimulates an inquiry for well-known dividend-paying securities.

The money market was easy throughout the day, call loans having been done at 2@2½ ⅌ cent., chiefly at the former rate.

The foreign advices reported no change in the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England, which still continues at 3½ ⅌ cent., discounts in the open market at London being ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower, while money at the Stock Exchange is accessible at 3 ⅌ cent. The weekly return shows an increase in bullion of £1,300,000, but the proportion of reserve to liabilities is reduced to 43 ⅌ cent. from 46⅛ ⅌ cent. a week ago. The bank made an additional gain of £24,000 bullion on balance to-day, its unemployed notes being recorded at £12,272,750. The London market for securities was a shade easier for Consols, which closed at 93¼@93 5-16 for money, and 93⅜@93 7-16 for the account, and firm for United States bonds, which closed at 106⅛ for old 1865s, 106½@106¾ for 1867s, 104⅜ for 10-40s, and 103½@103¾ for new 5s. Erie was quiet at 12⅜@12⅛. The specie in the Bank of France increased 9,325,000 francs during the week. The Sterling Exchange market presented no feature, and the selling rates were $4 86½@$4 86¾ for sixty day bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand, the latter being relatively firmer. Gold opened at 117⅛ and afterward advanced to 117¼ on reports that the specie shipments on Saturday would be large, although no estimate of the amount was given. To-day's steamer took out $150,000 gold coin and an equal amount of silver. On gold loans the rates were 1@2 ⅌ cent. for use in the morning, but subsequently as high as 1-64 was paid by borrowers. At the close loans were more flat. The Treasury awarded $500,000 at 117.09 to 117.15, the bids having aggregated $1,750,000 at prices ranging from 116.75 upward. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20s, all coupon. Interest on the bonds will cease Sept. 24 next.

Government bonds were unusually dull, and prices without important change. In railroad mortgages the transactions were also comparatively small. The Union Pacific issues led in point of activity, firsts advancing to 105⅞, Land Grants selling at 98⅜@98¾, and Sinking Funds at 93¾@93⅞. Harlem coupon firsts rose from 110⅜ to 110⅝. Erie first sold at 102½ against 101 yesterday. Long Dock bonds were firm at 101. In State bonds Tennessees were strong in the morning, but weak at the afternoon board. District of Columbia 3-65s were steady at 72¼.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

Gold receipts	$249,388 46
Gold payments	57,768 92
Gold balance	41,681,656 95
Currency receipts	851,381 82
Currency payments	443,556 90
Currency balance	51,725,989 77
Customs	238,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 24.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118⅞
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	118¼	118⅜
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	125¼	125⅜
American Gold	117⅛	117¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	103	103
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103
Pacific Mail	39¾	39
St. Paul Common	33	32⅞
St. Paul Preferred	54⅜	54¾
Western Union	73⅞	74½
Union Pacific	73⅝	73⅝
Lake Shore	62	61½
Wabash and Toledo	7	6⅞
North-western Common	38¼	37⅞
North-western Preferred	49¾	50
Delaware and Lackawanna	119⅞	120⅛
New-Jersey Central	110	110
Panama	134½	134½
Erie	13⅞	14⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	23⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4⅞
Harlem	130	130½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103	102⅞	2,200
Harlem	130½	130½	200
Erie	14⅜	14	6,200
Lake Shore	62½	61⅜	47,700
Wabash	7	6⅞	300
North-western	38⅜	37⅞	3,400
North-western Preferred	50	50	200
Rock Island	103⅛	103	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅜	32¾	2,200
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	54¾	54¾	100
Pittsburg	90¾	90¾	100
Del., Lack. and Western	120⅛	119⅞	420
Michigan Central	68½	67½	600
Union Pacific	74	73⅝	800
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	4⅞	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23½	23¼	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15¾	15½	600
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	23⅜	1,600
Missouri Pacific	50	49¾	400
Western Union	74⅝	74⅛	41,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	24	23⅛	500
Pacific Mail	40½	38½	81,900
Quicksilver	16	16	100
Mariposa	9⅜	9	4,800
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	7¾	7¾	100
Consolidation Coal	45	45	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	54	54	100
Total sales			197,720

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅞	122¾	5-20s, '65, n., r.	123⅞	124
6s, 1881, r.	120⅞	121	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅛	121⅜
6s, 1881, c.	126⅛	126⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	125¼	125½
5-20s, 1862, c.	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¾	119	5-20s, 1868, c.	125	125¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅞	119⅛	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1865, r.	120½	121	10-40s, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1865, c.	122¼	122½	5s, 1881, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, '65, n., r.	120½	121	5s, 1881, c.	118¾	119

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $8,000 for interest and $15,700 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$31,892,000
Gold balances	1,047,500
Currency balances	1,238,989

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$70,395,824
Currency balances	4,252,985
Gold exchanges	6,153,609
Gold balances	1,040,921

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	33	Han. & St. J. due '87.	102¾
Alabama 5s, 1886	33	N. Y. R. B'y L'n	105¼
Alabama 8s, 1886	35	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.	108¾
Ark. 6s, Funded	32	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	115
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S is.	15	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	121
Ark. 7s,M.& L. R.	15	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	115
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B &NO	15	N. C. 6s,old, Ja.&Ju.	20
Ark.7s,M.O.& R.Riv.	15	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	15	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,Ja.&J.	52
California 7s	118	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	52
Connecticut 6s	108	N.C.6s, c. o., Ja.&Ju.	38
Georgia 6s	89	N.C.6s, c. o., A. & O.	38
Ga. 7s, new bonds	99	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66	12
Ga. 7s, indorsed	95	N. C. 6s, F. A. '68	11
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	95	N. C. 6s, N. B.,J. &J.	11
Indiana 5s	102	N.C.6s, N. B.,A. & O.	10
Illinois cou. 6s, 1877.	102	N. C. 6s, Sp.T., Cl. 1.	3
Illinois cou. 6s, 1879.	102	N. C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 2.	3
Illinois War Loan	102	N.C. 6s, Sp. T., Cl. 3.	3
Kentucky 6s	102¾	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 6s	36	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Louisiana new bds	36	S. C. 6s	35
La. 6s, new F. Debt	36	S. C. 6s, Ja. & July	34½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	34½
La. 6s, Levee bonds	36	S. C. 6s. F. A. '66	34
La. 8s, Levee bonds	25	S.C.6s, L.C.'89, J.&J.	34
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	37	S.C.6s,L.C.'89.A.&O.	34
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.	105½	S. C. 7s of '88	36
Michigan 6s, 1883	106	S. C. N. F. Bds	5½
Michigan 7s, 1890	107	Tenn. 6s, old	47¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	103	Tenn. 6s, new bds	47½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	103	Tenn. 6s, new series	47⅜
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	103	Texas 10s of '76	102
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	103	Virginia 6s, old	37½
Mo. 6s, due in 1879	103	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	38
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	103	Va. 6s, Con. bds	65
Fund. bds., due '94-5.	103	Va. 6s, ex ma. coup.	59¼
L.bds.due'81to'91 inc.	103	Va. 6s, Con., 2d S.	47½
Asy. or Un., due '92.	103	Va. 6s, Def. bds	8¾
Han.& St. J., due '75.	103	Dis. Col. 3-65s, 1924.	72⅛

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	111	Buff. & S. Line 7s.	102½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	104½	Kal. & W.Pigeon 1st.	86
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	100	L. Shore Div. bds.	100½
Bos., H. & E. 1st.	25	L. S. Con. coup. 1st.	100
B.,C.R. & M.1st 7s,g.	30½	L. S. Con. reg. 1st.	98⅞
Ches. & Ohio 1st 6s.	35	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	106
C. & Ohio 1st 6s,ex c.	33	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	102¾
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	112	M. C. Equp. bds.	100
C.,B.& Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	116¾	N. J. South., 1st 7s.	28
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	110⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	101½
Cen. R. of N.J.,1st n.	112¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	100¼
Cen.R.of N.J.1st,con.	106⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	99
C.R.of N.J.,con.conv.	107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	99
Am. D. & I. Bonds.	102½	H.R. 7s 2d S. F.,1885.	108
M.& St P.1st 8s, P. D.	110	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	110⅜
M.& S.P. 1st 7s,G.R.D.	86	Harlem 1st 7s, reg.	109¾
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	91	North Missouri 1st.	91¼
M.& St.P. 1st,I.&M.D	80	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	98½
Chic.& N. W. S. F.	104	Ohio & Miss. Con.	95
Chic. & N. W.C.bds.	95	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	106
Chic. & N.W. Ex.b ls.	90	C. P., C. & Ore. 1st.	94½
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds.	80¼	West. Pacific Bds.	98¼
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	107½	Union Pacific 1st.	105¾
Pen. 1st, Conv.	96½	U. P. Land G't 7s.	98½
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	100	U. P. S. Fund.	93¾
Del. Lack. & W.2d.	110¾	S. P. R. Bds. of Mo.	79
Morris & Es.7s,of'71.	106	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	94¾
Morris & Es.1st,C.G.	102⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	107
Erie, 1st, Extended.	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	101
Erie, 4th, 7s, '80.	94	C. & P. Con. S. F'd.	104½
Erie, 5th, 7s, '88.	94	C. & P. 4th S. F'd.	100½
Long Dock bds.	100⅞	C., C. & Ind. 2d.	15½
Han. & St. J.8s,Conv.	81½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	88⅞
Dub.& Sioux C. 1st.	103½	Alt. & Terre H. 1st.	105
Dub.& SiouxC.2ddiv.	102	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73
Cedar F. & Min. 1st.	84½	Tol., P. & W., W.D.	50
Ind. Bloom.& W.1st.	28	Tol.& Wab. 1st Ex.	80
Ind. Bloom. & W.2d.	8	T. & W. 1st St.L.div.	55
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	101⅛	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	35
Mich. S.N.I.S.F.7p.c.	106	Han. & Naples 1st.	35
Clev.& Tol. new bds.	103½	Gt. West. 1st 1888.	78½
C. P. & A., old	104½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.	54
C. P. & A., new	104	Quin & T. 1st, 1890.	50
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	102¼	L., Bl'n & Miss. 1st.	50
Buff.& Erie new bds.	103	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st.	65

And the following for City bank shares:

Butchers' & Drov..x.	100	Mercantile	108
City	300	Merchants' Exch'ge.	100
Continental	104	New-York	130
First National	200	Park	148
Fourth National	101½	Tradesmen's	140
Gold Exchange	120	Union	136
Marine	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104½	105
City 6s, new	107¼	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129½	129⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	50⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¼	61⅜
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	42	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	29½	30⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛

The Greenwich Savings Bank pays the July interest, at *Six* and *Five* ⅌ *cent.* ⅌ annum, on and after July 19.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank has declared a dividend of *Seven* ⅌ *cent.*, out of the last half year's earnings, payable July 1.

The Bank of North America has declared a dividend of *Four* ⅌ *cent.*, out of the profits of the last six months, payable July 1.

The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has declared a dividend of *Five* ⅌ *cent.*, payable July 1.

The National Broadway Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $3 per share, payable July 1.

The Bank of New-York has declared a dividend of *Five* ⅌ *cent.*, payable July 1.

The Bowery National Bank has declared a dividend of *Six* ⅌ *cent.*, payable July 1.

The Mechanics' National Bank has declared a dividend of *Five* ⅌ *cent.*, payable July 1.

The East River National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four* ⅌ *cent.*, from the profits of the last half year, payable July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BAYONNE CITY 7s.
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
FOR SALE.
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

ELIZABETH CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS WANTED.—Par and interest paid for bonds due at any time from date to Jan. 1, 1877, less one-eighth per cent. commission.
A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 24, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	31	Lead, pigs	590
Beans, bbls	87	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pks	1	Leather, sides	10,005
Copper, bbls	75	Pork, pks	65
Copper, bars	511	Cut meats, pks	315
Cotton, bales	83	Lard, tcs	1,426
Flour, bbls	13,236	Butter, pks	1,926
Wheat, bushels	157,441	Cheese pks	23,907
Corn, bushels	50,450	Spelter, pcs	599
Oats, bushels	95,391	Starch, pks	1,526
Rye, bushels	8,300	Skins, bales	33
Malt, bushels	17,750	Tobacco, hhds	487
Dried Fruit, pks	7	Tobacco, pks	40
Eggs, bbls	1,225	Wool, bales	3
Hops, bales	19	Whisky, bbls	155
Hides, bales	303		

ASHES—Have been quite dull, with Pots quoted nominal at $6, and Pearls at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

COCOA—Has been in slight request, at former rates, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active at steady rates Sales 3,000 bags by the Merrimac, 6,245 bags by the Guiding Star on private terms....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 68,115 bags, and at the outports 15,100 bags, with 121,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 45,100 bags were for this port....The dealings in other kinds have been on a restricted scale, checked, in part, by the advanced prices claimed for desirable grades. The recent movements in other than Rio, (part previously reported,) have been summed up thus: 4,508 bags Maracaibo, 2,228 bags Costa Rica, 2,121 bags Porto Rico, 871 bags Laguayra, 802 bags Savanilla, and 209 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Also, 600 bags Maracaibo at 22½c., gold. ....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 16,773 bags and 42,629 mats, including 40 bags and 37,629 mats Java, 5,000 mats Singapore, 6,007 bags Costa Rica, 2,679 bags Ceylon, 996 bags Laguayra, 717 bags Savanilla, 105 bags Manila, and 286 bags Angostura....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔. 60 days' credit; Rio in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 19¼c.@20½c.; Singapore, 21½c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c ⅌ ℔., gold.

COTTON—A good demand has been noted for early delivery, chiefly for shipment, at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔, closing firmly. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 2,046 bales, (of which 1,750 bales were on last evening,) including 1,786 bales to shippers, and 260 bales to spinners. And subsequently 3,000 bales were reported sold for export at full rates....For forward delivery, business has been fairly active, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,700 bales, (of which 4,800 bales were on last evening, and 18,900 bales were to-day,) with 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options, closing at 15⅛c.@15¼c.; July, 15 7-32c.; August, 15⅜c.; September, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; October, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; November, 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; December, 14 13-16c.@14⅞c.; January, 14 31-32c.@15c.; February, 15 5-32c.@15 7-32c.; March, 15⅛c.@15 7-16c.; April, 15 19-32c.@15 21-32c.; May, 15 13-16c.@15⅞c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 83 bales, all by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,474 bales, against 1,898 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 7,727 bales, against 10,074 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept 1, 1874, have been 3,429,521 bales, against 3,714,763 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 26,916 bales; to the Continent, 5,505 bales. Stock in New-York, 114,950 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 223,011 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FISH—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds, which have been quoted firm as to values. Dry Cod ranging from $5 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at 95c.@$1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, and prices have been generally quoted easier. Holders of shipping Extras in lines have been unwilling to make important concessions, notwithstanding the marked depression in Wheat values. Export buyers have been claiming a reduction of 10c.@15 . ⅌ bbl. Hence transactions have been on a restricted scale. City Mill Extras have been in exceptionably good request for the West Indies and South America within our range. Trade and family Extras have been moving quite slowly, and have been somewhat irregular in price. A rather livelier business has been reported in Superfine, chiefly in brands available at $4 65@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. The sales since our last have been 23,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75, including 1,100 bbls. at $4 65; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25 in lines; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 85; City Mills Extra at $5 30@$6; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 90; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 25@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 15; Western White do., Extras, $5 85@$8 10; St. Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 55@$6 90; Minnesota patent stock, $6@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 10,900 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part City Mills and Minnesota Extras, within our range, and 3,000 bbls. choice Extra State, to arrive within two weeks, reported at $5 30. Southern Flour has been in less request and quoted less firm; sales have been reported since our last of 780 bbls. in lots, at $4 50@$4 90 for Superfine; $5@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request, within the range of from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more demand since our last, within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,150 bbls, including 300 bbls. Golden Ear.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has further declined about 2c. a bushel, under free offerings, especially for forward delivery, with rather more activity noted at the reduced figures, mainly on export account, though partly on speculation—the market closing weak. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after, mainly for milling, at easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 20 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 19@$1 20 for Minnesota, and $1 19 for Milwaukee and Green Bay; $1 21¼ (last evening) for choice No. 1 Milwaukee do; $1 17@$1 17½ for No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 15½@$1 17 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, mostly at $1 16 for prime, closing at $1 15½@$1 16, afloat; $1 11@$1 12½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 12, afloat, closing with $1 11 reported as the best bid and $1 12 asked; $1 10@$1 19 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 32@$1 35 for Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 35 for Amber Michigan for milling; $1 32@$1 37 (nominally) for White Western, and $1 38 for White Southern, in store....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, July option, at $1 17; 40,000 bushels No. 2 do., deliverable July 1 to 21, inclusive, (marketed last evening, for export,) at $1 15; 48,000 bushels No. 2 do., June, at $1 15@$1 15½; 56,000 bushels do., July, at $1 14@$1 14½, mainly at $1 14; and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, first half of July option, at $1 10¾ ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, and offered with more inquiry, leading to a limited business, partly for export, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at 79c.@81½c. for very poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c.@81½ for fair to prime, afloat, which were the closing quotations: 82c.@83½c. for fair ordinary to choice sailing vessel do. do.; 80c.@81c. for new mixed do. do., good to prime, in store; 83c.@84c. for new Yellow Western, and 85c. for fair ordinary White Western, car lots. Some offerings of unsound Mixed Corn were reported as low as 72c., with 70c. bid, without transactions. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 25,000 bushels prime new mixed Western, last half of July option, at 83½c. ⅌ bushel....Old Mixed Western very dull; last sold at 85c. for part of a boat load, in store....Rye wanted, with State quoted firm at $1 ⅌ bushel....Barley wholly nominal; no stock offering....Barley Malt held with confidence, but inactive. Canada West quoted at $1 65@$1 80, cash and time; new Western at $1 52½@$1 62½; four-rowed State at $1 50@$1 55 and two-rowed State at $1 42@$1 45 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been quoted at 2c. a bushel cheaper, on more liberal offerings and a moderately active demand, mostly from trade sources, closing weak. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,500 bushels at 59c.@63c. for unsound to strictly prime mixed Western, mainly at 63c. for strictly prime Chicago, and 62c for very good Toledo; 63c.@65c. for fair to about prime White Western, chiefly at 63c.@64c. for fair to good; 66c.@67c. for choice and fancy do., car lots, and 63c. for fair White State. And, for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, July option, at 62½c. ⅌ bushel....Feed has been in moderate request, within the range of $20@$30 as extremes....Bale Hay has been in very good demand, especially for shipment, at full prices, with shipping grades ranging 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been less active, within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in demand and quoted steady; market otherwise dull....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.@12¼c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13¼c.

HEMP—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. Of Jute Butts, further sales of 500 bales were made at 2⅞c., currency, cash. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Quiet at about former rates; 10,000 Montevideo, 21 ℔, at 21c., gold, 4 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Business in foreign has been comparatively tame since our last, with values ruling about steady. An invoice of 308 hhds. St. Kitts sold on private terms. Another of 173 pcks. Arroyo, of recent arrival, has not yet been marketed....The stock in first hands to-day was estimated at 2,700 hhds. Cuba, 3,800 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,200 hhds. English Islands, and 4,000 bbls. New-Orleans.... The jobbing trade has been slow and unsatisfactory. ....We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@56c.; Barbados, 42c.@46c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@43c.; do., refining grades, 36½c.@36¾c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal at 25c.@30c.; St. Croix, 40c.@46c; New-Orleans, new crop, 69c.@75c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been in limited request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c. for fancy, and Molasses do., 32c.@42c. for ordinary to prime ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive and quoted at from 22c.@24c. for hhds., and 25c.@27c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been generally dull on the basis of our quotations, ranging from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales 150 bbls, No. 1 and Pale at $4@$6....Tar has been rather more sought after at $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in very moderate request, with merchantable quoted for prompt delivery at 31½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 305 bbls. at this rate. Also 80 bbls. from dock, reported at 32c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been only moderately inquired fo , and has been somewhat irregular in price....Crude has been in light demand on the basis of 6c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9⅛c.@9¼c. in shipping order. ....Refined has been in moderate request, with June deliveries quoted down to 12c., and to July 15 at 12⅛c. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at 12c.; 2,000 bbls., deliverable by July 5, at 12⅛c.; 6,500 bbls., by July 15 at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; and 2,000 bbls., late July, at 12¼c.; and 3,000 bbls., 120 test, at 12¼c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19c. Sales, 25,000 cases....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 12c.@12⅛c....At Baltimore, refined, for early delivery, quoted nominal at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active for early delivery, at comparatively firm prices. The bulk of the business was in new Mess. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 90@$20; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 50@$18 75, and Extra Prime at $15 50@$16....For forward delivery, business has been moderately active, but at easier rates. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, July option, at $19 85; 3,500 bbls. do., August, at $19 85@$20, closing at $19 80@$19 85, and 1,000 bbls. do., September, at $19 85....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with City quoted at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔....Cut-meats have been in moderate demand and generally strong in price, with sales reported of 500 fresh Bellies at 11c.; 5,000 ℔. dry-salted Bellies, 13 ℔., at 11c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11½c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8½c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11¼c.@12½c., the latter for very light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅝c. ⅌ ℔. ....Bacon has been very quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Western Short Clear at 12c., and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11¼c. Sales have been reported of 90 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c.@11½c. And for Western delivery, 200 bxs. Long Clear at 11⅛c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been held quite firmly for early delivery, but has been comparatively dull. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13½c.@13⅝c.; new do., 12⅞c.; 200 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.; 100 tcs. choice City Kettle, for export, at 13c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12c.; 220 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 12⅞c.; small lots of do., for the Continent, at 13¼c. ....And for forward delivery business has been less active; sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 13½c., closing at 13 7-16c; 500 tcs. August, at 13 9-16c., closing at 13½c.; and 2,250 tcs. do. September, at 13 9-16c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c., ⅌ ℔....Beef has been quiet at former quotations, ranging from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $13 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been in light demand at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....Desirable makes of State and Western Butter have been in fair demand and held with firmness. Medium and low grade Western in better supply and slow of sale within our range. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 20c.@28c. for firkins and half firkins; new Western at 15c.@27c. for ordinary to fancy, mainly at 17c.@23c. for fair to choice, ⅌ ℔. Old Butter unsettled and nominal....Cheese has been less active at rather easier prices. New Cheese quoted at 6c.@13c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory; 5c.@12c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3½c.@12c. for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been in light request within the range of from 17½c.@20c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 18c.@19½c. for good to choice marks, ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Has been in demand, in a jobbing way, with Carolina fair ordinary to very choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 62½@$2 87½, and Patna, free, at $6 50@$6 75, and in bond at $4@$4 12½ ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been comparatively dull, with Liverpool Ground at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@26c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold.

SEEDS—A limited demand has been noted for Calcutta Linseed since our last, within the range of from $1 90@$1 95, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔....Rape-seed has been dull at $3 25@$3 50....Canary-seed in less request and quoted heavy within the range of from $9 50@$11.... Grass-seeds have been very tame. Clover has been quoted nominally as before, with Western, in lots, at 11c.@11½c.; State at 11½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔....Rough Flax at $1 85@$1 90....Timothy at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 65@$2 75, from cars and store.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand for Refining at about steady prices, with sales reported to-day of 980 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 361 hhds. and 100 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c. And, last evening, 300 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8 1-16c.@8¼c. And of old transactions, (not previously made public,) 800 hhds. Refining Cuba at current rates. Sales 5,000 bags Centrifugal, reported to-day, at 9⅛c., formed part of the trade in Centrifugal, mentioned in our last. ....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since June 1 have been 65,687 hhds., 15,017 bxs., 68,396 bags, (and 4,679 hhds. Melado.) Sales since June 1, (to this morning,) 33,908 hhds., 10,979 bxs., and 31,508 bags, (and 16 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 156,134 hhds., 45,326 bxs., and 141,700 bags, (with 12,032 hhds. Melado,) against 124,355 hhds., 41,228 bxs., and 104,812 bags, (with 7,369 hhds. Melado,) June 1, 1875, and 152,327 hhds., 97,897 bxs., and 176,015 bags, (with 1,436 hhds. Melado.) June 25, 1874. ....We quote fair Refining Cuba nominal at 7⅞c.@8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal bags, at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in comparatively good request, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Very firm at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c. for prime; sales, 95,000 ℔....Stearine has been in good demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 25,000 ℔. choice City, in hhds., mainly at 16c.; 20 tcs. strictly prime Western at 15⅜c.; and 50 tcs. do., to arrive, at 15½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet and irregular in price; sales, 4,000 half-chests Japan on private terms. We quote, in lines: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ⅌ ℔....The auction sale was at lower prices for Green and Oolong, and steady rates for Japan, as follows: 854 half-chests choice Moyune, 22c.@39c.; 553 bxs. choice Pingsuey, 31c.@51c.; 1,918 half-chests Oolong, (Formosa,) 26½c.@58c.; 925 half-chests Uncolored Japan, 40½c.@55½c; 25 half-chests Congou, 24½c.@46c.

WHISKY—Has been quoted down to $1 19½ ⅌ gallon, on sales of 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter was in more demand at firm rates. Tonnage for the Petroleum trade was in good request, with rates favoring ship-owners. The offerings of Cotton were more liberal at steady figures. Vessels for Lumber and Coal attracted more attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, prompt shipment, at 6½c. ⅌ bushel; 800 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; small lots of Tobacco at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 1,500 Sewing-machines and 500 bxs. Clocks at 12s. 6d. ⅌ measurement ton; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 150 tons Oil-cake at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 900 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ⅌ ℔.; 80,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.; 40,000 bushels Grain, this week's shipments, at 6¾d.@7¼d.; and 32,000 bushels do. for next week, at 7d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. 2,300 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 600 bxs. Bacon, through freight, on private terms, quoted at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 300 bxs. do., prompt shipment, (hence,) reported at 40s. ⅌ ton; also, a British ship, 1,046 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo....For London, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ bushel, and 85 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. Also, a British bark, 713 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon at 35s., and 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Cardiff or Newport, an Italian bark, 499 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d., with option of Bristol at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 521 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; an American schooner, 480 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl., with 10 ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent....For the Continent, a British bark, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d.; another, 640 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. do., at 5s., or, excluding Amsterdam, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, and 100 hhds. Tallow, at 1.40 reich-marks; 200 sides Leather at 3 do.; 650 bbls. Syrup, and 150 Wet-salted Hides, on private terms; 50 bales Cotton, at 9-16c. ⅌ ℔. for compressed; 1,000 bxs. Extract Logwood, on private terms; 50 tcs. Honey, at 14 reich-marks; also, a German bark, 562 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 4s. 4½d., and an American schooner, 679 tons, hence with about 4,500 bbls. do. at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain (engaged some days since) on private terms; 15 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 40s....For Grimstead, a Norwegian brig, 373 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Trieste, a German brig, 225 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Sitka, an American bark, 676 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $14 70....For Jamaica, an American schooner, 319 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 30c. ⅌ bbl....For La Paz, a British ship, 1,097 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $12 65....For Mare Island, an American ship, 1,457 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $11 65 ⅌ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,003 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,336 head, or 608 cars—388 cars through consignment—against 579 cars for the same time last week, and 632 cars for the same week last year. There was no market to-day, and but few good Cattle offering; 52 cars fresh arrivals were through consignments; 8 cars of common stock remained unsold, with no demand; 400 head were disposed of yesterday late in the day. Sales of 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 991 to 1,383 ℔., at $5 12½@$6 65; 50 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,015 to 1,072 ℔., at $5 50@$6 20; 100 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,152 to 1,207 ℔., at $6 15@$6 62½; 100 head Cherokees, ranging from 826 to 946 ℔., at $3 50@$4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 10,600 head for the same time last week, and 17,000 head for the same week last year. The market this morning was at a dead-lock, buyers demanding a decline in prices; 9 cars medium quality clipped remained unsold; 1,600 head Ohio clipped were disposed of yesterday afternoon, ranging from 79 to 89 ℔., at $3 85@$4 95. Hogs—Receipts 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,900 head, against 12,500 head for the same time last week, and 13,100 head for the same week last year; the market was dull and flat; sale of one car common Yorkers at $7; five cars remained unsold, the majority being Heavy Hogs: Yorkers, $7@$7 25; Heavy Hogs holding at $7 25@$7 37½; no demand.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Cattle very quiet, especially for inferior grades, closing weak. Receipts, 3,200 head. Sales, Fair to Extra, $5 65@$6 45; Texans, $2 12½@4 17½; native stock, $3@$4 75. Shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs active at a decline of 10c. Receipts, 16,000 head. Sales, inferior to choice, $6 30@$7 30: fair to good, $7@$7 15, closing weak and easy. Shipments, $6,000 head. Sheep dull and easy. Receipts, 600 head. Sales, poor to choice, $3@$3 50.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Live Hogs steady; Shippers, $6 25@$6 50; Bacon, $6 40@$6 70; Butchers', $6 75@$7 10; Cattle slow; Natives scarce; Texans plenty; sales choice Native Steers at $6 75: fair to good, $6 25@$6 37½; Medium, $5 75; good Texans, $3 50; medium, $2 50; fair, $2 37½; common, $2@$2 25. Receipts—1,400 Hogs; 2,400 Cattle.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and easier; No. 1 Spring, $1 02½; No. 2 do., fresh, 96¾c.; Regular, 96⅜c.@96½c., spot; 96⅞c.@97c., July; 98¼c.@98⅜c., August; No. 3 do., 93½c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 65c., spot; 66¼c. bid, July; 68¼c., bid, August; Rejected, 64½c.@65c. Oats lower and in fair demand; No. 2, 50½c. bid, spot; 48c., July; 37¾c. bid, August; Rejected, 46c. Rye dull, nominal; No. 2, 90c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 25, spot. Pork steady at $19, spot; $19 25, August; $19 45, September. Lard steady at $13, spot; $13 15, August; $13 30 September. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 11⅝c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 16 Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2⅜c.; Wheat do., 2⅝c. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer at 97⅜c.@97½c., July; 98¾c., August. Corn firm at 66⅝c., July; 68⅞c., August. Oats unchanged. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 129,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Receipts by Lake—Wheat, 157,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels. Receipts by railroads, Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 156,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels. To interior points, Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Freights by canal, Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Oats, 4¼c., tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; 19,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and 13,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee changed hands privately; asking $1 07 for the latter, and $1 03 for the former; probably sales a shade under these figures. Corn dull and lower; sales of 22,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western, early, at 73½c.; in the afternoon 20,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 72c., and the same price asked for spot. Oats dull; sale of a car lot Western No. 2 at 63c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet at $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14¼c. Highwines nominally $1 19.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Petroleum dull at 12c. for Refined, 9c. for Crude. Small lots of Western Clover-seed sold at 12½c. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour dull and rather weak; sales, 400 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 12½@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Rye Flour, $5 25@$5 37½. Wheat in better request for consumption; Red, $1 30@$1 30½; Amber, $1 30@$1 33. Rye, $1 05. Corn in moderate demand; Yellow, 80c.; Western Mixed, 79c.@80c. Oats depressed; White, 64c.@65c. Provisions in limited demand at yesterday's quotations. Whisky, $1 21 for Western. Butter quiet; New-York Extras, 25c.@27c.; do. do., Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 22c.@23c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@21c.; Rolls, Extra, 14c.@16c. Cheese steady; New-York fancy, 11½c.@12½c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10¼c.; Western fine, 10½c.@11c.; do. prime, 9½c.@10c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 22c.; Western do., 21c.; Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, good, 20c.@21c.; Western, good, 19c.@20c.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Maryland Amber, $1 32@$1 33; other grades unchanged. Corn dull, except for Southern White, which is firmer; Southern White, 88c.@89c.; do. Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, 79½c., spot; 80½c. bid July; 81c. bid last half July. Oats dull; Southern, light, 78c.@80c.; heavy, 75c.; Western White, 68c.; Western Mixed, 67c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$20. Provisions dull but steady. Pork, $20@$20 50. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c., loose; packed, 9c.@12¼c. Bacon steady, with a fair order trade; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard dull and heavy; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter quiet but firm; Western Extras, 20c.@22c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 5⅞c.; Refined, 12½c.@12¾c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky offered at $1 19; $1 18 bid.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales of 5,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 33; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms; 1 car do. at $1 18. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars High Mixed at 82c.@83c.; 1 car Low Mixed at 80c. Corn-meal, $33 for bolted and $32 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27. ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Oats, 10,000 bushels; Lumber, 2,079,000 feet. Canal Shipments—578,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and lower; Red, $1 18@$1 25. Corn dull, lower; sales at 67c.@70c. Oats dull, lower; sales at 56c.@60c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10. Butter quiet and weak. Pork quiet and steady at $19. Lard nominal; Summer, 12c. Bulk Meats firm and in good demand; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., cash; 11½c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Whisky firm at $1 14. Live Hogs firm; good light, $6 65@$6 85; do. heavy, $6 90@$7; receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 340 head.

BOSTON, June 24.—Flour dull; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $4 75@$5 25 for common Extras; $5@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6@$6 75 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 75 for Illinois, and $6 25@$8 for St. Louis; $6 25@$8 for fancy Minnesota; Southern Flour dull, at $4 75@$8 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn in steady demand, with light receipts, Yellow and No. 1 Mixed being scarce; sales at 85c.@90c. Oats dull and unsettled; Mixed White, 67c.@72c. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $21@$25. Receipts—3,008 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 2,596 bushels Shorts.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24½; Extra do., $1 26½; Amber Michigan, $1 22; July, $1 22½@$1 23; August, $1 23; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No 2 Red, $1 22; July, $1 22½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 71c.; June, 70½c.; July, 71½c.; August, 73¼c.; Low Mixed, 69¼c.; No. 2 White, 72c.; no grade, 68c.@68½c.; damaged, 60c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 55½c.; No. 2, 53c.; White, 56½c. Freights dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 2⅛c.; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull and quiet. Wheat firm; No. 1 at $1 03½; No. 2 at $1, spot; July, 99c.; August, 98⅞c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 48½c.@49c. Corn—No. 2 Mixed lower; sales at 63c., cash. Rye nominal and steady; No. 1, in store, 95c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, cash; $1@$1 04, September. Provisions firmer but inactive. Pork firm at $19. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Freights nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts 6,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Red, $1 10@$1 14; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn, in ear, 65c.; shelled, 67c.@69c. Oats, Mixed, 63c.; White, 64c. Rye, $1 05. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams, 13¼c.@13½c. Lard—Steam-rendered, 13½c.; Kettle do., 14½c.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Extra, $1 26½; No. 1 White, $1 25½; Amber Michigan, $1 20½. Corn quiet and unchanged at 67c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights—To Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—13,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Wheat dull. Rye held at $1@$1 05 for store lots, without inquiry; on the street small sales made at 90c. Oats more active for future delivery. Corn in moderate demand. Sales two cars High Mixed Western at 83c., and one car do. do. at 85c. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn lower at 72c.@73c. for Shelled; 69c.@70c. in ears. Oats weak; No. 1 State offered at 60c.; No. 2 do. at 58c.; White at 63c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 10c.; State test, 11c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at $1 20@$1 25. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 82c. Oats dull and lower at 69c. Provisions quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin dull at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm; $1 30 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $4 30 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.—Flour dull and lower; Superfine, $4 50; Single Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 25@$6; Choice, $6 25@$6 75. Oats dull and lower; good supply at 68c.@70c. Bran 5c. lower; sales at 90c. Pork held higher; sales of Mess at $20@$20 50, as to weight. Bacon firmer and in fair demand; stock small; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Corn-meal dull at $4. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 72. Gold, 117¼.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Flour dull and drooping; very little doing. Wheat lower, and fairly active; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28@$1 28½, cash; $1 29½@$1 30, July; $1 27, August. Corn lower; 63½c., cash; 63¾c., June; 64¼c., July; 66¼c., August. Oats lower, at 53c.@54c. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork easier; more doing in small lots, at $19 62½, cash; $19 40@$19 50, August. Dry-salted Meats unchanged; no sales. Bacon better; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c., cash; 12⅞c., buyer August, for Clear Rib Sides. Lard, dull; Summer, 12c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 234 bales; exports coastwise, 53 bales; sales, 115 bales; stock, actual count, 3,885 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 34 bales; gross, 184 bales; sales, 1,250 bales; stock, 46,304 bales.

MOBILE, June 24.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 5 bales; exports coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,725 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 117 bales; exports, coastwise, 164 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,747 bales.

GALVESTON, June 24.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 648 bales; stock, 11,672 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 24—12:30 P. M.—At 12:15 P. M. the Bank of England Directors posted their card announcing that no change in the rate of discount had been made. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 106⅜; new loan, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅜.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12⅜.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,307,000 during the past week. This is the largest increase since 1872.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £24,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 46 1-7 ⅌ cent., is now 43⅛ ⅌ cent. Consols for money and the account, 93 5-16. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 98⅞.

PARIS, June 24—Evening.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,325,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 64f., 20c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7½d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ⅌ cwt. for new.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 7-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 9-16d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s.@24s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, June 24—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Petroleum, 26f. ⅌ gallon for fine Pale American.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—Printing Cloths held at 5c.@5⅛c. for 64x64 best Cloths; market weak with sales chiefly at the lower figure.

AN HISTORICAL CEMETERY.

In his account of the burial of Count De Rémusat, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following description of a historical cemetery:

"The private cemetery of Picpus," he says, "is at the extreme end of Paris, near the two tall columns which look toward Vincennes at the Barrière du Trône. In the Rue de Picpus are to be found the glaring whitewashed houses, the bad pavement, and the indifferent lighting which characterized the Paris of the past. The population, too, of the quarter presents a totally different aspect to that of the better-known parts of Paris. Here are to be seen the bare-headed, white-vested women, and the blue blouses which are as extinct as the dodo in the Faubourg St. Honoré, or on the boulevards. At No. 35 Rue Picpus, is a convent with young ladies' school, and attached to it is the ill-fated burial-ground, which must always be connected with the bloody scenes of the Terror of 1794. The garden belonging to the convent is a right pleasant place, and its long avenue of limes looks the very spot to spend a hot June day. On one side of it runs a wall, shutting out at its upper end the playground of the school, and at its lower end the cemetery wherein is buried some of the best blood of France. Passing through a gateway, the visitor comes into what looks like an oblong courtyard, covered with stonecrop and filled with tombs and small mortuary chapels. There are no trees to shade one from the burning white light, but there are tall stone crosses. There are no flowers but immortelles, and a few withered roses lying on the yellow stonecrop. A new vault was open to receive the body of the Republican, Comte de Rémusat, who will lie in the royalist burial-ground, just opposite the little chapel of the De la Rochefoucauld family, and between his son, Pierre de Rémusat, killed by a fall from his horse on the 12th of January, 1857, and his daughter-in-law, who died on the 16th of December, 1871. A little further on there is a wall and an iron gate, or rather grating, for apparently it does not open. Looking through you see a small inclosure, with rank grass and sweet-smelling cypresses, and amid them five monumental crosses. In that small plot lie the bones of 1,306 victims to popular hatred of caste. It is the pit of Picpus. On the cross immediately opposite the grating you read: *"Ici repose le corps de Frédéric, Prince Regnant De Salm Kyrbourg, immolé sous le Regne de la Terreur, le 25 Juillet, 1794, agé de 49 ans. Sa mère mort en 1783, fut exhumé et deposée à l'objet de sa tendresse dans ce terrain devenue proprieté de famille. Priez pour le repos de leurs ames."* With some trouble I managed to find the keeper of the cemetery, and accompanied him to a room in the convent yard, where he showed me a plan of the cemetery which marked the ground allotted to each family, and containing the names of those who are already buried. I wrote down a few of the names, which I give below. Among them will be found those of the noblest houses in France. Moreover, they will show what a sad connection there is between them and the hallowed ground of Picpus. I read the names of De Lafayette, De Valhaire, Bochat, De Savan, De Gouffier, De Montagu, De la Chevalerie, De Grammont, De la Guiche, De Rohan, De Nantouillet, De Polignac, De la Châtre, De Luynes, De Lavaugignon, De Jancourt, la Presidente du Paty, De Tocqueville, De la Tour, Maubourg, De Berenger, De Choiseul, De Boisge in, De Rohan, Chabot De Maupas, De Chateaubriand, Gouy d'Arcy, De Corbiere, De Giory, De Levis, Mirepoix, Savoye, De Carignan, De Montalembert, De la Tremoille, De Mérode, De la Rochefoucauld, Tascher de la Pagerie, De Fénélon, Villedieu de Torcy, De Blancmesnil, D'Oglandes, Lallemand De Nantouillet, De Montmorency, De Gontant Biron, De Clermont Tonnère, De Lasteyrie, De Castalbajac, De Perronet, De Dreux Breze, De Kerjolay, De Beaufremont, De Pimodan, MacMahon, De Real, De Madaillac, De Serent, De Paroy, and many others, a peerage of the dead.

A CURIOUS BIRD-TRAP.

A paper published in Lafayette, Ind., prints the following: "Abraham Mayer, who resides in the old Bartholomew place, east of the city, yesterday made a very singular discovery. Supporting his porch are a number of pillars, made of four boards nailed together. While sitting on the porch he heard a noise within one of these pillars, which prompted him to investigate the cause. The sound seemed to made by birds, and he procured a saw and cut a hole at the base of the pillar. From this hole he drew out more than 400 dead birds, 100 or more of which his son brought down to the city for inspection. They were in all stages of decomposition, from the birds just dead to the skeletons of those which had evidently lain there for years. Two live birds, whose fluttering and noise had attracted his attention, made their escape as soon as the hole was opened. The larger number were blue-birds, but besides there were sparrows, woodpeckers, wrens—indeed, a miscellaneous collection of the smaller birds of this latitude. To ascertain how they came there was the next question, and a further search was made. This showed that near the top of the pillar there was a small hole, just sufficient to allow the ingress of a bird, but so near the top that egress was impossible. The birds, seeing this opening, went in, but were unable to get out, and died of starvation."

FRENCH POLITICAL CONVICTS.

The Melbourne *Argus* has received from Mme. Rastoul, from Sydney, a letter explaining that her husband's principal object in escaping from New-Caledonia was to make known to the civilized world the odious treatment of the political *déportés*. She accompanied Dr. Rastoul to New-Caledonia, but she states that in consequence of an intercepted letter, which showed that she and her husband were "encouraging their friends in France to have patience and remain firm, in the hope justice would eventually triumph, and that the martyrdom of the sufferers would come to an end," she was banished from New-Caledonia, and her husband was sent to the Isle of Pines. She incloses, in her letter to the *Argus*, a statement signed by eight of the deported Communists, who have also been removed to the Isle of Pines, and who say: "What now menaces is a hideous death by hunger, a horrible decease by famine, by the exhaustion of our forces, and the slow agony which breaks down the vital strength and extinguishes the last glimmerings of intelligence. After four years of cruel sufferings, undergone in silence and in obscurity, we thought that we had wearied our jailors, but we under-estimated the fertile imagination of our torturers. Finding that moral and physical agonies, misery and privations, exile from our families and from our native land, combined with the ravages of a debilitating climate, were not accomplishing the work of destruction with sufficient celerity, they have hit upon the abominable device of getting rid of us by famine. * * * The first category of *déportés* comprises all persons incapable of productive labor, such as the wounded, the infirm, the invalids, and the aged. Those whose health is already ruined by four years of a detestable *régime* are irrevocably condemned, according to the good pleasure of the Governor, to die of hunger! And this is so true that, by an excess of refined precautions, and in order that none may escape the common destiny, the Penitentiary Administration detains all money and other succors that our unhappy wives send us from France, depriving us thus of the necessary means of supplementing the insufficiency of our diet. In this way we are all inexorably condemned to bread and water—that is to say, to anæmia—which conducts us fatally to the tomb. Is there in the world a man sufficiently robust to support such a *régime* for any length of time beneath a sky of fire! Besides, it is easy to discover what sinister intentions are concealed beneath the pretext of restricting to penal labor an urban population, almost entirely composed of men belonging to the liberal professions, or to the industries of great cities. Forced labor, supreme refuge against famine, will speedily put an end to those whom the curse will have spared. And yet we have no other desire than to render ourselves useful. We have incessantly asked to be transferred to the main land of the large island, where we might find employment suitable to our aptitudes, and thus contribute to the development of colonization. The merchants and artificers of Noumea, the chief place of the colony, have backed up our petitions, and have undertaken to charge themselves with our support. But these requests have always been refused, in the belief, no doubt, that a population so active and intelligent would speedily make for itself a position, and might ultimately escape from the fate prepared for it." The writers appeal to the public opinion of civilized Europe, in the hope that France may be shamed into the exercise of humanity toward some hundreds of French citizens, exiled for political offenses, and threatened with a lingering death by starvation.

A CHINAMAN TAXED WITH BIGAMY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on June 10: "Tin-Tun-Sing, a Chinaman, was tried at the Assizes to-day on a charge of marrying Caroline Liegeois, described as an English governess, while the wife he had left behind at Macao was still alive. Born in 1831, and baptized as a Christian in 1849, the accused was married at Macao, a native Christian priest performing or witnessing the ceremony, no register, however, being at that time kept. Another native priest became godfather to three of the four children of this marriage. In 1861 he accepted an engagement as Secretary and interpreter to a M. Callery, of Paris, at 150 francs a month, but on his arrival found he had to wash up dishes and black boots. On the death of his master, in 1862, he was ignorant of French and without resources, but a friend of Theophile Gauthier, happening to meet him, took him to dinner to his house, and Gauthier gave him a home to teach his daughters Chinese. In 1870 he was appointed assistant to M. D. Hervey St. Denis, Professor of Chinese at the College de France, but his hasty temper led him to tell his superior in the middle of a lecture that he knew nothing of the language, whereupon he was dismissed. During the siege he frequented the ramparts, creating amusement by his fund of drollery. For the first three months of his stay in Paris he sent money to his wife, but all communication between them then ceased. In 1872 Mlle. Liegeois, according to the prisoner's version, became so enamored of him that he could not resist her solicitations. A civil marriage was accordingly arranged. The French law, by the attestations and consents it requires, interposes so many obstacles to wedlock, that numbers of people in humble life cohabit without attempting to satisfy its exigencies; but the prisoner had a friend named Comte, who was rebuked by the presiding Judge for the excessive complaisance which led him to swear to allegations respecting Tin's parentage and antecedents. He even styled him a Baron, which he could have had no means of proving. The marriage ceremony was performed on the 6th of February, 1872, but the bride left her husband the same night. They never cohabited, but she paid him several visits, the issue being that she preferred a charge of bigamy against him at the French Foreign Office. While the accusation was being investigated, however, she sailed for New-York, and has not since been heard of. No question was raised as to the fact of the second marriage, and there was strong circumstantial evidence in proof of the first, for the two Chinese priests before mentioned had made depositions. The first wife's brother had also made a deposition that he regarded the prisoner as his brother-in-law, and Mme. Callery stated that in his engagement with her husband he stipulated for the payment of a sum of money to his wife before he started for Paris. An interpreter was employed by the court in the examination of the accused, though he understands French tolerably well, and declared this step unnecessary. The long, intricate, and argumentative questions of a French Judge must, however, be somewhat puzzling to a foreigner, even with a fair mastery of the language, and there was some difficulty in ascertaining his line of defense. It appeared in the end that, having heard nothing of his wife for three years, he considered himself by the law of China released from the connection. His counsel, M. Bonnier Ortolan, dwelt on this plea, urging also that there was no proof of the validity of the first marriage, and that the bride was only a secondary wife, or concubine. He argued also that, even assuming her to have been a real wife, there might have been a divorce, and he created some amusement by citing the reasons justifying this measure—namely, sterility, immodesty, disobedience to the husband's parents, loquacity or slander, theft, a jealous temper, or an incurable malady. Adultery, he said, necessitated a divorce; and the wife was now alleged to have four children, whereas she had only two when the prisoner left her. He also read—though this was not relevant to the case—a provision whereby a woman deserting her husband was liable to 100 lashes and to be sold to any purchaser. He maintained likewise that Macao, though occupied by the Portuguese, was Chinese territory, having a native Governor, and that the Chinese law did not recognize marriages celebrated by priests, parents alone having the right of concluding marriages for their children, and there being no religious ceremony. The presiding Judge having summed up, the jury, after retiring for five minutes, acquitted the prisoner.

THE DANGERS OF CHLORAL.

The London *Lancet* prints a warning against the habitual use of the now fashionable hypnotic chloral. Because it does not produce the immediate evil consequences due to opium and is a far more powerful sedative than bromide of potassium, it has become popular, and is even, as the *Lancet* deplores, largely recommended by medical men. It has taken its place in the medicine chest and on the dressing-table, and is often employed without advice or precaution. In some cases, the use of it has resulted in death in healthy persons, and in other cases its action has given play to diseases which have proved fatal, although without its aid they would not have done so. But these cases are too rare to have the effect on the public which in professional eyes should be assigned to them. Still, where no such immediately serious consequences ensue or are to be apprehended, the habitual use of chloral cannot fail to be attended by injury to the nervous system. As the *Lancet* explains, in sleep the sensory recipient and lower motor centres are separated from those of consciousness and will, with which during the waking state they are in such close connection. This separation can only take place under certain conditions, which vary much in different individuals. Chloral introduces an artificial influence, and separates forcibly those functions of the nervous system which would otherwise have been linked together. It stills unpleasant emotion—removes disagreeable sensation—parlyzes the will. This can hardly occur repeatedly without some permanent effect. Each region of its influence presents an example of perverted action. The will becomes weakened; emotional manifestations are in the chloral-drinker more easily produced; the evidence of the senses is perverted, and their action is no longer under the same control of associated impressions. All influences of a depressing character are felt more keenly. The sufferer becomes "nervous," emotional, hysterical. Neuralgia and other sensory disturbances become frequent, and with them various paretic phenomena depending chiefly on defective will. Ultimately still graver consequences may result. Delirium, imbecility, and paralysis of the pharynx and œsophagus are among the symptoms which have occurred in recorded cases, and which have ceased when the habitual dose was discontinued. All the time the supposed need for the sedative increases, the craving for it may become as intense, as intolerable, as in the case of opium—the patient moaning for the chloral, which he can hardly swallow, and sleep gradually becomes almost impossible, except under artificial influence.

RIDICULE IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "There is a picture now on show at Giroux's which created rather a sensation when first exhibited in the same window under the Empire. The painting represents seven donkeys drinking at a trough, the heads alone visible. In 1868 it had not long been exposed when, on an order of the Prefect of Police, M. Giroux had to remove it into his back premises. The fact was that there were then seven Ministers in the Cabinet, and the Prefect of Police pretended that an allusion was intended to the advisers of the crown. He was aware that nothing kills in France like ridicule, and he determined to save M. Rouher and his colleagues from undeserved contumely. A difficulty of a somewhat similar nature had, not long before, taxed all the powers of the Prefect, who had to find a happy combination of the initial letters of the Czar, Napoleon III., and the Empress. A thoughtless individual engaged to prepare the illumination of the Opera had arranged the letters A. N. E., for Alexander, Napoleon, Eugénie. Happily the Prefect of Police perceived in time that this combination made *âne*, and had just time to make an alteration.

THE PRUSSIAN ORDER POUR LE MERITE.

The Prussian order *pour le mérite* for science and art has been conferred by royal decree upon three eminent foreigners, namely the great physiologist Theodore Schwann, of Liege; Dr. George Bancroft, the historian, who was for many years American Minister at Berlin, and Prof. Stokes, of Dublin. German members of this order can be appointed only when a vacancy arises, the number being strictly limited to thirty. Theologians are expressly declared ineligible to this distinction. Alexander von Humboldt was the first Chancellor of the order, and second was the legist Savigny, the third the classical philologist and historian Boeck, succeeded by the historian Leopold von Ranke. The first Vice Chancellor was the painter Cornelius, and on his death Prof. Dove was appointed to the dignity. Field Marshal von Moltke is a member both of the military and of the civil order *pour le mérite*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HEREDITY: A Psychological Study of its Phenomena, Laws, Causes, and Consequences. From the French of TH. RIBOT. 8vo. pp. 393. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This book is one of a class, not too numerous, which completely fulfill their titles. It is what it professes to be, a study, and it is no more. But although written in a spirit not in the least dogmatic, it teaches upon every page. It deals first with the facts of heredity so far as they are known, then with its laws, next with its causes, and finally with its consequences. As to the facts, it first presents the heredity of instincts, then that of the sensorial qualities, touch, sight, hearing, and the like, then that of the memory, of the imagination, of the intellect, of the sentiments and the passions, of the will, of heredity as manifested in national character, and of morbid psychological heredity. In the second part the question whether there are laws of heredity is first discussed, with the conclusion that heredity is the law, and non-heredity the exception. The laws themselves are then considered; and this is followed by an examination of the statistics of heredity, which are yet very insufficient, not to say incomplete, and this part of the subject is closed with a discussion of the exceptions to the laws of heredity. The causes of heredity are considered in the third division, first in regard to the general relations between the physical and the moral causes of the transmission of qualities, next in regard to particular cases which illustrate those relations, and last as to the relations between physiological and psychological heredity. The fourth and last division of the work is occupied with the examination of heredity in its relation to the law of evolution, with the psychological consequences of heredity, its moral, and finally, its social consequences. A concluding section reviews the subject as it has been presented in detail, and indicates, rather than declares, the inferences which may be drawn from what has gone before.

The subject discussed in this methodical and purely scientific manner, is one of the most important and interesting which have been brought prominently forward by modern physical and psychological investigation. Perhaps it may be regarded as the most important and interesting of them all; for it concerns every one of us directly as individuals, as members of families, and of society. For the investigators of heredity seek to tell us, if not what we are, why we are what we are; their inquiries and teachings give us the liveliest possible concern in the qualities and the experience of our forefathers, and awaken in us a corresponding solicitude as to constitutions, physical, moral, and intellectual, of our offspring, for which we see that we are ourselves in a measure personally responsible; and consequently our attention is directed to the momentous fact that the moral condition of society is an inevitable consequence, a result, produced according to laws as inexorable as those of fate. Indeed, the old idea of fate would almost seem to be a highly poetical expression and embodiment of the inevitable heredity of moral and physical qualities. The notion itself of a transmission of qualities and an inheritance of experience is, as every thoughtful person must see, not a new one. It is as old, at least, as the saying that "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." Indeed, it is probably much older than that rebellious apothegm which has been a stumbling-block to so many readers; for we should surely have to go very far back to find the time when men had not discovered the fact that children suffered for the weakness and the wickedness of their forefathers, and also that they profited by their good qualities—in other words, that good and evil conditions of life are transmitted with life itself from parent to child. Among the most uneducated and unthoughtful people in the remote rural districts of every country, we find that observation has led to the knowledge that certain families of men, as well as of the lower animals, have certain distinctive qualities which are transmitted with the blood. But the scientific spirit of our day is not content with these vague notions. It seeks to rest every belief upon a foundation of fact, to group facts in a systematic and correlated order, to distinguish between the accidental and the consequential, to generalize, and to discover the laws according to which these facts are evolved. Much has been done in this way; but the work has only been begun, and it is more than probable that many of the inferences which have so startled the world and shaken the faith of men in the teachings of their fathers will have to be reconsidered and abandoned, perhaps reversed. Nevertheless, disturbed as we may be by the ingeniously constructed and strongly supported theories of the leaders of science, we must not shut our eyes and pretend not to see, or stop our ears and pretend not to hear. Facts cannot be set aside; the truth must be faced. Only we must be sure of the facts and look closely at the inferences which we are called upon to accept as their legitimate conclusions.

There can be no doubt that the tendency of this book, as of the whole scientific school to which its author belongs, is toward materialism. If what we are told by him and by those from whom he largely quotes be true, absolutely and beyond question, then every man is not an independent entity, but a mere result; and however he may be responsible for his actions, he is not responsible for the peculiar traits of mind and body which make those actions "natural," as we say to him. Intellect and moral qualities are inherited, we are told, just as instincts are in the lower animals. The same law of heredity which drives the beaver to making its dam, and the bee to building its cell and accumulating honey, causes one man to be inclined to truth and to benevolence, and another to deceit and evil doing. And it must be confessed that the array of facts presented in favor of this conclusion is very formidable. But so is the array of facts which seems to some inquirers to sustain the new theory that all animals, men included, are automatons. But to this there is to be opposed one fact which is at least of as much importance as all the others, and as all the inferences so ingeniously drawn from them. It is a fact of consciousness. We all know that we are not automatons. Every man of us is sure that in the performance of every voluntary act of his life, the most trifling and frequent as well as the most important and rare, he is conscious of an opportunity of choice whether he will perform it or not. He can, and he does, say I will or I will not lift my finger, or I will or will not take this important step. It comes to the old question of the freedom of the will. If man's will is free, absolutely free, there is something wrong in the reasoning of the materialists; if there is nothing wrong in that reasoning, man's will is not absolutely free. This opposition is recognized by this author. He calls it an "antinomy," a "supreme antithesis;" but these are merely new names for an old thing. That we shall ever be able to reconcile and to understand this apparent incongruity is improbable to the verge of impossibility. And this is frankly recognized by our author. He puts it in the concluding pages of his book in this form. Admitting that the "supreme antithesis between free will and mechanism" is insoluble to us, he says that at times—that is, when we are impressed by the freedom of the will—we are inclined to believe that all reality is in the person, that perfection consists in the most complete individuation, and that the general—that is, what we call human nature in general—is but an ephemeral form of existence, produced by what is common to the individuals who make up the totality of humanity; and that beneath the veil of mechanism (hinting thus at the automaton theory, physical and moral,) there exists in nature, as it were, "a dispersed thought," which is unconscious of itself in organic matter, seeks itself in matter, and finds itself in man. This is the thought which underlies the old notion of pantheism. On the other hand, we are sometimes inclined to the belief that "individuality is but the transitory product of the interaction of eternal laws," and this view is varied and illustrated by the thought which is thus beautifully set forth, "that lost in a little nook in the universe, the best thing is for us to regard personality as an illusion, and to look with disdain on our griefs which are so vain, and on our pleasures, which are so brief, to enter into communion with nature, and share in the imperturbable serenity of her laws"—a view of life which might easily be accepted by a Brahmin. Yet another view of this perplexing question is presented, and it seems far the wisest of the three. It is that it occurs to us that this "supreme antithesis" might be resolved without sacrificing either free will to mechanism, or mechanism to free will; that were we to occupy a higher standpoint we should see that "what is given us from without as science, under the form of mechanism, is given us from within as æsthetics or morals, under the form of free will." This appears to be sound, and to present the case exactly as it is—one of finite ignorance on our part. The higher standpoint suggested is one which belongs not to man, with his limited knowledge and capacity, but to omniscience. We must be content to be ignorant upon many subjects, of which this is one. The author wisely closes his book with this admission: "In our opinion the progress of the present and of future sciences will enable us better and better to state this antinomy. It were rash to hope for its solution."

Although the author, in this modest and candid spirit, not only leaves the question which is the principal point of his great subject unsettled, but confesses his opinion that it never will and never can be settled, he does not shrink from any fact or from the consideration of the inferences which seem to be warranted by any fact in the body of his work. In this not large volume the general reader will find the whole subject of transmitted qualities set forth with sufficient detail, and in sufficiently plain language, for him to understand it thoroughly, as it is now understood by the profoundest students of physiological facts and psychological phenomena. Apart from its philosophical purpose, the book is one of the highest interest to every thoughtful person, on account of the significant facts of life which have been gathered into it from all quarters. And whatever may be its tendency in other respects, it is certainly of great value in its strong suggestion of a question which must have occurred to every reflecting mind—What is to be done to prevent the perpetuation of vice and crime by the transmission of hereditary baseness of nature? And if it be possible to prevent such a transmission, would not society be justified in using any repressive measures to attain an end the most desirable of all that could be sought by social science? The difficulties in the way of such an attempt seem to be insuperable; but if we cannot do something to overcome them, how practically vain our science and our philosophy!

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical. Edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. No. 66. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. London: SEELEY, JACKSON & HALLIDAY.

A comparison of the etchings in the several numbers of this very valuable periodical which have appeared during the year will show as many different styles as there are pictures. This month we have two, which present almost a greater difference in manner of execution than any before.

The first, by L. Richeton, is from the "Heads of Angels" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the National Gallery of England, and is extremely effective, the tone of the original being well represented. This picture, well known from having been repeatedly engraved, was originally a series of five studies of the head of a child, Frances Isabella, daughter of Lord William Gordon. Sir Joshua appended wings and clouds to the various views, for which, as Mr. Wornun remarks, he had a precedent in the "Madonna di San Sisto" of Raphael, and subsequently the picture appeared under its present name.

The second etching will probably strike many people as being unworthy a place in the *Portfolio*. But, carefully examined, it will be found to possess some very fine qualities, especially by those who can in their minds place it side by side with the original. It is a drawing of "Willy Lott's House," taken by Mr. Chattock from a sketch in color by Constable, whose works present many difficulties to the etcher who would give their most characteristic features with any degree of truthfulness. The third illustration in this number has a particular interest, from the fact that the original is not known at present, not having been exhibited or reproduced in any way. It is from a picture by M. Gérôme—one of the best abused and most admired of modern French painters—and it represents a young Egyptian walking in a garden in his native land, accompanied by five hounds. "La Mort de César," "Le Combat de Gladiateurs," with the subscription "Ave Cæsar! Morituri te Salutant," and the "Marché d'Esclaves," are among the most popularly known in this country of M. Gérôme's pictures, from the frequency with which they have been photographed. They are all striking for originality, for truthfulness of detail, and for boldness in contrast—a feature in most if not all of this painter's works, and especially in some others that are less known. The picture before us gives less room for it, but the deficiency in this respect presented by the subject is fully made up in the coloring, which, as indicated in the photograph, contains some very marked effects. M. René Ménard, who writes the literary notice of M. Gérôme, defines the characteristics of French painting, all of which he finds very prominent in Gérôme's works, to be "clearness in composition, ingenuity in arrangement, taste in costume, and precision in workmanship."

Mr. Hamerton supplies an interesting memoir of William Etty, and Mr. J. W. Comyns Carr has an able notice of the drawings by Albrecht Dürer, now in the British Museum. In connection with the present season, it may be worth while to mention for tourists who may wish to see these drawings that they are in the print room, in a large folio volume marked on the outside with Dürer's monogram and bearing date 1637.

The technical notes, which have proved of so much value to artists, both amateur and professional, are resumed with a notice of the methods used by William Wyld. There is much here that is curious as well as instructive.

THE ART JOURNAL: An International Gallery of Engravings by Distinguished Artists in Europe and America. No. 6. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The June number of the *Art Journal* has for its frontispiece a steel engraving of Weathercote Cave in Yorkshire, from the painting of Turner. The other full-page plates are "Chatterton's Half Holiday" after W. B. Morris, and "Gleaning in Belgium" from a painting by Jean François Millet. The "Studies and Sketches by Sir Edwin Landseer" are continued, and we have also three good examples of the works of George Adolphus Storey, with an appreciative notice by James Dafforne. "The Stately Homes of England," by Messrs. S. C. Hall and L. Jewitt, is a continuation of the description admirably illustrated of Trentham, Staffordshire, one of the seats of the Duke of Sutherland.

A large space is devoted to American subjects, which, apart from their own interest, are valuable by contrast. First there is a resumption of Mr. Woodward's Hudson River illustrations, with views of West Point, the Indian Falls, ruins of Fort Putnam, the Crow Nest, and a sketch of Idlewild, the former home of N. P. Willis. The papers on American painters are continued with a notice of J. D. Hart and engravings from two of his landscapes, "Cattle going Home" and "A Summer Day on the Boguet River," in which the engraver has done good justice to the original. One page is devoted to A. Anker's "Femme Lacustre," and there are notices of Mr. Church's new painting, "Valley of Santa Isabel," as well as of the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon, besides some local notes.

The recent death of Jean François Millet probably suggested the introduction of the steel engraving, already noticed, of "Gleaning in Belgium." It is accompanied with a memoir and portrait of the artist, together with a wood engraving from "La Petite Bergère," another of his works which has attracted much notice. As exemplars of two very opposite schools among French artists, both being still essentially French, it might be difficult to find two more marked than Millet and Gérôme, the latter of whom is described with some detail in this month's *Portfolio*, which we have referred to. One or two articles of minor importance that we need not mention complete a number which well justifies all that we have hitherto said in favor of this publication.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Illustrated. New-York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN. 1875.

Four parts only of this work are issued, but if a judgment may be formed from them, as we think it may, the publishers will give us one of the best histories which the centenary period has produced. It is well printed, the engravings are good and numerous, and it will be a handsome as well as pleasant and trustworthy book.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Pilgrimage to the Land of the Cid.* New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

—*Oldbury.* Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*Life of Henry Ostrander.* New-York: Board of Publication of the Reformed Church.

—*A Norseman's Pilgrimage.* New-York: Sheldon & Co.

—*Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines.* London & New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Adhemar de Belcastel.* New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

—*The Life of Christ.* By Louis Veuillot. New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

—*Legends of the Missouri and Mississippi.* London: Ward, Lock & Tyler.

—*The Lost Continent.* London: Longmans, Green & Co.

—*Biographical and Critical Miscellanies.* Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co.

—*Last Journals of David Livingstone.* (Popular edition.) New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.* Vol. VI. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co.

—*Bunker Hill.* Boston: Nichols & Hale.

—*Walter's Word.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Edinburgh Review.* No. 288. New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Bluebeard's Keys and other Stories.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Our Mutual Friend.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Transit of Venus.* New-York: R. Worthington & Co.

—*History of the United States.* Part IV. London and New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.

—*Supplement to McAdam's Marine Court Practice.* New-York: Diossy & Co.

THE WILL OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LONDON ERA.

The case of Ledger vs. Ledger and Bellamy came into the Court of Probate and Divorce, in London, on June 9. In this probate suit the will and codicils of the late Mr. Frederick Ledger, the proprietor and editor of the *Era* newspaper, came on for consideration. The will is dated the 22d of August, 1873, and there is a codicil to it dated in the month of November following, and a third codicil dated the 1st of June, 1874. There is no dispute as to the will or the first codicil, but the third codicil, which is propounded by the defendants, is opposed by the plaintiff, Mr. Edmund Ledger, the testator's only son, on the ground that it was not executed in the terms of the statute, and that when it was executed the testator was not of competent capacity. Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., and Mr. Searle were counsel for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor General, Mr. Torr, Q. C., and Mr. Kelly were for the defendants. The Solicitor General, in opening the case, stated that the testator, Mr. Frederick Ledger, was the proprietor and editor of a weekly paper in London called the *Era*. Thirty years ago he had been connected with it as a compositor, and for the last fifteen years he had been the proprietor and editor of it. His son, the plaintiff, was connected with his father in the management of the paper, but he was never a partner in the concern. He had a salary from his father of some £500 or £600 a year. By the will the testator left his son the sole interest in the property of the *Era* newspaper; to his wife he gave his residence called Esther Lodge, at Balsam, for life, as also an annuity, and to each of his daughters, Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Bellamy, he also gave annuities, all of which were to be paid out of the proceeds of the newspaper. By the will, Mrs. Ledger, the testator's wife, Mr. Bellamy, his son-in-law, and Dr. Neale, his brother-in-law, were appointed executors. The second codicil made little alteration in the provisions of the will, but some time after it was executed the testator became aware of quarrels which had occurred in the family, especially between two of his executors, Mr. Bellamy and Dr. Neale, and he expressed to his wife his intention to add a new codicil to his will, as, he said, he could not leave his wife under the charge or care of two executors who would not speak to each other. The testator was suffering at the time from dropsy, but he was of perfect understanding and capacity. He sent his wife for Mr. Groves, his solicitor, in order that he might prepare the codicil now in dispute, and which was executed on the date stated. The only alteration between this codicil and the will and the second codicil was that it gave to a Miss Emma Evereuge, his sister-in-law, a legacy of £50, and increased the annuities to his two daughters to the extent of £100 per annum, which would give each one of them about £300 per annum. There was no increase made in the annuity to be paid to his wife, but he revoked Dr. Neale's executorship, in consequence of the quarrels which had taken place between that gentleman and his son-in-law, Mr. Bellamy. The plaintiff accordingly opposed this codicil, on the grounds stated, as he considered that it would entail an undue burden upon him out of the proceeds of the newspaper. In support of this codicil, Mrs. Ledger, the widow of the testator, was called, who stated the circumstances under which it was executed. She stated that the *Era* newspaper property was worth about £4,000 a year, and that her son had a salary from his father of £620 a year, but that he was always displeased because his father would not take him into partnership. The competency of the testator when he executed the disputed codicil being the only question in dispute, several witnesses were called, who testified as to the testator's capacity at the time. Dr. King, who attended the testator when the codicil was executed, swore that on the day the will was executed he saw the testator twice, and he was then perfectly sensible. The case was not concluded when the court rose.

A VORACIOUS AND CAPACIOUS MAW.

Certain keepers of eating-houses in Boston, to encourage trade, sell six dinner tickets for $2, thus securing the money in advance, and giving the buyer *carte blanche* to order from the bill of fare as suits his fancy. As a rule this is a paying business, but there has been one very marked exception. It seems that a lean and lank youth entered one of these establishments on Tuesday, bought his six tickets, took a seat, and devoted himself for a while to getting his money's worth. When he had finished his repast the account stood as follows, according to the prices upon the bill of fare:

Chowder	20	Beets, 2 plates	20
Roast beef, 2 plates	70	Greens	10
Potted pigeon	45	Macaroni, 2 plates	20
Roast veal	35	Pies, 3 pieces	30
String beans, 3 plates	30	Pudding	10
Squash, 2 plates	10	Pine-apple, 12 slices	25
Total			$3 35

NEW-YORK CENTENNIALS.

FORGOTTEN ANNIVERSARIES.

THE FREE SPIRIT OF OUR PEOPLE—THEY DEMAND AN ASSEMBLY ELECTED BY THEMSELVES—CONFLICTS WITH ROYAL GOVERNORS—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS SECURED—NEW-YORK HAS THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE—SONS OF LIBERTY—STAMPING OUT THE STAMP ACT—ITS REPEAL FORCED BY NEW-YORK—FIRST BLOOD IN THE WAR SHED AT THE BATTLE OF GOLDEN HILL.

The City of New-York has for more than a century rested under a cloud in respect to the opinions and actions of its people in the struggle of the colonies for independence. New-England, or, rather, Massachusetts, ever voluble and noisy, and fortunate in popular speakers, has dominated all other parts of the country, and so persistently glorified Adams and Otis, and so ceaselessly flaunted in the world's eyes the names of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, that a careless observer might well be excused for accepting the idea that she led the way, that she began the conflict, that she did the light work and the heavy, that she furnished the brains and the sinews, and the most that other colonies did or could do was to accept the leadership of Massachusetts, and feebly support her action. And now, while we have a very proper revival of the fame of Otis and Adams and Revere, and are getting up grand and worthy centennial observances in the East, may we not fittingly call attention to the fact that there are other names that may be profitably remembered? Cannot we of this City remember John Morin Scott, William Livingston, Isaac Sears, ("King Sears," as the British called him,) John Lamb, Robert and Egbert Benson, William and Robert R. Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, Gershom Mott, Gen. McDougall, and Marinus Willett?

At least we can try; and to aid in the matter we will hastily sketch some of the recorded facts that will assist the memory. We know that it is usual to say, "Oh, New-York was a nest of Tories; the merchants were afraid of losing their business, and were all on the royalist side." The assertion is not quite true. Though trade and commerce are always intensely conservative, the merchants of New-York were not altogether submissive to the royal authority—certainly not until after the English Army made their City the royal head-quarters, and resistance was no longer possible.

It is not at all extravagant to claim that this very City was the birthplace and the nursery of those ideas of personal and political freedom that brought on the war, and that here, under the royal Governors, in the Colonial Assembly elected by the people, began the work that resulted in National Independence.

When the City was given over to the English, the Dutch merchants were very tenacious of their privileges, and by their influence the people got the right to elect a popular Assembly. On the accession of the Duke of York to the throne, the Bill of Privileges, under which that Assembly was held, was repealed. Four years after this repeal the people overthrew the royal Government, and put Jacob Leisler at the head of the colony. This was the answer of our Dutch blood to the boast of the Lieutenant Governor, "that the people of New-York was a conquered people, without claim to the rights of Englishmen; and that the Prince might lawfully govern the colony by his own will, and appoint what laws he pleased." The rebellion was fouly temporarily successful, and Leisler was executed for treason. But the Assembly was conceded the next year (1691)—an Assembly elected by the people, and whose consent was necessary for the levying of any tax or raising of money—and such an Assembly has ever since existed.

This Assembly was jealous of the people's rights, and had frequent contests with the Governors and their Councils—creatures of the crown. Lord Cornbury, when Governor, tried to rob right and left for his own benefit; but the Assembly stopped him by appointing a Treasurer, accountable to the Assembly only. When two Presbyterian ministers were arrested (1707) for preaching without a license from the Governor, a jury of the people acquitted them, declaring that the Act of Toleration extended over all the colonies, and their acts were in consonance with that "freedom of conscience which had from the earliest days been the privilege of every resident of this colony. This Assembly refused to vote supplies because of Cornbury's rascalities, and voted that "the imposing and levying of any moneys without consent of the General Assembly is a grievance and violation of the people's property."

In 1709 Gov. Lovelace tried to control the revenues of the colony, but the Assembly refused to raise money as be requested, voted a much smaller sum, and appropriated every penny of it beyond his reach.

Our sturdy Dutch ancestors in 1644 gave asylum to the Quakers and others driven out of Massachusetts by the Puritans, and here they worshiped as they chose without hindrance. With the same toleration they gave homes and freedom to the Huguenots driven into exile by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. One of these refugees, John Peter Zenger, aged thirteen on arrival, the son of a poor widow, learned the printer's art under William Bradford, and in time established the New-York *Weekly Journal*. In this paper the republican sentiments of the people found expression from the pens of Chief Justice Morris, John Morin Scott, James Alexander, William Smith, and other powerful writers. Zenger was sued for libel on royal authority, and the Government went so far as to deprive him of counsel by striking from the rolls of practice the lawyers who appeared for him. His friends then got the venerable Andrew Hamilton, of Philadelphia, who secured his acquittal, and in that result forever established the freedom of the New-York press. Hamilton was publicly thanked by the Common Council for his "learned and generous defense of the rights of mankind and the liberty of the press." He was also given the freedom of the City, and presented with a gold box.

Thus the contest went on, the people constantly gaining; and out of these ideas and from the ranks of their propagators came the famous Sons of Liberty, led by Sears, Lamb, McDougall, and others, to whose zeal and energy in opposing the encroachments of the Crown was largely due the very origin of resistance in many of the other colonies. The idea of raising revenue by stamp paper was suggested as early as 1744 by Lieut. Gov. Clarke. Nothing came of it at that time, probably because Gov. Clinton wrote that "the people are quite strangers to any duty but such as they raise themselves, and were such a scheme to take place without their knowledge it might prove a dangerous consequence to his Majesty's interests."

The independence of the Assembly was frequently and triumphantly asserted about this time, and even a plan of union (of course under full loyalty) was broached. Gov. Clinton, in his address at the opening of the General Assembly, Dec. 20, 1754, says: "When I was in Albany [at a conference about defenses in the French war] I formed a plan for a general union of all the colonies, to be enforced by an act of Parliament." In their reply to this address the Assembly agreed "that nothing is more natural and salutary than a union of the colonies for their own defense." And they complain that New-York has paid £100,000 for defensive purposes, while the southern colonies thus protected by New-York pay little or nothing.

The Home Government having, through Gov. James Delancey, a truly loyal but weak man, claimed that laws passed by the Colonial Legislature should not go into effect until they had received his Majesty's sanction, the Assembly, on the 28th of November, 1754:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that to pass any public bill with a clause suspending its execution until his Majesty's pleasure can be known will be greatly to the prejudice of his Majesty's service and the interest and well-being of this province.

Resolved, That this House declines to prepare any bill to be passed until his Majesty's pleasure on the subject shall be known.

And now we come to the earliest idea of a "Committee of Correspondence." The Speaker of the Assembly, David Jones, observed, July 5, 1755, that he was living some distance away, (in Queens County,) and desired that a committee might be appointed to assist him in the correspondence with the Agent of the Colony, (Robert Charles, Esq.,) in London. The Assembly named as such committee the New-York City members, or a majority of them. They were Henry Crager, William Walton, Capt. Paul Richards, and Major Cornelius Van Horne. The committee of New-York members was regularly continued, and in 1759 and after embraced that well-known patriot, Philip Livingston, and Leonard Lispenard and William Bayard—the latter a strong royalist.

We now approach the "cause of all their woes"—the infamous Stamp Act. It is 1764—eleven years before Lexington. On the 10th of July four fishermen were impressed in New-York harbor, and taken on board a tender bound for Halifax. Next day the Captain of the tender came into town; a mob seized his boat, but offered him no injury; he offered to release the men, and wrote an order to that effect; the mob dragged the boat to the fields (City Hall Park,) and burned it, and then disappeared as suddenly as they had gathered, some of them having released the impressed men. Without doubt, this was the work of the Sons of Liberty. The Stamp Act and Trade Regulations were proposed early in 1764. When the news reached New-York in June, (says Bancroft,) it is not easy to describe the manner in which the people were affected. They swore to buy no imported goods, but to dress in homespun or sheepskins, with the wool on. All expressed their resentment in the strongest manner. "It appears plainly," said Robert R. Livingston, (afterward the famous Chancellor,) "that these duties are only the beginning of evils. The stamp duty, they tell us, is deferred until they see whether the colonies will take the yoke upon themselves, and offer something else as certain. They talk, too, of a land tax, and to us the Ministry appears to have run mad. We in New-York (he was looking forward to probable resistance) shall do as well as our neighbors."

The final decision of the King and Ministry to press the odious measures was "based on the belief of the superior loyalty of New-York; and yet at that moment the spirit of resistance was nowhere so strong." The New-England colonies were timid, and naturally urged union and concert of action. "But the passions of New-York were too vehement to wait for concert." Its Assembly contained merchants and owners of large tracts of land and "common farmers," which last, wrote the super-serviceable and abjectly loyal Colden, (Lieutenant and Acting Governor,) "are easily deluded and led astray with popular amusements of liberty and privileges." The New-York Assembly came together in September, and the first business was to adopt, without a dissenting vote, an address in reply to the Governor's speech, in which, while promising to perform all rightful duties, they "hope that his Majesty, who, and whose ancestors, have long been the guardians of British liberty, will so protect us in our rights as to prevent our falling into the abject state of being, forever hereafter, incapable of what can merit either his distinction or his approbation. Such must be the deplorable state of that wretched people who—being taxed by a power subordinate to none, and in a great measure unacquainted with their circumstances—can call nothing their own. Depressed with the prospect of inevitable ruin, by the alarming information we have received from home, neither we nor our constituents can attend to improvements conducive either to the interests of our mother country or of this colony. We hope your Honor will join with us in an endeavor to secure that great boon of English liberty, of *being taxed only with our own consent*, to which we consider all his Majesty's subjects, at home and abroad, equally entitled."

Gov. Colden curtly replied that such expressions of sentiment were improper; but added that he would do nothing to prevent their making such representation of the state of the colony as they thought best.

On the 19th of September, 1764, the General Assembly adopted addresses to the King, the Lords and the Commons, setting forth the rights claimed, and especially and most forcibly resisting the doctrine of taxation without representation. They voted that the addresses should be sent to the agent of the colony in London, (Robert Charles) through a Committee of Correspondence, comprising the members of the Assembly from New-York City, (William Bayard, Esq., John Cruger, Esq., Alderman Philip Livingston, and Capt. Leonard Lispenard,) and further, that these men should also "be a committee during the recess of the House, to write to, and correspond with the several Assemblies, or committees of Assemblies, on this Continent, on the subject of the impending dangers which threaten the colonies, of being taxed by laws to be passed in Great Britain." The Assembly soon after adjourned to the 20th November, 1765.

The language of the address to the Commons is worth reproducing: "An exemption from the burden of ungranted and involuntary taxes must be the grand principle of every free State. Without such a right vested in themselves, exclusive of all others, there can be no liberty, no happiness, no security, nor even the idea of property. Life itself would become intolerable. We proceed with propriety and boldness to inform the Commons of Great Britain, who, to their infinite honor, in all ages asserted the liberties of mankind, that the people of this colony nobly disdain the thought of claiming that exemption as a privilege. They found it on a basis more honorable, solid, and stable—they challenge it, and glory in it as their right."

The Stamp act passed the Commons on the 27th of February, 1765; the Lords passed it without alteration on the 8th of March, and on the 22d of that month the King—at that very moment entirely insane—gave it his sanction. When the act reached New-York it was reprinted and hawked around the streets as "The Folly of England and the Ruin of America," and a series of powerful essays were written over the signature of "Freeman" that roused the people wonderfully. These essays were bold and able, and claimed all for the colonies that they finally got by the war, except separation from England.

Gov. Colden felt uneasy at these demonstrations, and complained that "the public papers are crammed with treason, and the people excited to revolt." He called upon Gage for troops, and they were sent. McEvers, the Stamp Officer for New-York, resigned before the stamped paper arrived; "for," said he, "if I attempt to receive the stamps my house will be pillaged." This incensed Colden, who wrote: "I shall not be intimidated, and the stamps shall be delivered in proper time." Gage urged the civil power in New-York to exert itself more efficiently. "All civil authority is at an end," answered Colden (Sept. 2, 1765); "the presence of a battalion is the only way to prevent mischief." His Council replied: "It will be more safe for the Government to show confidence in the people." But Colden, emboldened by the arrival of two artillery companies from England, put the fort in a state of defense and offense, and flattered himself that he had effectually discouraged sedition. One of the artillery officers—Major James—insolently boasted, "I will cram the stamps down their throats with my sword; if they attempt to rise, I will drive them all out of town, for a pack of rascals, with four and twenty men." But the press of New-York continued its good work. From denying the right of Parliament to tax the colonies, it proceeded to doubt the legislative authority over America altogether. On the 21st of September, 1765, a sheet called *The Constitutional Courant* made its appearance in New-York, having the significant motto "Join or die," under the picture of a serpent cut into thirteen pieces. The phrase took like wildfire, and "Join or die" was speedily heard from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Indeed, it was only sixteen days afterward that the first General Congress of the colonies met in New-York. Eighteen days afterward this Congress adjourned, having formed a union which was, as they expressed it, "like a bundle of sticks, which could neither be bent nor broken."

The Stamp act was to go into operation on the 1st of November, and on the 26th of October Colden wrote to the British Secretary: "I am resolved to have the stamps distributed." His son, appointed temporary distributor, asked to have the place secured to him, assuring the Commissioners of Trade that, "in a few months the act would be quietly submitted to." But the people of New York, one and all, cried out: "Let us see who will dare put the act into execution upon the Governor's appointment; we will take care of that."

On the 31st of October all the colonial Governors took the oath to carry the Stamp act punctually into effect. On the same day "the merchants of New-York, coming together, unanimously bound themselves to send no new orders for goods or merchandise, to countermand all former orders, and not even to receive goods on commission unless the Stamp act be repealed." Thus a City built on the ocean side, the chosen home of navigation, renounced all commerce; a people who, as yet, had no manufactures, gave up every comfort from abroad rather than continue trade at the peril of freedom.

A Committee of Intercolonial Correspondence was raised, and while James Delancey and others hesitated, the unflinching Isaac Sears, with John Lamb, Gershom Mott, William Wiley, and Thomas Robinson, leaders of the Sons of Liberty, assumed the post of greatest danger, and sent expresses to invite the people of the neighboring Governments to join the league, justly confident they would follow the example of New-York.

On the same 31st of October, 1765, the merchants of New-York signed the Non-importation Agreement, that, "We, the underwritten retailers of goods, do hereby promise and oblige ourselves, not to buy any goods, wares, or merchandise of any person or persons whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great Britain after the first day of January next, unless the Stamp act shall be repealed."

This was certainly a bold step, and a great sacrifice on the part of the merchants. New-York was the only largely commercial city in the colonies. She imported in 1764 and 1765 about £900,000 in value; in 1766 it was only £333,000, a falling away of nearly 36 per cent. from 1764, while New-England lost less than 9 per cent., and Pennsylvania only 23 per cent.

The people had a spontaneous meeting in the Park on the night of Oct. 31, but did no more than to march down to the fort and quietly disperse. Next day, Nov. 1, the stamps were to be issued. The excitement was intense. Gov. Colden shut himself in the fort, and called for marines from the British war vessel in the harbor. Inflammatory placards were set up, and threatening letters sent to Colden. At 7 o'clock in the evening a gallows was erected in the Fields, (Park,) and figures of Colden and Lord Bute hung upon it. Another figure of Colden was fixed in a chair and carried through the streets. The procession went to Colden's coach-house at the fort, took out the coach, fixed the effigy on the top, and dragged it to the Fields. Another party took the gallows to the fort. Then the whole party assembled at the fort, where the guns were trained upon them, knocked at the gate and demanded admittance. Of course they were not admitted. They then retired a few yards to Bowling Green, tore off the palisade fence, and made a bonfire on the Green of coach, gallows, and effigies. They went thence to the house of Major James, who had said he would "cram the stamps down their throats," &c., and completely destroyed its contents. At 2 o'clock in the morning all was quiet.

The result was that Colden backed down, and agreed not to issue the stamps, so declaring in writing. To make sure, however, they demanded that the stamps should be handed over to the Mayor, and that was done. Threats of storming the fort were made, but no attempt followed.

The Sons of Liberty, now extended into other colonies, took similar steps, and most of the stamp distributors were forced to resign through fear.

We need not follow the record. Enough is set down, and undisputed, to show that New-York was actively and aggressively opposed to Britain nearly ten years before Concord and Lexington. Indeed here in New-York was the first actual conflict with British troops. The Sons had set up a liberty-pole, the troops cut it down; another was set up, and that was destroyed; finally a third pole was cut down. Just afterward handbills casting reflections on the Sons of Liberty were posted, and Sears, Quackenboss, and others, caught three soldiers in the posting. They took them to the Mayor's office. Twenty soldiers from the barracks came to rescue them. The citizens seized cart-rungs and stood in defense. The Mayor ordered the soldiers to their barracks, and they reluctantly retreated. At Golden Hill (about Cliff and Beekman streets) they met a reinforcement of regulars, and made an attack on the people, quickly putting them to flight. The Sons rallied, boldly assailed the troops, and disarmed many of them. More soldiers came, but the people stood their ground until a party of officers appeared and ordered the troops to their quarters. One citizen was killed and four or five severely wounded. Many of the soldiers were badly bruised, but none killed. This was the battle of Golden Hill, Jan. 18, 1770—not so great as Lexington, but quite as brave, and five years and three months before it, and two months before the Boston massacre.

The Sons of Liberty extended through all the colonies; they kept up voluminous correspondence through their secret channels; watched Tories and the open enemy; cut off British supplies, and did no end of work. In November, 1775, Sears, with a handful of men from New-Haven, boldly dashed into New-York at midday and destroyed Rivington's printing-office—the *Royal Gazette*. On the way he burned a sloop laden with supplies for the Asia man-of-war, and captured Parson Seabury, (of Trinity Church,) Judge Fowler, and Lord Underhill, conspicuous Tories in Westchester County. It was the influence of the Sons after the war that drove to Nova Scotia a great many of the leading Tories, as may be seen in Sabine's *American Loyalists*. The importance of New-York as a military centre led the British to abandon Boston in March, 1776. After the attack on Sullivan's Island the fleet arrived here in August, the battle of Long Island followed, and New-York was taken by Howe and Gage Sept. 15, remaining in British possession until the evacuation after peace, Nov. 25, 1783. Though placed at a disadvantage by this occupation, the people of New-York were not behind others in true attachment to liberty, and they might, ten years ago, have very properly celebrated the centennials of crushing out the Stamp Act, and in 1870 the battle of Golden Hill. It is very certain—for so Colden and all historians testify—that it was this opposition in New-York, the riots, and the non-importation agreement, that compelled the breaking down of the Ministry, and the repeal of the Stamp Act a year after its adoption—a free confession that the royal Government could not, or dared not, attempt its enforcement. Who doubts that it would have been enforced if New-York had submitted?

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing to that journal on June 9, says: "One hundred and twenty-four delegates, representing the 25,000 members of the German Socialist societies, a few days ago met at Gotha to discuss the interests of their sect. Considering that in the last elections 340,000 votes were recorded on the Socialistic side, the societies must have greatly decreased in the *interim*. Much is to be inferred from the composition of the Gotha assembly. Opposing branches of German Socialists, inveterately hostile to each other until very lately, have now put their diminished forces together and devised a common programme to defeat the common enemy. If the Socialist, and comparatively speaking moderate and philosophic, party can bring themselves to shake hands with the avowed Communists, if the latter could condescend to regard the former as flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone, things must have gone contrary with both. It is, indeed, intelligible that after two years of commercial depression, with wages slowly decreasing and no chance of a successful strike, the ranks of the party should have been gradually thinned, and a certain compromising spirit should prevail in those who remain. But to believe the Socialistic difficulty over would be premature. Passion and political economy alike forbid a speedy readjustment. Thanks to the license accorded to Socialistic papers and societies in the eventful period between 1863 and 1873, a large number of working men have been infected with the idea that if they do not ride in carriages and quaff champagne as their every-day drink the melancholy deficiency is to be laid to the account of those who do. Hence when a period of unparalleled industrial activity resulted from the influx of the famous milliards, working men profited by the occasion to send up wages to an extravagant height, not only because they thought their opportunity come, but also because they had a theory to carry out. This rise in the price of manual labor naturally affecting the price of provisions, house-rent, and everything else, Germany in a few short months became the most expensive country in Europe. The commercial crisis supervened in turn. It certainly caused wages slightly to fall; but, as provisions and house-rent when up do not know when to go down, the general dearness of all things continues almost unabated, though earnings are less and trade profits have sunk to a low ebb. As though all things conspired to perpetuate this social paralysis, the gradual expenditure of what there is left of the milliards contributes to keep matters in statu quo. When the first installment of the milliards arrived in this country, the re-payment of a portion of the national debt created the financial bubble movement, which necessarily led to a general break down and consequent discouragement; while now, when this stagnation has lasted over two years—and provisions, too, must have gone down under ordinary circumstances—one of the reasons for meat and bread being kept at their old figure is the continued demand of hands to make military railways, military coats, military trousers, &c., with what remains of the French gold. Thus, though the middle-class suffer most, working men are not in a very placable mood, and if there were the slightest chance of resuming the old game, would again indulge in strike after strike, and drive trade out of the country. As it is, all branches of industry are suffering alike, and the iron and woolen trades more than any. Exports are sinking, taxes and customs decreasing, and there is in some parts a sort of feeling as if the war which seemed to threaten a month ago could not have made things much worse than they are. As to the Socialists, they expressed themselves at the Gotha Congress, satisfied with asking at present for State help in establishing factories which should be the property of the working men. The rest of the programme was a repetition of the ordinary Radical theories in matters political, the insipidity of the bill of fare being relieved by the introductory flourish—that all the world are a reactionary rabble, save and except the working man.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY.

A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: Two years ago Herr Lasker boasted at Frankfort that Germany would possess in a very short time such laws with reference to local self-government, that even England and the United States would have good reason to envy her. A case, which occurred only a few days ago, shows how mistaken Herr Lasker was in his prophecy, and that neither England nor America has any reason as yet to desire "*La liberté comme en Allemagne.*" An election of Mayor took place last week in the good town of Bonn-on-the-Rhine, and the citizens unanimously re-elected their former Burgomaster, Herr Leopold Kaufmann, who has held this office of trust for the last twenty-four years. Herr Kaufmann is very popular among his fellow-citizens; there is not the slightest stain on his private character, and no complaint was ever made against him in his official capacity. But the Burgomaster elect is a good Roman Catholic, and the Prussian Government, who have a veto on the election of Mayors in large towns, refuse to confirm him in his office. Before the "Oberpraesident" (Governor) of the Rhine Province refused to confirm the new Mayor he sent for him, and asked him whether he would execute the so-called Falck laws, should a religious case be brought before him as Chief Magistrate of Bonn. Herr Kaufmann replied that he knew well enough the importance of his oath of office, and that he certainly would comply with all the laws of the land, though he happened to be a Roman Catholic, and did not approve of the new ecclesiastical laws. The Oberpraesident, thus baffled, asked him then whether he would gladly (gerne) execute these laws. This question the Burgomaster-elect declined to answer, and the Oberpraesident therefore refused to confirm him. Herr Kaufmann will certainly be re-elected, and the Government will, after two more elections, be entitled to send a Royal Commissary as acting Mayor to Bonn. A great town is therefore deprived of its self-government and right to elect its Mayor because the man who is the chief of all parties in the town happens to be of a different opinion about religious matters from the Government.

CHINESE MONEY-BROKERS.

A San Francisco paper says that the manufacture by Chinese in that city of boots, shoes, slippers, cloths of various descriptions, jewelry, and the almost unlimited number of other business enterprises in which they are regularly engaged, is being daily augmented. The latest branch of business which they have taken hold of vigorously is that of money-brokers. A year or two since one or two Chinese capitalists, seeing a golden opportunity in this direction, formed a copartnership and opened a place of business in a retired edifice off Dupont street, buying and selling gold and silver coin. They did a thriving business, and six months ago one of the members of the firm departed for his home in the Orient, having amassed a fortune sufficient to satisfy his wants during the remainder of his days. The success attending his efforts was not long in spreading, and has since caused the establishment of five or six other institutions of the same character. The parties engaged in the business are Chinamen of means, and have from $5,000 to $20,000 capital each. They do a large business in buying and selling the new American trade dollar, which is almost entirely superseding the Mexican coin of the same denomination, and also exchange much paper currency.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Syracuse *Journal* does not entertain a very high opinion of the prohibition people who held a convention in that city the other day. It says: "The Prohibitionists have a small and very select gathering here, which they attempt to dignify by styling it a State Convention. It is operated by a ring, and the outside elements are far from happy. A State ticket is being nominated, which from the name of its leading nominee is likely to be known as the Dusenberry ticket."

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The students of Harvard, having been deprived of their pet dogs, have taken to kittens. White, with red collars, is the favorite color.

Hon. James E. English, of New-Haven, Conn., has presented to the Yale College library $1,000 for the purchase of a complete collection of the Parliamentary papers of Great Britain from 1865 to 1873.

The sum of $10,000 has been secured as a permanent fund for the State Normal School at Randolph, Vt., subscribed mainly by people in the city, and by old students of the Orange County Grammar School and Normal School.

By the report of Superintendent Pickett, of Memphis, it appears that at the beginning of June the white schools had 2,362 pupils and the colored 778. The average cost of each pupil in the colored schools varies, from year to year, from $15 11 to $21 28 per head.

Prof. Henry R. Sanford, President of the New-York State Teachers' Association, announces that the thirtieth anniversary will be held at Fredonia, July 27, 28, and 29. He says accommodations are provided for a thousand teachers, at not more than $1 per diem.

By the will of Hon. Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell, who died on the 13th, the greater part of his large property has been given to Dartmouth College. The value of the property is variously estimated from $175,000 upward. Mr. Wentworth received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the college in 1850.

One of the points of interest in the Minnesota University Commencement was the fact that one of the graduates is a female, Miss Helen Mary Ely. Miss Ely takes the anomalous degree of "Bachelor of Literature." By unanimous vote of the class she was chosen to deliver the valedictory address, as a distinction worthy to be bestowed upon the first female graduate of the University of Minnesota.

The teachers of the State of Texas are reminded that their profession is deeply interested in the changes likely to be made in the laws by the Constitutional Convention. "It is a matter of the greatest importance," says the circular addressed to them, "that the pressing necessities for a system of public free schools should be brought more immediately before that body, and also before the next Legislature."

The Boston *Globe* says: "The friends of the late lamented Prof. Winlock, who, like Agassiz, had no time to make money, will be glad to learn that a handsome sum has been raised among his professional associates in Cambridge for the benefit of his family. Already some $10,000 have been subscribed, one-half of which comes from the thoughtful generosity of Mr. Alexander Agassiz. Cambridge professors are seldom rich, and most of them, indeed, have to sacrifice worldly prosperity to their devotion to duty; but they are always ready to do what they can for those who are less fortunate than themselves."

By the will of the late Esther Dickinson, of Deerfield, Mass., the town is made the residuary legatee, and is likely to receive about $60,000. It is to be applied principally in founding and maintaining a high school, free to the inhabitants of Deerfield, and also a free public library, to be located on her homestead in Deerfield street. By the provisions of the will, no part of the principal can be applied in the erection of buildings, and unless contributions for the erection of suitable buildings come from other sources, the fund must be allowed to accumulate until the buildings can be erected from such accumulations. Deerfield is required to further aid her benevolent objects annually to an amount at least equal to all taxes that may be assessed on the legacy, and otherwise the legacy goes to Whately, Mrs. Dickinson's native town.

At a special meeting of the University Convocation of the State of New-York, held July 8, 1874, it was decided to appoint a committee of seven to bring to the attention of the Regents a system of examinations by which the scholars who excel in any study taught in the colleges of the State may be classified and proclaimed by some public ceremonial under the auspices of the Regents, and report to the convocation of 1875. The Chancellor subsequently appointed the following as members of that committee: President Brown, of Hamilton College; President Van Rensselaer, of Hobart College; Warden Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College; Prof. Martin, of the University of the City of New-York; Prof. Wilson, of Cornell University; Prof. Comfort, of Syracuse University, and Prof. O'Leary, of Manhattan College. The Chancellor has just issued a request that a meeting of the committee be held at the State Library, on Monday July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., or in case a sufficient number are not then present, on Tuesday, July 6, at 9 A. M., this being the first day of the University Convocation. The project is a laudable one, and should be successfully inaugurated.

The St. Louis *Daily Globe-Democrat* says:

"The St. Louis public schools are less than fifty years old. The charter of the present board was granted in 1832. By this charter two members were to be elected from each ward, and six members constituted the first board. At that time the city, under the impulse of the steam-boat interest, was just beginning its rapid career. The population doubled from 6,000 in just four years. The first school building erected by the board was opened early in April, 1838, on the corner of Fourth and Spruce. In the following year a lot was obtained for a second—the old Benton school—a large brick and wood structure, on Sixth street, between Locust and St. Charles. So greatly was the board crippled by erecting this new building, that in the succeeding years, up to 1847, an annual tuition fee of $10 was charged. Only six cheap school-houses were established before 1846, when the first city tax for common-schools—one mill on the dollar—was voted. From that time the progress of the schools was rapid, interrupted only at the breaking out of the war, when the loss of a large portion of the school fund crippled their usefulness very seriously. In 1841 the public-school children numbered 350; this year they number about 43,000. The school revenue then was $4,200; this year it is about $800,000. So much by way of a contrast. * * * Perhaps the most prominent peculiarity of the system (of study) is the instruction in a phonetic method of learning to read. To some extent the same method is pursued in Boston, New-York, Washington, and other Eastern cities, but no where else is the method used in all the primary schools, as is the case here. Probably most of the readers of this article learned to read by means of the Roman alphabet, and afterward were taught that some of the letters represented two and three sounds. In the phonetic method, the children are taught an alphabet resembling the Roman characters, with the exception that where the latter represents several sounds it is given several variations in a shape to indicate these differences. The result is wonderful. Bright children frequently learn the alphabet, and go through the Primer, First, Second, and Third Readers in the first year. The effect upon the higher grades is almost as great. Aside from the fluency and ease with which the pupils read, there is a striking uniformity in regard to distinct articulation. Another effect is seen in districts largely inhabited by foreign-born parents, where a visitor can hardly fail to see a gradual and, in most instances, a complete disappearance of foreign accent. The method was put in operation seven years ago, when Superintendent Harris first took charge of the public schools of St. Louis."

A VETERAN FIFER.

Josiah Smith, Boston's veteran fifer, died on Tuesday. The *Transcript* says: "He was born in Lexington, the birthplace of his father, who was in the Lexington fight and followed the British to Concord and took two guns from them. Josiah began playing the fife for companies when only nine years old, and with a stock of three tunes which he had mastered. He has continued in the service seventy-seven years. The war of 1812 found him a member of the Lexington Rifle Rangers, and toward its close, on a requisition made which included a fifer, he went to Forts Independence and Warren serving the term of three months. In 1822 Mr. Smith was appointed master of the band of the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Massachusetts Militia, and also played the fife in Kendall's brass band. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824, Mr. Smith played for all the escorting companies in this vicinity, and did a similar service when President Jackson visited the North in 1834. The same year he accompanied the Boston Fusileers to Mount Vernon. In 1844, when in New-York with the New-England Guards, he was presented with a solid silver goblet, the handle of which is a miniature fife. It bears the inscription, 'Presented to Josiah Smith by the New-York City Guard, 1844.' In 1861 Mr. Smith was attached to a recruiting squad stationed on Boston Common, which made two tramps a day through the city, beating up recruits for the war. This duty over, he entered Col. Stevenson's regiment, formerly the New-England Guards, of which he was for fifty years a member. Subsequently he went to the camp at Readville, and played for Col. Lee's regiment till it left for the South, and thus ended his war business. For nearly sixty years Mr. Smith has played at the annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. According to the regulations he was entitled to add a stripe for every five years of service. His military coat-sleeve is now decorated with fifteen of these testimonials, representing seventy-five years of service. Mr. Smith formerly carried on farming and shoemaking in his native town, but since disposing of his farm he has made Waltham his home, it being the home of his children. On the day of the Bunker Hill Centennial Mr. Smith fifed for the Ancient and Honorables from their armory to Beacon street, but he was not strong enough to participate in the general parade."

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA...WED.. June 23|*RUSSIA...WED.. June 30
CHINA.......SAT.. June 26|*BOTHNIA...WED.. July 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M., on SATURDAY, June 26, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.............SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZALS............SATURDAY, July 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE, FOR HAVRE, WILL leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA.....................Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.........Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.............THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.
FRANCE...............THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, June 26, 10 A. M. |The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M. |Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN.......................July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING......................July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO............................July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA........................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..........................Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........................Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.........June 26|NECKAR.........July 10
ODER..........July 3|MOSEL..........July 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin...............................$100 gold.
Second cabin................................60 gold.
Steerage.....................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, from Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..............20 00
First-class to Savannah.....................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

Owing to detention the steamer MONTGOMERY will not leave before SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Through freight and passage to all points south and south-west.

Steam-ship HUNTSVILLE will follow on THURSDAY, July 1.

For freight and passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, Agent, No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ETNA..........................June 26
ALPS...........................July 14
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ANDES.........................July 10
ATLAS.........................July 27

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, June 26
GULF STREAM..................Wednesday, June 30

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.....................June 30, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF TOKIO.........................July 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.........TUESDAY, June 29
CRESCENT CITY.....................THURSDAY, July 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC...........SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC............SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA...............Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.............Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg for Belvidere.

12:15 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 20, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. After June 27, will leave at 10:00 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars, from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 214—THREE SHARES Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, in name of Catharine W. Jarman. Application has been made to the company to issue new certificate.

LOST OR MISLAID.—PASS-BOOK NO. 363,822, upon the Bank for Savings in the City of New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE CHEAP—Built by John R. Lawrence & Co.; is in perfect order for immediate use; can be seen at the private stable No. 122 West 18th st. For particulars apply at No. 76 Gold st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer goods, lap dusters, linen sheets, &c., &c.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR Europe, a Brougham, a Stanhope Phaeton, and a top-wagon, Lawrence and Brewster's make; all in good condition. Apply at stable, No. 6 West 17th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, 11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th, 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th, 1:30 A. M.
Friday, 25th, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, 25th, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th, 9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th, 9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th, 2:00 P. M.
Monday, 28th, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th, 3:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 23d, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th, 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th, 1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th, 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th, 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 28th, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, 3:00 P. M.	

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN TODD, Assignee in bankruptcy of John A. Machado, plaintiff, against MANUEL J. DA COSTA LIMA VIANA, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No 64 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand three hundred and eight 82-100 dollars, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 23, 1875.

BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, April 24, 1875.

BENEDICT, TAFT & BENEDICT,
my21-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
Furniture, Merchandise, and Fine Arts Sales-room,
NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
SATURDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,

large sale of household furniture of every description, fine carpets, bedding, dining-room, basement, bedroom, and drawing-room furniture, all nearly new and well worth an inspection. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture, crockery, glass, &c., &c.

A.—JERE. JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, NASSAU ST.—SATURDAY, June 26, opposite Post Office: Antique Bronzes, Coins, Statuary, and Bric-à-Brac.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.
Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

SEA SHORE

CRAIG COTTAGE,
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

This house, under its well-known management, is now open for the reception of guests; fine ocean view; facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing unsurpassed; table supplied with the best the market affords; terms moderate. For particulars, address
Mrs. M. E. MERRILL,
Box No. 482, Gloucester, Mass.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and by Hudson River Railroad.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARMANSVILLE, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open. Fronts the water. Splendid view; near depot and boat-landing. Gas; Croton water on every floor. Forty-five minutes from Wall st. Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av. Boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM, SITUATED at the gate of the ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS three miles from Port Kent, on Lake Champlain. Reference and terms for board, apply to Rev. J. D. HULL, Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park av., New-York, or G. F. AVERILL, Keeseville, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? HOME JOURNAL contains new list of Summer resorts. EIGHT COLUMNS, giving prices, distances, and other particulars. Send 10 cents to MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park place, New-York.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open to guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE.—EXTENSIVE water front, with fine bathing, boating, and fishing; lawns and groves; forty-nine minutes by New-Haven Railroad; table first class; terms reasonable. Apply at Larchmont, Westchester County, or at No. 146 East 17th st.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and has a few more rooms for Summer boarders; five minutes from the depot and boats; one and a quarter hours from foot of Chambers st.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Now open to guests; a first-class family boarding-house, directly on the beach; bathing fine and safe. Address as above.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., on banks of the Hudson; delightful location; near West Point Military Academy; is now open. Apply as above, or Westmoreland Hotel, New-York.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS.—Two hours Erie Railway.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, N. J., will be open for boarders from the 25th of June, at moderate prices. LAWRENCE H. HUNT, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, SHELDON, VT.—NEAR the celebrated Springs; first-class house; moderate charges. ALFRED KEITH, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY, and JOHN J. KRAUSS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third and final general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the tenth day of July, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed an account of my receipts and payments as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at such meeting I shall apply to the court for an adjustment and settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as such Assignee, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 22d day of June, 1875.
JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., Assignee,
No. 107 Grand street, New-York City.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NICHOLAS H. BRIGHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock, M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James J. Lawler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of July, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the ninth day of June, 1875.
jul1-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. H. CLARK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third and final general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the seventh day of July, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," that I have filed an account of my receipts and payments as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the court for an adjustment and settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as such Assignee, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 22d day of June, 1875.
SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, Assignee,
No. 145 East 129th street, New-York City.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suites of rooms on first and second floors for families or single gentlemen; first-class table board; Summer prices; parties seeking transient accommodations solicited to call. Refer to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, to one or party of gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Terms moderate for the Summer or year. References exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Location unsurpassed; house quiet; rooms large and airy, and nicely furnished; with or without board.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices; references exchanged.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217 WEST.—ELEGANT rooms on second and third floors to let, en suite or singly, with board; transient parties accommodated; house first-class.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer rates; transient guests accommodated; day board given.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 54 WEST 12TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board; terms moderate for the Summer; references exchanged.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON—Furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas and bath; own house; no moving.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms on second and fourth stories; also, table board furnished.

PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT AND comfortable rooms at moderate prices may call at No. 17 West 42d st.; house and location first class.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOM, with board, at Summer prices; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT AND REFINED LADY will be glad to find a position in a family where her services as teacher, part of the day, would be an equivalent for a comfortable room and board. Call between 2 and 5 P. M., or address G. H., care of Mrs. Beament, No. 573 Broadway.

ON THE LINE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX Railroad, between Summit and Hackettstown, board for two families—two adults and two children, and one adult and three children and nurse. Address, stating terms, Post-Office Box No. 4,796, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN A LARGE, and well-furnished room, without board, in a private family. Address, stating location, terms, &c., LAWRENCE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN FIND ACCOMMODATIONS at a first-class farm-house in Bridgehampton; location all that is desirable in a country home; near Post Office, church, ocean, and depot; bathing, fishing, croquet, music, &c.; terms $7 per week; unexceptionable references given. Call on or address Capt. JEREMIAH LUDLOW, Box No. 58, Bridgehampton, Long Island.

$12.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL BOARD; BOATS AND BATHING-HOUSES FREE.—FOREST LAWN HOTEL, Cold Spring, Long Island; new house, new furniture; broad piazzas, shady shores, forest walks, and no mosquitoes; by railroad or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

IN A SELECT PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, in the best part of Saratoga, a few rooms still vacant, at moderate prices; best references given and required. Address M. A., Box No. 130, Saratoga Post Office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A LARGE farm-house, with airy rooms; shady grounds, near the water, with boating, fishing, and surf bathing facilities; can furnish good City or country reference. Address H. M. ROSE, Watermills, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FIRST-CLASS FARM-house among the hills of Connecticut; table abundant; fruit, dairy, ice, &c.; three hours from the City. Call on proprietor this day, at No. 112 Fulton st., for particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., one and a half hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; four large rooms on second floor, together or separate; good table. Apply at No. 10 East 33d st., New-York.

BOARD IN CONNECTICUT—AMONG MOUNTAINS, pine groves, trout brooks; quiet, retired; references unexceptionable. Call this day on L. DUDLEY, at Westminster Hotel, and select rooms.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY and Bayard st.; 200 light rooms, newly furnished; lodgings, fifty and sixty cents; for gentlemen only.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.
GEORGE H. SEARS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairing and painting Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the hot air furnaces, &c., in Grammar School No. 47.
EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces of Grammar School No. 11.
MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the place above named until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces in Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49.
ADAM T. SACKETT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 22, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 38, on Clarke street, near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHAS. H. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4½ o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammer School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, June 26,
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
by
THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,
THE MAYOR OF THE CITY,
CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES,
THE ARMY, THE BENCH, THE BAR,
THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION,
and
THE PUBLIC OF NEW YORK
to
MR. GEORGE CLARKE,

Previous to his departure for Europe. On which occasion he will appear in his favorite character of ALFRED EVELYN, in Lord Lytton's renowned comedy of MONEY, aided by the kindly co-operation of THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS. Box-office now open. Tickets at usual prices.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 25, at 8.

OVERTURE, Ruy Blas..........................Mendelssohn
WALTZ, Die Werber.................................Lanner
TURKISH MARCH, Ruins of Athens...........Beethoven
SELECTIONS, First Act William Tell...............Rossini
OVERTURE, Tannhauser.............................Wagner
LE ROUET D'OMPHALE, Op. 31...............Saint-Saens
SCHERZO, Elves of Light and Frost Giants.......Hofman
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 6, Pesther Carneval. Liszt
OVERTURE DI BALLO..............................Sullivan
NOUVELLE MEDITATION............................Gounod
WALTZ, Wine, Woman, and Song...................Strauss
MARCH, En Avant...................................Gungl

Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, Robinson Hall—Sixth week of the reigning sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA. Combination of the Soldene Troupe. Introducing Les Cunins et les Grisettes, also, the famous de la Vie Cau-Can Parisienne. Prices, 25, 50 cents, $1. Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK,
Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1875, ON bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on after the 1st day of July, 1875, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,
No. 254 SOUTH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND WILL BE paid by this Company on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 25, 1875.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1875, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. WM. B. McCRERY,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books remain closed till that date.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the 1st July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until 1st proximo. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

BY INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS, the coupons on the bonds of the District of Columbia, due at this bank on July 1, will be paid on and after Monday next, on presentation, without rebate.
GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until July 1.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Interest coupons due July 1, 1875, on Consolidated Bonds of the State of Louisiana emitted up to June 15, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst., on presentation to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., New-York.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1875.

TENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent. will be paid to the shareholders of this bank on and after the 1st of July.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30

LAST NIGHTS! 129TH TO 136TH TIME!

BIG
BONANZA.

. ONLY REGULAR THEATRE OPEN IN NEW-YORK.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..............................Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE
BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management beg to announce the arrival of the GREATEST LIVING CORNET PLAYER, MR. LEVY, who has been specially engaged to augment the musical attractions at their BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

This world-renowned artist will make his first appearance on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, in a series of unapproachable SOLOS which so recently created unbounded enthusiasm in Europe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TICKET NOTICE.

To accommodate Mr. CLARKE'S friends who reside out of the City, a number of choice seats will be SPECIALLY RESERVED, And sold at the Box-office SATURDAY NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..............JARRETT & PALMER
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 26,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO MR. GEORGE CLARKE,

previous to his departure for Europe on which occasion he will appear for the first time in New-York as ALFRED EVELYN, in Bulwer's renowned play of MONEY, with a volunteer cast, including Miss GERTRUDE KELLOGG, Miss MARY WELLS, Miss MAY ROBERTS, Messrs. B. C. PORTUY, F. W. SANGER, MATT SNYDER, JOHN F. MATHEWS, WALTER A. DONNELSON, AUGUSTE PITOU, GEORGE F. BROWN, H. HOGAN, &c. THE FULL ORCHESTRA upon this occasion will be under the direction of Mr. H. TISSINGTON. Stage Manager, J. L. VINCENT; Treasurer, Mr. W. TILLOTSON; Chairman of Committee on Performance, Mr. CHARLES GAYLER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF FAY TEMPLETON.
East Lynne, or the Elopement; and the Little Bonanza.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the* best made; *the* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure, *and* even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they defy* competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No. 3,567.*

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS

For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport, at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove, address
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

ATTENTION, EXCURSIONISTS.

JARRETT & PALMER'S SUPERB STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
will continue her series of excursions this week:
FRIDAY, June 25:
To Bridgeport—Leaves 23d st., E. R., at 8:30 A. M.
FRIDAY EVENING:
Up the Hudson—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 8 P. M.
SATURDAY, June 26:
Up the Sound—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY EVENING:
On the River—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 8 P. M.
SUNDAY, June 27:
To West Point—Leaves 23d st., N. R., at 11 A. M.
GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
TICKETS for any trip, only $1.
Full details, daily, in New-York *Sun*.

EXCURSIONS OF THE STEAMER WILLIAM COOK.

On SUNDAY, June 20, this beautiful pleasure steamer will resume her regular excursions as follows:
SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., Atlantic Ocean. Fare 75c.
MONDAYS, 10 A. M., Iona Island. Fare 75c.
WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., Long Branch, via special train on N. J. S. R. R. Fare, round trip, $1 25.
SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., Long Island Sound. Fare 75c.
From foot 24th st., N. R. Pier No. 29, Warren st., and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn.
Downing's Ninth Regiment Band.
N. B.—EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer this boat will stop at Rockaway to accommodate passengers, leaving City and Brooklyn as above. Be sure and wait for the WILLIAM COOK.
Fare to Rockaway, 35c.; excursion, 50c.
Returning at 6 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. John Lynch, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARNISH-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices. 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.—BROADWAY STYLES AT forty per cent. less than Broadway prices. A. M. CALLAN, fashionable dress-maker, No. 155 East 39th st., between 3d and Lexington avs. No sign.

AN OCEAN YACHT RACE.

A PERFECT YACHTSMAN'S DAY.

EIGHT ENTRIES FROM THE SEAWANHAKA, BROOKLYN, AND ATLANTIC CLUBS—THE PALMER EASILY THE WINNER IN THE FIRST CLASS—THE PEERLESS BEATS THE RESTLESS BY TIME ALLOWANCE.

The ocean schooner race of yesterday was sailed under the most satisfactory conditions. There was a spanking breeze from seaward that was altogether antagonistic to a profusion of canvas, a high sea that sometimes swept the yachts from end to end, a splendid beat to windward, a free run home of unusual rapidity, at least one close contest, and, in fact, all the peril and excitement of ocean yachting. When the steam-tug Cyclops, with the members of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club on board, left the Battery, shortly after 7 o'clock, a pretty heavy fog was spread over the bay, and there was but little wind stirring. Presently, however, the fog lifted before a light southerly breeze that gave promise of freshening as the day advanced, and the sun shone out warmly and brightly. When the steamer arrived at Staten Island there were only the schooners Resolute and Columbia and the sloop Vision lying at the anchorage there, all the competing yachts, and several of those that had no other mission than that of sight-seeing, having gone down to the Hook the day before. After a short stay at the Tomkinsville landing, the Cyclops steamed down through the Narrows. As she progressed the prospects of a good yachting day became more decided. The morning haze still hung along the Long Island shore and reached out to seaward, but it was fast yielding to the influence of a breeze, still light no doubt, but promising, and in the Lower Bay the prospect grew more and more cheering. Under the lee of the Hook there was but little wind, and the Ariel, which was first discovered, was getting along so indifferently toward the starting-point that she fired a gun to signal the steam-tug to come to her assistance. The Cyclops threw her a line, and then held on to where the Peerless was moving slowly along under main and fore-sails, jib, working and club top-sails. The Peerless threw a line to the Ariel, and was also taken in tow. When the Cyclops got down near the point of the Hook the Ariel and Peerless were cast loose, and the tug held over to the Palmer, that stood close by. The other yachts were at a greater distance down in the Horseshoe Bay. It being one of the conditions of the race that there should be three entries or no contest, and as Mr. Langley, the owner of the Comet, had expressed a desire to enter among the first-class schooners, although his yacht only rates as second class, it became necessary to obtain the consent of the owners of the Idler and Palmer to this arrangement. Dr. Colgate, of the Idler, had given his consent, and Mr. Stuyvesant also acceded to the arrangement without any hesitation, the Comet going in at 90 feet instead of her actual length of 82 feet. The Triton was next visited, and several guests of the owner were put on board from the steam-tug, as there were also on several others of the yachts. The Cyclops then steamed further down into the bay, and the Comet, Restless, Meta, and Idler were taken in tow and brought up to the point of the Hook. The Ariel had drifted back again with the tide and the steamer had to go after her and bring her up with the other yachts. Although at this time it was dead calm in the Horseshoe, it was clear from the indications outside that a good breeze would come in early from the seaward. There was a strongly-defined mirage a little way out to sea and Rockaway Beach was reproduced in reverse a comparatively short distance off Sandy Hook.

It was thought up to Wednesday night that the Madeleine would have taken part in the race, but the starters were confined to those originally entered. These were:

FIRST CLASS.

Yacht.	Ft.	In.	Club.	Owner.
Palmer	112	00	Seawanhaka	R. Stuyvesant
Idler	98	02	Brooklyn	S. J. Colgate
Comet	82	00	Brooklyn	Wm. H. Langley

SECOND CLASS.

Triton	70	00	Atlantic	G. A. Thayer
Peerless	68	03	Atlantic	J. R. Maxwell
Restless	80	10	Seawanhaka	Nicholson Kane
Meta	76	00	Seawanhaka	W. Iselin
Ariel	78	05	Seawanhaka	W. L. Swan

The race was from Buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and return. The yachts passed between the judges' steamer and the buoy going out; when there time was taken. The steamer then proceeded seaward twenty miles, and lay to until the yachts turned her, leaving her on the starboard hand. As it was impossible with the fresh breeze that was blowing that the steam-boat could go back to take their final time, each yacht took its own time of arrival.

Each of the yachts having received instructions to take its course south south-east, the preparatory signal was given at 12:14. The wind was then south south-east, and the tide was at the first of the ebb. The signal to start was given at 12:29, and immediately the yachts got under way. The Palmer was the first to cross the line, carrying a small gaff topsail and large club maintopsail. The Restless followed with working topsails, jib and flying-jib. Then followed the Ariel, Peerless, Triton, Meta, Idler, and Comet in the order named, all on the starboard tack. The time of crossing the line was:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	12	31	18	Triton	12	35	28
Restless	12	32	20	Meta	12	35	45
Ariel	12	33	20	Idler	12	40	58
Peerless	12	34	46	Comet	12	42	14

The Palmer was now pointing well to windward, and the Idler, although a long way behind, was also in good windward position, but running heavily, with her lee rail under water. The Comet, which had fallen a good deal to leeward, took in her fore-topsail and tacked, shortly afterward falling astern of the Idler, being then in the last position of the fleet. The Restless, which had also taken in her foretopsail, was the next to tack, and the Ariel soon followed. The Palmer held on her first tack until she passed under the lee of the Scotland Light-ship, when she made her first tack in shore. The Comet, at the other end of the fleet, had tacked for her second stretch. Up to this point the Triton, Meta, and Idler had not changed their course, but all the others had made a losing tack. The Meta was next to go into stays, but the Triton held on her course until after passing the Scotland Light-ship, making even a longer stretch than the Palmer before going about. At 1:30 she tacked and now stood well to windward, although a long distance behind the Palmer. The Idler, although getting off second last, had now greatly improved her position, and, notwithstanding she was still laying over a good deal, was holding a fine windward position. She passed on the weather side of the Scotland Light-ship, which the Palmer and Triton had passed to leeward. The Palmer, which had been holding in well toward the Jersey shore, went round at 1:20, when nearly opposite the Highlands. The Comet was now following after the Idler. The Meta followed the Comet for some time in her long reach after the Idler, but soon tacked in shore. The Triton followed the example of the Palmer, and reached well in toward the Jersey shore. The steamer, whose duty it was to steam out twenty miles, now began to penetrate a bank of fog, and presently the only yachts visible were the Palmer on her starboard quarter, and the Idler and Comet on her port side, all carrying their jibs, flying jibs, and working topsails. The Palmer had taken in her club topsail, and although the breeze was pretty fresh, stood up well to her work. She was now on almost equal terms with the Idler, so far as mere forwardness of position was concerned, but at least a couple of miles to windward. The Palmer was sailing the fastest of the three, and as the roll of the sea appeared to trouble the Comet to some extent, she fell a good deal astern of the Idler. The fog fortunately cleared away, but meanwhile the steamer, which was now running to make her twenty miles in time for the yachts to turn, had left the second division so far behind that it was impossible to say which was leading. The Comet, which had been persistently stretching after the Idler, was losing so much way in the heavy sea that she at length went about, leaving the Idler to continue on the stretch on which she started. The Palmer was now outsailing the Idler, beside which she held a splendid windward position. The tack made by the Comet brought her again among the second-class yachts, and so far were all of them behind the steamer that it became very hard to determine whether she would weather the two leading yachts or not. At 2:19 the foremost of the two, the Triton, crossed her to windward, but she succeeded in weathering the second, and also two others of the fleet which were standing out from the Jersey shore. The Palmer went about again at 2:32, the Idler still standing away on her original tack. The Idler appeared at length to have enough of her long reach and put about at 2:47, and the Palmer again tacked off shore at 2:53. The long reach made by the Idler before taking her first tack in shore threw her a great distance to leeward. The Triton of the second class weathered her in passing, and tacked in a little while after. Meanwhile the Comet had again tacked off shore, and the Peerless, which was also on the same tack, passed under the lee of the Idler at 3:07, and subsequently under the lee of the Triton. The Restless, which had been keeping company with the Peerless, also passed to leeward of the Triton, so that in fact the Restless and Peerless had crossed tacks with the Triton and Idler. The two latter, which, up to this, had been standing out too far, now fell back a good deal, while the Comet, on the other hand, reaped the advantage of having tacked in-shore as soon as she did. When the steamer had run a fraction over twenty nautical miles by the log, she lay to and, anchoring a buoy to mark her position, waited for the yachts to turn. The Palmer did not keep her long, and passing her to starboard rounded for home. The moment she had turned she sent up a club topsail, and was then sailing free at a splendid rate, and more than three-quarters of an hour ahead of anything else. While the steamer lay to the wind freshened considerably, the waves were crested with foam, and there was a sea running calculated to test the stanchness of the very best yachts. The next of the yachts to come along was the Comet. She was standing out from the Jersey shore, and she had so much of the wind and the sea that she had taken in her topsails. She was carried along on the very crest of the waves at times, and again went plowing through them as though she would run under water. Once round she started off free in pursuit of the Palmer, but hardly in sight of her, and at the same time nearly half an hour in advance of the Restless and Peerless, which stood away on the steamer's port-bow. When they had stretched off shore sufficiently to enable them to weather the steamer, both tacked, the Restless being to windward, running without topsails, and the Peerless, also dispensing with her flying jib. At times the latter labored so heavily that the waves ran along her full length and dashed up half way on her jib. There was hardly half a minute between the two in rounding, the Restless having a slight advantage. The Triton and Ariel had by this time disappeared from the contest. The next to round was the Idler, followed closely by the little Meta. The Idler was laboring heavily, and it appeared to be as much as she could do to carry her jib and mainsail. The time of the yachts in rounding was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	3	24	50	Peerless	4	41	33
Comet	4	12	40	Idler	4	59	11
Restless	4	41	05	Meta	5	00	45

When they had all rounded, the Cyclops picked up her buoy and started for home; but so fresh was the wind that there was hardly a possibility of her coming up with even the rearmost division. The Palmer after turning, increased her great lead when running before the wind, and won the race for first-class schooners, with any amount of time and distance to spare. The Comet was also a long way in front of the rest of the yachts. In the second class there was a close contest between the Restless and Peerless. Their time of arrival was: Restless, 6h., 22m., 30s.; Peerless, 6h., 24m., 45s. As, however, the Restless had to allow the Peerless some 6m., the prize for schooners of the second class goes to the Peerless. The first class prize goes to the Palmer, whose time was not ascertainable. The Meta, of the second class, was the only other yacht timed on arrival. Her time was, 6h., 38m., 0s.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

THE DOUBLE-SCULL RACE—FRANK E. YATES AND W. B. CURTIS THE WINNERS.

According to agreement, the double-scull race between Frank E. Yates and W. B. Curtis, and R. B. Bainbridge and Edward Smith, was called on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, a large number of spectators crowding the accompanying steamer and bringing a full proportion of the club boats on the course. Those who had lost money on the champion, Yates, in the single-scull race, rowed on the day previous, were now anxious to make bets against him, it being deemed a foregone conclusion that the new champion and his partner would win the double-sculls. A few pools were sold $25 to $19, Smith and Bainbridge being the favorites. The water was in splendid condition, the tide being full flood and nearly slack, while a mere breath of air from the south blew right up the course, which was, as on the day previous, from Gale's lumber dock at Morrisania to Morris' dock, three miles straight, and forty feet over. Yates won the choice of position, and selected the New-York shore, Smith and Bainbridge taking the Westchester side. They started from anchored stake-boats, from which the sterns of the racers were held, and at the word go they got away abreast, and for a dozen lengths remained so, but then Smith's boat began to show a little in front, and 200 yards from the start the latter had a lead of a half length. Both pairs were now getting fairly into their racing pace, and Yates and his partner again drew up on their opponents, who now diverged slightly from their course toward the New-York shore. Smith, who rowed bow and did the steering, looked over his shoulder, but the sun shining full in his eyes, he failed to see a lumbering Whitehall boat which was right in his course, and the next moment the bow of his boat came violently in contact with the intruder, breaking the bow tip off and splitting the skin open to the extent of about three feet. Curtis and Yates gained fully ten lengths by this accident, and although their opponents pulled a game stern race, the former made their first mile, with at five lengths to spare, in 6:08, finishing the second mile with a lead of six lengths in 13:16, winning the race in 19:52¾, the time of Smith and Bainbridge being 20:10½.

The third annual regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association will take place to-morrow at 1 P. M. The entries are already closed and include the following contests:

Singles.—For the Diamond Sculls—New-York Athletic Club—W. B. Curtis, F. E. Yates, R. B. Bainbridge. New-York Rowing Club—Wilbur Bacon, Francis Ellison, Rudolph W. Shack. Nautilus Club—Charles E. Courtney.

Pairs.—For the Ladies' Challenge Plate—New-York Athletic Club—P. A. Curtis and W. E. McCready. Nassau Boat Club—F. G. Brown and John A. Walker; substitutes, J. B. Roberts and J. Barton Reynolds.

Fours.—For the Grand Challenge Cup—New-York Athletic Club—R. W. Rathborne, bow; S. L. Mack, 2; H. C. West, 3; C. H. Cone, stroke; substitutes, R. L. Newton and G. C. Barnette. Dauntless Boat Club—Henry Peckwell, bow; Charles E. Trotter, 2; Charles E. Knapp, 3; Coleman Geland, stroke; substitute, L. Buck, Jr. Harlem Rowing Club—H. M. Knapp, bow; F. R. Keator, 2; A. G. Scranton, 3; C. W. Turner, stroke; substitute, Howard Conkling. Nassau Boat Club—F. W. Bacon, A. W. Montgomery, John Gunster, and John A. Walker; substitutes, George S. Floyd Jones, J. B. Roberts, L. Watson, and J. B. Reynolds.

THE TURF.

THIRD DAY'S MEETING OF THE GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION AT PATERSON, N. J.—EFFIE DEAN AND EVERETT RAY THE WINNERS.

The third day of the meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Park Association at Paterson, N. J., passed off in the most successful manner. The weather was very hot, but the attendance of spectators was good, and the track in excellent order. The programme presented two races, but both of them were one-sided affairs. The first race was a purse of $600, for horses that had never beaten 2:50, which closed with seven entries, five of which started. Effie Dean was the favorite over the field and won the race in four heats. Edith won the second heat, but this did not alter the betting, as the race was conceded to Effie Dean from the start.

SUMMARY.

Gentlemen's Driving Park Association, Paterson, N. J. Third day of the June meeting, Thursday, June 24; purse, $600 for horses that had never beaten 2:50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $300 to first horse, $200 to second, and $100 to third.

J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Effie Dean	1	2	1	1
William Conner's b. m. Edith	2	1	2	2
C. H. McDonald's g. m. Privateer Maid	3	5	4	3
J. Somerindyke's ch. m. Melissa	5	4	3	4
T. H. Shepherd's b. m. Rosie	4	3	dis.	
William S. Brook's blk. g. Pat McCann	dr.			
Graham & Post's b. m. Paterson Girl	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:19¾	2:35½
Second heat	39½	1:19	2:37½
Third heat	38½	1:17	2:35
Fourth heat	39	1:17	2:35½

THE 2:25 PURSE.

The second race of the day was the purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:25, which had three entries, but only two starters, viz.: Everett Ray and Coroner K. There was no betting, for Ray was so much of a favorite that no one had the temerity to bet against him. He won easily in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:25; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $550 to first horse, $300 to second, $150 to third.

J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	1	1	1
William Conner's b. g. Coroner K	2	2	2
Northrup & Martin's b. g. Mystic	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37¾	1:17½	2:34½
Second heat	40	1:19	2:36
Third heat	41	1:18	2:33

TROTTING AT WEST-SIDE PARK, JERSEY CITY.

A large crowd of sporting men gathered at the West-side Driving Park, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon, to witness a trotting match between horses that had never beaten 3:20. The purse was for $100—$50 for first horse, $35 for second, and $15 for third; mile heats, best three in five. The b. m. Carrie Meyers and the b. g. Revenge, which had been entered, were withdrawn before the race. The horses that started were E. S. Hall's s. m. Topsey, T. Maher's b. m. Blacklie Ward, A. C. Whitson's b. c. Jim, G. M. Homan's b. g. Emperor, E. Kernan's b. m. Katie, H. Gardner's b. m. Lady Nash, and Hugh Watson's b. m. Lizzie. Soon after the start Lady Nash and Jim collided, and one of the drivers was thrown. The Judges allowed them to start again, and Lady Nash won the first heat in 2:56. The three straight heats succeeding were won by Homan's b. g. Emperor, in 2:43¾, 2:45, and 2:47. Emperor took first money, Lady Nash second, and Jim third.

SARATOGA BETTING-BOOKS.

The odds yesterday in Mr. John Morrissey's betting-books on the stakes at Saratoga were as follows:

TRAVERS STAKES—MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

	Taken and Offered.		Taken and Offered.
Aristides	2 to 1	Risk	10 to 1
Calvin	2 to 1	Bayminster	10 to 1
Chesapeake	4 to 1	Willie Burke	10 to 1
King Bolt	6 to 1	Rhadamanthus	10 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	7 to 1	Bob Wooley	15 to 1
St. Martin	10 to 1	Alton	20 to 1
Milner	10 to 1	Big Sandy	20 to 1
Caroline	10 to 1	Leader	20 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1		

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Olitipa	3 to 1	Grinstead	6 to 1
Madge	3 to 1	Survivor	6 to 1
Calvin	3 to 1	Countess	8 to 1
Ballankeel*	3 to 1	Mate	8 to 1
Springbok	3 to 1	Dublin	10 to 1
Reform	4 to 1	Alton	15 to 1
Vandalite	4 to 1		

SARATOGA CUP—TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILES.

Springbok	Even	Vandalite	7 to 1
Ballankeel	2 to 1	Preakness	7 to 1
Wild Idle	3 to 1	Shylock	10 to 1
Olitipa	4 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Aaron Pennington	4 to 1	Rutherford	10 to 1
Acrobat	4 to 1	Dublin	10 to 1
Madge	5 to 1		

KENNER STAKES—TWO MILES.

Calvin	2 to 1	Milner	10 to 1
Chesapeake	3 to 1	Bayminster	10 to 1
King Bolt	6 to 1	Willie Burke	10 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	7 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
Katie Pearse	8 to 1	Bob Woolley	12 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
St. Martin	10 to 1	Searcher	15 to 1

MILITARY PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The military target practice of the Third Brigade, at Creedmoor, was concluded yesterday by all except the Seventh Regiment. Of the latter there were present ninety-six officers and men, comprising Companies A, B, C, and D, under command of Capt. Charles F. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice. The Eighth Regiment turned out Company D and a number of members of other companies who were unable to accompany their commands, forming a total of eighty officers and men, commanded by Capt. Edward Barker, accompanied by Col. Scott and Major Davenport. The Ninth Regiment paraded companies B, C, and E, 100 men, under command of Capt. G. E. Harding, assisted by Col. Hitchcock and Lieut. Col. Montgomery. Following are the best scores, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Q. M. Sgt. Burrell	3 3 4 4 0	14	5 4 5 5 3	22	36
Lieut. Hayden	3 3 2 4 4	16	0 5 4 4 5	19	35
Corporal Linton	3 4 2 4 4	17	0 5 4 3 5	17	34
C. S. Livingston	4 2 5 2 2	15	4 5 0 4 4	17	32
Private Hubbard	4 3 3 4 4	18	0 4 3 4 3	14	32

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Hofele	4 2 4 4 3	17	5 4 4 5 3	21	38
Capt. Hart	4 4 5 4 3	20	3 2 5 3 5	18	38
T. Murphy	4 4 3 4 3	18	5 4 3 4 4	20	38
H. Douglass	2 5 4 2 3	16	3 5 4 3 5	20	36
J. MacCallum	4 4 3 3 4	18	3 4 3 3 5	18	36
Q. M. Arnold	4 4 3 4 3	18	0 3 5 5 4	17	35
Capt. E. Barker	5 5 4 3 3	20	0 4 4 5 2	15	35
R. Carnes	4 4 4 4 4	20	4 5 4 2 0	15	35
Sergt. Meagher	4 4 4 4 4	20	4 4 2 3 2	15	35
Sergt. Haubenstel	3 3 4 4 4	18	0 4 5 3 3	15	33
W. Stewart	3 3 3 3 2	14	5 0 3 5 5	18	32
Lieut. Douglas	3 3 3 3 4	16	3 3 0 5 5	16	32
Col. G. D. Scott	4 5 4 3 3	19	2 3 3 0 5	13	32
S. Clark	2 3 4 3 3	15	3 3 5 4 2	17	32
J. A. Hearne	4 4 4 2 3	17	5 2 5 0 3	15	32
Lieut. Cook	3 5 3 4 3	18	3 4 4 0 2	13	31
Sergt. Gillespie	4 4 3 3 4	18	4 2 3 3 0	12	30
J. C. Clark	4 5 2 2 3	16	0 3 4 5 2	14	30

NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Beauman	5 4 4 4 4	21	3 3 4 4 5	19	40
Capt. Tallman	2 4 4 3 4	17	4 4 4 4 3	19	36
Capt. G. E. Harding	3 3 5 4 3	18	4 4 2 2 3	15	33
Corp. Nordbruck	2 3 4 3 3	15	2 5 4 3 4	18	33
Sergt. Maxay	5 2 0 4 5	16	4 4 3 3 2	16	32
Drummer Kinzle	4 3 4 4 2	17	2 4 3 0 4	13	30

BASE-BALL.

A good amateur game of base-ball was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, between the Flyaway Club of this City, and the Arlington Club of Brooklyn. The game required ten innings for its decision. At the commencement of the fifth neither club had made any runs. The Arlingtons then scored two, which were all that were made up to the beginning of the seventh inning, after which both sides, either overcome by the heat, or for some other reason, became less careful in their previously good playing, and their fielding errors were quite frequent. The game was finally won by the Arlington Club by a score of 7 to 4, as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Arlington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	—7
Flyaway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—4

This afternoon there will be a game on the Union Grounds between the Star Club, of this City, and the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn. The Yale and Princeton Clubs will play a game on the Union Grounds on Saturday, July 3.

TWEED'S NEW PRISON.

HIS LIFE IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL—HE SHRINKS FROM PUBLICITY, AND SEES ONLY INTIMATE FRIENDS—NO PROGRESS MADE IN THE LESSER RING SUITS.

Everything was quiet yesterday at Ludlow Street Jail, the new prison of ex-"Boss" Tweed. The prisoner closely immured himself during the day in the quarters assigned to him, and would see nobody except members of his family, his counsel and doctor, and the officials who have him in custody. A number of politicians and others sent in their cards to the once powerful Tammany chieftain, but they were denied admission. His expressed desire is that he shall be "let alone," to rest, perhaps, and strengthen himself for the excitement which he will have to undergo on Monday, when his lawyers will argue the motion for the reduction of the $3,000,000 bail on the $6,000,000 civil suit, and on Tuesday, when the motion to quash the long string of indictments pending against him will be also argued. Several of his counsel, Foster Dewey, and his son, William M. Tweed, Jr., visited him during the day, and each of them was closeted with him for some time. Dr. Schirmer, his physician, also called. The doctor is treating Tweed for some physical ailment, which his friends say causes him considerable discomfort and uneasiness of mind. His fare is good, being such as is usually furnished by Warden Dunham to prisoners confined for debt or in default of bail, and who are able to pay for it. Tweed, the prison officials say, is not exacting in his tastes, but is contented and pleased with whatever food is served to him. He asks for no privileges, it is averred, contrary to the regulations of the institution, and the comforts with which he is surrounded have been given to him without his solicitation. It is believed that he would make no complaint if he was confined in one of the cells in the upper tier of the building, provided he was kept secluded from the vulgar gaze. He is supplied with all of the newspapers, and reads them with interest, particularly those portions relating to himself and his former associates against whom legal proceedings are in progress. Yesterday he expressed some regret and surprise that one of the morning papers should make a statement that he had a stock of fine wines in the prison for his use. He does not drink wine, it is said, a glass of it in his present condition of health being very deleterious to him, and the prison officials say that they know of no wine in the building kept for Tweed's personal consumption.

Concerning the suits commenced against other members of the Ring, nothing of fresh interest could be ascertained yesterday, although a careful inquiry was made among the people's lawyers, and in the public offices. From present indications it is improbable that there will be any important developments in these matters, or in the case of Tweed, until the decision on the proposed proceedings of the latter's counsel in the courts next Monday and Tuesday.

TAMMANY'S WORK OF DISCIPLINE.

The Tammany Committee on Discipline, at a meeting held at Tammany Hall yesterday, had under consideration the state of political affairs in the Eighteenth Assembly District, the General Committee of which is managed by "Boss" Kelly and Coroner Richard Croker. The examination was not of a very searching character, it is said, the committee being satisfied that in the district where the Tammany "Boss" is supreme there can be nothing wrong. The Committee on Discipline will continue its arduous labors until the leaders of all the district and ward organizations are catechised and made to understand that they will be arraigned before the General Committee of Six Hundred, if they have been acting disloyally toward Messrs. Kelly and Wickham. All treasonable talk concerning the reduction of laborers' wages and the policy of the Tammany leaders in pushing the Costigan and Civil Justice bill in Albany last Winter, is regarded as a punishable offense.

NO ORANGE PARADE.

A private meeting of the delegates of the various Orange lodges of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City was recently held at the head-quarters, in the Bowery, to consider what action should be taken in reference to the coming 12th of July. A long discussion ensued as to the propriety of holding a parade in this City, several of the delegates thinking they ought to, as they had done in past years. Others thought differently, believing that the day's celebration would be better enjoyed if all the lodges joined together in getting up a picnic. After a long discussion this was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements. It was decided to hold the picnic at Alpine Grove, a beautiful place on the Hudson River, on that day. One steam-boat and two barges are to be engaged to take the members of the different lodges and their friends up the river.

A TRAGEDY ON THE RIVER.

A GERMAN SHOOTS HIS STEP-DAUGHTER FOUR TIMES AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A German named Gottleib Schroeder attempted and almost succeeded in murdering his step-daughter yesterday while in a row-boat off Governor's Island, and then shot himself dead. The facts regarding the occurrence, as it happened, within the knowledge of the Police and of the eye-witnesses of the affair, though few in themselves, indicate an unusual story. Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning a German of good appearance, accompanied by a young German girl, went to the boat wharf of Mr. Patrick Collins at the Battery Landing. Mr. Daniel Collins, brother of the boat-owner, was on the wharf and received them. The German stated in fair English that he wished a row on the river with his companion, and wanted to hire a row-boat for an hour. Mr. Collins selected for the use of the party a working boat, named the Dido, built very crank, and easily rowed. The young girl stepped in and took a seat in the stern, and the German sat in the middle thwart, the oars were handed him and he pulled out into the stream. Mr. Daniel Collins and Edward Delaney, a boatman, who resides with Mr. Collins, at No. 107 Sackett street, Brooklyn, noticing that the German was a poor oarsman, and, fearing that from his inexperience and the crank build of the boat, some accident might occur, determined to keep a sharp lookout on the boat as long as they could. They were soon surprised by noticing that when the boat reached the swift current, flowing toward Buttermilk Channel and Governor's Island, the German seemed to have lost all control over the boat, and it was drifting rapidly with the stream. They manned a swift row-boat and started in pursuit. Owing to their skill as oarsmen they rapidly drew near the boat in which the German and the girl were. The girl was still seated in the stern of the boat, and her companion was lazily leaning on his oars, allowing the boat to float with the stream. The boatmen in pursuit thought this strange, and strained every muscle to overhaul the other boat. They came within fifty yards of it, when suddenly the German, who had been sitting with his hat off, rapidly unshipped his oars, and jumping up, drew a heavy revolver. He fired four shots at the girl, and she sank back in the stern of the boat. Collins and Delaney used every exertion to run into the German's boat, and secure him before he could fire another shot, and they almost succeeded, but just as the boats were gunwale to gunwale, and they were about to jump from their boat into his, the German, who was standing up, placed the muzzle of his revolver to his breast and fired. He fell down with his head over the side of the boat, and the revolver slipped out of his nerveless hand, and sank in the stream. He was dead—shot through the heart. The horror-stricken boatmen scarcely knew what to do. When they recovered from their fright they found that the girl was still alive and able to speak. As the boat had by this time drifted with the stream until nearly opposite the military barracks on Governor's Island, they determined to row there and procure medical assistance. On reaching the island they gave the alarm, and Dr. Azpell, United States Army, the surgeon attached to the post, was notified. The girl was carried to the military hospital by the boatmen and some soldiers, and her wounds were dressed by Dr. Azpell. She had been shot four times. One ball struck her in the left breast, another took effect in the outer part of the left thigh, the third entered the abdomen two inches below the navel, and about an inch and a half to the right of the median line. The direction of the latter wound was inward and downward, and it was pronounced fatal by Dr. Azpell. The fourth shot passed through the thumb of the left hand. Dr. Azpell, after dressing the wounds, ordered Collins and Delaney to convey the girl and the body of the man to this City and report the case at once to the officer in command of the nearest Police station. They rowed to their wharf at the Battery, and while Collins remained in the boat, keeping guard over the body of the man and the girl, Delaney ran to the First Precinct and reported the case to Capt. Jeremiah Petty, who ordered out a force of men and had the girl brought to the station in New street. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and while awaiting its arrival Capt. Petty endeavored to obtain from the girl information regarding the cause of the tragedy. The girl, who is about twenty-two years old, has rather prepossessing features, with dark brown hair and very black eyes and eyelashes. She was dressed in a dark and much-worn calico dress. She informed Capt. Petty, in response to his questions, that the man was her father; on being pressed for further information, she said he was her husband, and finally, on being driven, she said she did not know his name or who he was. Capt. Petty continued to examine her further. She finally said that she came to this country twenty months ago from Germany; that she was an orphan, twenty-four years old, Sophia Schoedler by name, and that she resided in Howard street, Philadelphia, from which place she eloped three days ago, with the man, who attempted to murder her. She could not recollect the number of the house in Howard street where she lived, or the number and street of the house in which the man has stopped since their arrival in this City. She mentioned some name which sounded like Rector street. At this juncture the ambulance arrived at the station-house, and the surgeon re-dressed her wounds and replaced the bandages applied by Dr. Azpell, which had become displaced during her conveyance from Governor's Island by the boatmen Collins and Delaney. While this was being done she maintained the utmost composure, and scanned her injuries as if to measure from viewing them, their extent and character. She was then removed to the Park Hospital, and thence transferred to the gun-shot ward in Bellevue Hospital. Capt. Petty then detailed Sergt. Linden to proceed to the Battery, where the body of the German still remained on the boat in charge of Mr. Collins, and carefully examine it and search for anything by which a clue could be obtained as to the identity of the suicide. Sergt. Linden found the German to be a man about forty years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with plain features, brown hair, moustache and whiskers, three fingers missing from his right hand, dressed in mixed coat, pantaloons, and vest, white shirt and undershirt, Congress gaiters, and red socks. The hat worn by the suicide was found under one of the thwarts of the boat, and is a tall silk one made in Rahway, N. J. Tied up in a colored handkerchief in the suicide's coat pocket the Sergeant found four five-cent nickel pieces. The purse of the young girl, found lying on the stern flooring of the boat, was empty.

Coroner Woltman gave a permit for the removal of the man's body to the Morgue. He then proceeded to Bellevue Hospital and took the ante-mortem statement of the wounded girl. From her statement as taken by Coroner Woltman, both the Coroner and the girl speaking German, it would seem that her failure to tell a satisfactory story to Capt. Petty was wholly due to her condition at the time, and the fact of the conversation between her and the Captain being carried on in English, and not in German. To Coroner Woltman she spoke freely, though at times suffering great pain. The giving of her statement was frequently resumed after anæsthetics had been administered to her. She said that the dead man was her step-father; that his name was Gottlieb Schoedler, and that he was an engineer by trade. Her statement was as follows:

"My father and myself arrived here from Philadelphia, and were stopping at a hotel kept by a man named Gutein or Gutbie, but I don't know where. This morning my father invited me to go down to Castle Garden with him. When he got there he rented a small boat, and asked me to go with him. When we got out so far that no one could see us, I was looking around at the vessels, when all at once, without saying anything, my father commenced shooting at me, and shot me four times. After he fired the first shot I began to cry out for help. When he had fired the third shot I grabbed for the pistol and struggled with him, when he fired the fourth time, hitting me in the hand. Two men in a boat, hearing my cries, came up, and when my father saw the men coming he shot himself, and then put his head under the water so that he might be dead before they came. The men took my father in the boat first, and I told them to keep me, as I was in great pain. We were taken ashore and placed on a stretcher, and afterward placed in a boat and brought to this City; then placed in a wagon and taken somewhere where a doctor examined me, and I was again put in a wagon and brought here. He was my step-father. My mother is dead. She died in Milwaukee. I don't know my real father's name. I have forgotten it. My mother died in July last. I don't know whether my father had money or not. We came on from Philadelphia to go to Mr. Greenbaum, at No. 216 Broadway, to get money, I have a sister living at No. 889 Seventh street, Philadelphia. I never had any trouble with my father. I was born in Germany, and am fourteen years old. I cannot remember ever seeing my real father. I left Kronstadt, Germany, a year ago."

The recovery of the unfortunate young girl is pronounced impossible by the surgeons having charge of her case.

BALLOON ASCENSION IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 24.—A balloon containing Mr. Donaldson and three newspaper men, started from here at 4 o'clock P. M., yesterday. It took an easterly direction over Lake Ontario, and about 6 P. M. passed Whitby, still going east. About dark it was seen off Cobourg, about four miles out on the lake, going west slowly, with the anchor dragging. Since that time nothing has been heard of the aerial machine.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Wickham has received a certified copy of the Rapid Transit bill, but he has not yet appointed Commissioners to proceed with the work.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on June 12 and Queenstown on June 13, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The St. John's festival was celebrated yesterday by a number of German societies and lodges. Among them were the Fessler Lodge No. 575, the Gœthe and Teutonic lodges, the North German Society, and the North German Social Club.

Controller Green received on Thursday from the Departments of Public Works and Parks the pay-rolls of laborers for the two weeks ending June 12 and 15, amounting to $81,000, and embracing 3,500 names. Payment has already been commenced, and will be finished by Saturday evening.

The Amateur Rifle Club announce that the first competition for the "Luther Badge" will take place at Creedmoor on Saturday next at 2:30 P. M. The first competition for the "Crouch Bullseye Badge" will be held by the same association on Saturday, July 3, at 11 A. M.

Information was received at the New-York Custom-house yesterday from the Treasury Department at Washington, to the effect that the importation of American potatoes into Austria-Hungary had been prohibited by the Royal Hungarian Government until further notice, the object being to prevent the introduction of the potato bug into that country.

Coroner Woltman was called to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of James Phelan who was stabbed during a fight at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue, on Sunday morning last. In his statement Phelan implicated a man named Daniel Warner, who is held to await the result of an inquest.

In the case of Conrad Boller against The Mayor et al., to recover arrears of rent and interest to the amount of $91,000 due on the Eighth Regiment Armory, in the Superior Court, Judge Friedman yesterday rendered a judgment in favor of the defendants, at the same time ordering a stay of judgment until the exceptions of the plaintiff could be heard at the General Term.

Police Justice P. G. Duffy, late Principal of Grammar School No. 29, in Greenwich street, near Rector, was presented yesterday, by his associate teachers, with a set of diamond studs and an appropriately-engraved gold-headed cane, as a testimonial of his associates' esteem and friendship. Accompanying the gifts was an engrossed letter, signed by all the teachers of the school.

Commissioner Brennan has established a coach manufactory on Blackwell's Island, adjoining the Penitentiary, where hereafter the "Black Marias" used by the Department of Charities and Correction will be manufactured and repaired. The labor will be performed by the prisoners. One of these vehicles has already been completed by prison labor, and was used for the first time on last Wednesday.

The June reception of the School Teachers' Association of the City of New-York was held yesterday afternoon in Association Hall, President B. D. L. Southerland presiding. A very interesting programme was rendered, consisting of readings from Sheridan, Burns, and Davis, and of songs, violin solos, and organ symphonies, enlisting the services of Misses A. L. Dargon and Emma C. Thursby, and of Messrs. Carl G. Richter, R. Elder, and C. R. Moeller.

The amateur journalists of the United States are invited to meet in convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday, June 26, 1875, at 10 A. M. Arrangements will then be made to insure the representation of American amateur journalism at the coming Centennial Exhibition. The head-quarters of the Reception Committee will be at the parlors of the hotel. The call is signed by William F. Miller, Chairman, and Charles E. Crosby, Secretary.

The Committee on Stock List of the New-York Stock Exchange have recommended that New-York City gold sixes, consolidated, now on the regular list, be called "New-York City Gold Sixes, 1896," interest payable in May and November, and "New-York Gold Sixes, 1902," interest payable in January and July. The Governing Committee of the Exchange have admitted to dealings a further issue of District of Columbia 3.65 bonds up to and including No. 16,800 of $500 each.

Owing to the popularity of the ball-ground in Central Park, the Department of Parks has found it to be impossible to accommodate the public at large who may wish to enjoy this species of amusement; consequently, it has been decided to extend the privilege only to boys under sixteen years, in good standing in the public schools, on Thursdays and Saturdays during the time intervening between this date and Sept. 11. Girls will be allowed the privilege of the East Green for a croquet-ground during the same period.

James G. Twiss, aged twenty-seven, who resides in Fifth street, was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Von Gerichten and Williamson, of the Central Office, on the charge of having, on the morning of the 19th inst., assaulted Ewald Bolemius, proprietor of a lager beer saloon at No. 207 East Houston street, and robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $250 and a pocket-book containing $275. Mr. Bolemius fully identified the prisoner, and at Washington Place Police Court Justice Bixby committed him for trial.

On Tuesday afternoon, a check on the American Exchange National Bank, for $1,600, drawn to the order of A. White, was presented to the paying teller of that institution for certification by a stranger. After certification, the check was discovered to be forged, and as the stranger had had one check for $200 cashed on its credit, the officers suspected he would attempt to draw more. The suspicion was correct, and White, on making the attempt and being arrested yesterday, was recognized by the officers as Charles King, a well-known confidence operator. He was committed for examination.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Charles A. Knothe, aged fifty-two, a German, residing at No. 113 Hudson street, entered the wine saloon of Eisen & Frank, No. 92 Bowery, and called for a glass of Rhine wine and a glass of water, which were handed him. Knothe drank the wine, and was then seen to dissolve a green powder in the glass of water and swallow the contents. The powder proved to be Paris green. Knothe is a manufacturer of furniture at No. 49 Elizabeth street and No. 90 Clinton street, and it is supposed that business embarrassments prompted him to attempt self-destruction. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The following named temporary clerks in the Bureau for the Receipt of Taxes, which is a branch of the Finance Department, were notified yesterday by Controller Green that, owing to the usual diminution of business in the office at this season of the year, their services would be dispensed with on and after July 1: Louis N. Hart, Thomas Clark Luby, Thomas J. Redden, James Langdon, A. B. Caldwell, William S. Williston, Joseph B. Harriott, M. B. Mason, and John Burling. Shortly after the notices were served a rumor was started that the removals were made upon political grounds, but it was without foundation.

BROOKLYN.

Hugh Lyons, of No. 116 President street, was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of striking John Keymaher on the head with a club, inflicting wounds that may prove fatal. The men reside in the same house and quarreled about some trivial matter.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Mrs. Mary A. Anway recovered $2,080 from Henry J. David, a lawyer, for board and carriage hire. The defense was that the defendant paid bills of the complainant's amounting to more than the sum sued for. A motion for a new trial was denied.

John Crawford pleaded guilty, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, to an indictment charging him with breaking into the store of Christian Johnson, at the corner of Grand and Ewen streets, on the 17th May last, and stealing therefrom $1,600 in money and a large quantity of jewelry. Crawford was sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise yesterday, the licenses of the following persons were revoked for violating the Excise Law: L. Pazzell, of No. 400 Atlantic avenue; F. W. Hansen, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street; Thomas McLaughlin of No. 162 Sackett street; John Slachelgo of No. 664 Third avenue; and Ferdinand Gutbrecht, of No. 29 Myrtle avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

In consequence of the grading of the streets in the improvement districts of Long Island City, the Hunter's Point and Astoria Railroad will be obliged to suspend running their cars. How long this will continue it is impossible to say.

The very successful exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society at Mineola closed yesterday, the features of the day being two awards of prizes and base-ball contests. The $100 premium for the best road horse was won by Mr. G. H. Leavitt, of Flushing.

In the Queens County Court of Sessions the boy Palmer, recently indicted for attempting to poison the family of Mr. Brown, of Oyster Bay, was sent to the House of Refuge. The Grand Jury has found twenty indictments, and adjourned until Monday. The very large civil calendar has been entirely disposed of.

An indignation meeting was held on Tuesday last at Hunter's Point, by the tax-payers of Long Island City, to take action upon the raising of the grade on Jackson avenue, the present grade being the third since the completion of the survey map. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor. Should they not succeed in their object with him they will appeal to the Governor, and if baffled there they will sue out a mandamus and contest the matter legally.

STATEN ISLAND.

The old landmark known as the Gabriel Martino farm, on the Manor Road, in the town of Castleton, and which comprises 411 lots, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 7th prox., the sale to take place on the premises.

The scholars of the public schools of Richmond County will begin their Summer vacation on the 8th prox. Through the courtesy of the Trustees of Public School No. 2, Prof. M. C. Gaillard will open a course of French lessons for ladies and gentlemen at the above school.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Daly, aged nine years, was run over by a railroad train at Gloucester, yesterday, and instantly killed.

George E. Gifford, lately appointed Receiver of Taxes in Newark, was sworn in yesterday, and gave bonds in the sum of $50,000.

Aaron A. Einstein, the Newark hotel-keeper who suddenly disappeared from that city on the 5th inst., after securing, as is alleged, about $12,000 in altered notes, was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday and brought back to Newark, where he is held in default of $5,000 bail. He denies the charge of altering notes.

A committee of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders visited the Essex County Jail yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of maintaining prisoners in that institution. They made an examination of the Warden's books extending back for two years, and found that the average cost of maintaining each prisoner was about thirteen and a half cents a day. In Hudson County it costs forty cents a day to support each prisoner.

Coroner John Lynch, of Jersey City, who, with Coroner John Mahan, was sent to jail for thirty days, by Judge Hoffman, for fighting, several days ago, made an application to the court yesterday for release from imprisonment, on the ground that the jury would not have found him guilty if that course had not been necessary to convict Mahan. The court remitted the fine of $100 imposed at the time of the sentence, but refused to release Lynch until he had served out the term for which he had been sentenced.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday night, a burglar entered, through an open window, the residence of Mr. A. S. Bennett, on St. Paul's street, near Palisade avenue, Jersey City Heights, and proceeded deliberately to ransack Mr. Bennett's room, while that gentleman was lying in the bed and watching him all the time. The burglar finally picked up a suit of clothes and a gold watch and chain, and took his departure by the same means as he had entered. Mr. Bennett informed the Police yesterday morning.

At a late hour Wednesday night the Coroner's Jury in the case of Mary Fallon, the Jersey City woman who died from a dose of Paris green alleged to have been administered by John Moran, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a dose of poison administered by unknown hands. The verdict censured Dr. Petrie for neglect in not properly attending to the woman. As it was considered that Moran was exonerated by the verdict, Coroner Whalen discharged him from custody. District Attorney Garrettson was not satisfied, however, and Moran was subsequently arrested on a bench warrant and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. E. M. P. Wells, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. I. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Paymaster George E. Hendee, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, is at the St. James Hotel.

W. J. McGrath, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, is at the New-York Hotel.

J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Langdon C. Easton, United States Army, and State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Baron De Sant' Anna, Portuguese Minister at Washington; Gen. J. H. Leddie, of Chicago, and Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, United States Navy; Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec; Anson Stager, of Chicago, and Surgeon J. Walker, of the British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

VIOLATING THE GAME LAWS.

A naturalist from Detroit, Mich., and another from Germany, were recently arrested at Cedar Keys, Fla., charged with violating an act of the Legislature relative to killing and transporting game beyond the limits of the State. Upon examination it was found that they had only been engaged in making a collection of bugs and flies and were released, but not until they had been put to much trouble.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE of the ability of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most violent pain, or heal, without scar, the worst scald or burn, may be seen by one trial.—*Advertisement.*

A NOVEL FEATURE in the disposition of pianos and organs is that introduced by HORACE WATERS & SONS, of No. 481 Broadway. They offer to rent an instrument for three years, at the expiration of which time the same becomes the property of the hirer without any additional payment whatever. The only requisite to effect this on the part of the hirer is, that a contract of this nature shall be made when the instrument is first hired. Parties desiring to avail themselves of so advantageous an offer would do well to call upon this old-established and reliable house.—*Advertisement.*

BEFORE YOU START for the country don't fail to visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and inspect his splendid assortment of HATS. It contains Hats for the promenade, Hats for the seaside and mountain-top, Hats that are picturesque, elegant, comfortable, and seasonable. In fact, he has Hats to suit every taste. Cultivate KNOX.—*Advertisement.*

GOOD PERSONS afflicted with catarrh should use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Established seventeen years. Depot, No. 69 Chatham st. For pains use WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Cures instantly.—*Advertisement.*

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The market for Cattle during the past week has been fairly active, with prices ½c. lower at the close; Very Best, 6¼c.@7½c.; First Quality, 5¼c.@6¼c.; Medium, or Good Fair Quality, 5c.@5¼c.; ordinary thin steers, Oxen, and Cows, 4¼c.@4½c.; most of the sales at 6c.@7c.; receipts, 1,467 head; sales, 1,120 head. Hogs, during the early part of the week, were fairly active, but closed dull with prices ⅛c. lower; sales at 9½c.@10¼c.; receipts, 6,818 head. Sheep have been dull and prices ¼c. lower; sales at 4c.@5½c. Lambs, $2@$4. Stock Sheep nominally $1 75@$3 50; receipts, 6,398 head.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ontario, for Rio de Janeiro.—P. Del Valle Halsey, Miss A. Schiller, Charles H. Eggleston and wife, Miss C. Phillipps, Richard Evans, Henry M. Nichols, Lieut. James K. Cogswell, U. S. N., G. White, Miss E. White, Capt. J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., Carlos Q. Basevi, E. H. Hippie, Joseph B. Boom, wife, and child, William Marks, John T. Rowe, Eduardo Flores, Fortunato Flores, Ricardo Flores, Segundo Flores, Mrs. Eliza F. Lothrop, Mrs. C. A. Nathan, Miss Corinne Nathan, Allen C. Nathan, R. F. de Miranda, D. Campbell, M. Gonzales, Ede. la Precilla, C. S. Roberts and wife, Capt. C. A. Edinborough, wife, and three children, H. W. Le Roy, J. H. Clark, C. Vucassovich, Lewis Morgan, Mrs. Pauline Noisette and infant, Anselmo A. Dupont.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—James Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. St. Amant, Mrs. Loring Andrews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Borland, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Dr. J. T. Bevan, Miss Bowen, Mrs. C. A. Bradstreet, Mr. B. Bradstreet, Mr. and Mrs. R. Briggs, Miss Carman, John Clemens, J. W. Cochrane, Miss Sadie Cochrane, Mr. Coolidge, B. Dana, B. K. Davies, W. Ward Dorr, T. A. Dougan, Miss Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss E. Elliott, Miss A. Fallon, Miss E. Fallon, Capt. T. Fallon, W. R. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, child, and maid, C. A. Galloney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Garcia, two children, infant, and maid, Miss Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodhue, Miss L. Hamday, Mrs. W. H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hazard, S. B. Hornes, E. F. Holbrook, Thomas Hope, Dr. E. F. Hodges, Miss Howell, Baron du Jardin, (Secretary to Belgian Legation,) G. W. Jenck, Woodbury Kane, G. Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Kissam, George T. Knight, W. V. Lafarge, J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mason, infant, and maid, H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mayer, L. McKwen, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Messenger, two daughters, and maid, Mr. Millar, Miss L. W. Muller, Mrs. Nichols, J. A. Post, D. Meyer, Mr. Post, Jr., S. A. Peters, Miss M. L. Raymond, C. A. Righter, H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Miss Amy E. Schermerhorn, Master Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Master Edward G. Schermerhorn, Miss M. Scott, Admiral Scott and wife, Mr. Sherwood, O. H. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Miss A. L. Smith, R. Somerville, J. Stavier, V. K. Stevens, E. H. Suchan, J. J. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Turnbull and friend, S. Ullman, Miss Wadsworth and maid, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Ames Van Wart, J. H. Whitney, Mrs. S. Witt, C. C. Worthington, Mr. Millichamp.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—Paymaster Henden, wife, two children and servant, A. H. Averill, Miss Van Allen and maid, Mme. Durand, John Cody, Ensign J. N. H. Nichols, John Hoye, J. W. Dunn and wife, Miss Cooney, G. H. Weston, J. A. Spoor, Mrs. McDormon and infant, E. C. Peart, wife, and infant, E. G. Emmett, W. H. Keal, wife, and son, G. W. Walsh, Miss Mary Messer, Miss Anna M. Messer, J. B. Gill and wife, C. B. and E. J. Harrington, M. Neville, Lieut. Webb, United States Navy, O. G. Fessenden, O. H. Oliver, H. M. Scrynser, L. M. Ward, J. K. Hall, G. Williamson, T. M. Hurtado and servant, Robert Collard, F. A. Schuck, Mrs. Delude and three children, James Brooks, wife, infant, and servant, W. R. Pearson, F. C. Baldwin, Samuel Wormser, Miguel Rico, C. Coranelette, Ramon Gomez, Miss Ellen O'Leary, Albert Ianeuez, Miss L. Mola, A. Odio, U. Odio, Mrs. M. Pochet, E. C. Kittle, Robert M. Watt, Isaac Navarro, Mr. Huerbut, two ladies, three children, and three servants, E. Delgado and wife, J. L. Crosby, Mrs. G. W. Foster, Dr. Louis Alvaro, Vincent Castro, and E. M. Martinez, B. Ellison.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. A. C. Wood and daughter, Mrs. M. J. Clarke, Mrs. M. E. Ladendorff, Mrs. F. Fernandez and daughter, Mr. C. Madan, C. N. Madan, James Dod Nicholos, Thomas Morgan, J. L. Whipple, John Fisher, Eugene Million, P. Chartvard, E. Laucia, S. Serrighie, F. Dotta, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro De Balboa, Albert Jorria, P. Bujada, F. De Calvo, A. Lopez, Master J. J. Vildosola, J. P. V. De Quintana, S. Puig, J. S. Bidaguren, M. Castellanos, P. A. Bisbal, Mrs. S. Marquez, Leon Champagne, J. Perez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises 11:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:15 | Gov. Island...1:04 | Hell Gate...2:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, June 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Edith Rose, Harding, Smyrna, Turkey, Schwitzer & Menken; Golden Sheaf, Thompson, Queenstown for orders, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Maria, (Ital.) Srapan, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Star, Cook, Barbados, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Azelia, (Br.,) Fleming, Smyrna, Turkey, W. G. Russell & Brother; Atlas, Powers, Calais, Miller & Houghton; Ave, (Aus.,) Radoslovich, Cork for orders, J. C. Seager.

Schrs. G. D. Fullerton, (Br.,) Allen, St. John's, N. F., C. W. Bertaux; Carrie C. Miller, Graham, Baracoa, R. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool June 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 121 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow June 12, via Moville 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Hakon Adelstein, (Norw.,) Newcastle May 31, via Bergen June 6, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, &c., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall June 16, with mds. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. June 19, lat. 17 40, lon. 74 10, exchanged signals with steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall; 20th, lat. 26 10, lon. 74 14, passed United States frigate Powhatan, bound S.; same day, lat. 26 40, lon. 74 15, exchanged signals with schr. Bill Baxter, (of Canning, N. S.,) from ——, for Boston.

Steamer General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark Sarah B. Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Eldridge, Plymouth, Eng., 43 ds., with mdse. to Meyer & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. June 5, saw icebergs.

Bark Luigi Montnora, (Ital.,) De Maria, Port Vendre 59 ds., with wine to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati. Passed Gibraltar May 11.

Bark Guchen, (Fr.,) Hevard, Alicante 54 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lydia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chalmers, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Renauld, Francois & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Emilia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Naples 62 ds., with fruit to F. S. Robinson—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar May 11.

Brig Thos. Turrull, Thompson, New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Papa Giacomo, (Ital.,) Lauro, Alicante 51 ds., with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Flora Goodale, Goodale, Naguabo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Brig Westmoreland, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kersten, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. J. E. Willets, Dayton, Pensacola 22 ds., with lumber, for Norwalk.

Schr. May Morn, (of Jacksonville,) Phinney, Milk River, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Miranda, Mitchell, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. P. Hoffman, Fairbrother, Virginia.

Schr. Anna Leland, Homer, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. The Star, Lynch, of and 11 ds. from St. John, N. B., with 1,737 bbls. pickled alewives to J. P. & G. C. Robinson—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Osprey, (of Addison,) Crowley, Shulee, N. S., 13 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hawkins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Quick Step, Hutchinson, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Jane, Mott, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Franklin, Beebe, Greenport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Zuelite, Keyon, Buckingham, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Niantic, Morris, Taunton for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, Mitchell, Sand River, N. S. 21 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Lady Bannerman, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Green Turtle Bay 7 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Virginia, with lumber to Dubois & Son.

Schr. B. Oliphant, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. S. Mount, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Watchful, Gill, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robin Hood, Murray, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, McAlinden, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, Providence for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Ontario, for Rio Janeiro; Canima, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Themis, for Antwerp; Inspector, for London. Barks Volunteer, for Corfu; Proteus, for Lisbon; Josephine Martin, for Naples. Brig Oliver, for Cape Haytien.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS.—Arr. 22d schr. Geo. Walker, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Sld. 22d brigs Clara Pickens, Coombs, Falmouth; Brisk, (Br.,) Perry, N. of Hatteras; schr. Ada F. Whiting, Masters, do.

CIENFUEGOS.—Sld. 22d barks A. C. Small, O'Brien, Boston; Sam Shepherd, Evans, Philadelphia; brigs T. Remick, Rose, New-York; Atalaya, Allen, do.

HAVANA, June 23.—Arr. steamer Manuel Torriente, (Sp.,) De Toledo, New-York; bark Ada J. Bonner, Bonner, do.; brigs Kate Upham, (Br.,) Troon; Daisy Boynton, Appleby, Shields; schr. Geo. Sealey, Galveston; bark Richard Pearce, (Br.,) Bartaby, Fernandina. 24th, steamer Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans.

Sld. 23d, steamer Cuba, McIntosh, New-York; brig Wolfville, (Br.,) Bailling, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, June 22.—Arr. barks Maggie Brown, (Br.,) Swan, Troon; Matthew Baird, Noyes, Philadelphia; brigs G. F. Geary, Conklin, do.; Proteus, (Br.,) Farr, St. John, N. B.

23d, brigs Clara M. Goodrich, Look, Portland; Maria Wheeler, Grover, Wilmington; schr. W. L. Bradley, Chase, Liverpool.

Sld. 23d, barks R. W. Griffiths, (Norw.,) Drummond, New-York; Henry Knight, North of Hatteras; brig Callao, Leeman, do.; ship Cape Wrath, (Br.,) Henderson, North of Hatteras.

SAGUA, June 22.—Sld. barks Eliza Oulton, (Br.,) O'Brien, North of Hatteras; Harry Baschman, (Br.,) Congdon, do.; schr. South Shore, Whittemore, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 24.—Sailed for United States ports—Arcturus, Hermann Behrent, Northumbria, West Derby, Saranak, Siberia, W. A. Campbell, Lottie Stewart, Wave King, Melbourne, Kaleva, Mary M. Bird, Wyoming, Sarah, Capt. Nichols; Ellen M. Golder, Armida.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Due Fratelli, Mary Shuman.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., St. Helena, L. B. Gilchrist, (the last two in the Channel,) Premier, Lake Erie, Gleniffer, Lake St. Clair, J. H. Bowers.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Virginius, Ecuador, Amoor, Ruby, Kate Davenport, Theodor, Candrur, Festina Lente, Langdale, Woodland, Disk of Brim, (last two at Queenstown.)

ROTTERDAM, June 23.—Arr. steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, New-York.

LONDON, June 24.—Arr. steam-ship Aug Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, New-York.

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